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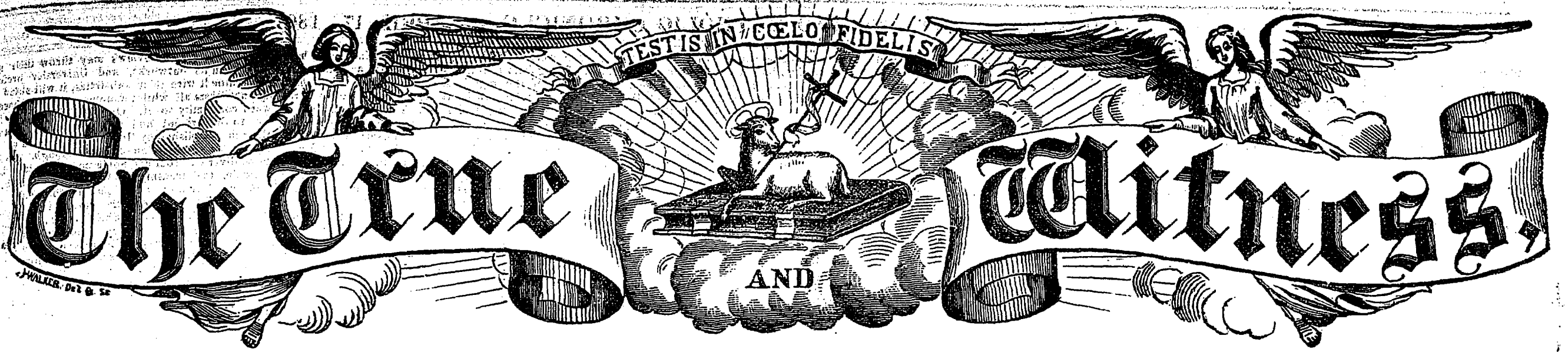
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

No. 36.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADDLER.

CHAPTER V.—MARY HENNESSY HAS A VISIT AND BRYAN ANOTHER.

It was drawing towards Christmas, that is to say about the middle of December, when four gentlemen sat together over their wine in the comfortable dining-room of an old-fashioned house in Friar street, in the good city of Cashel. One of these was Doctor Hennessy, the host of the evening, the other two were Doctor O'Grady and Attorney Moran, while the fourth was a tall, gray-haired man of portly presence, whose garb, as well as his manner, indicated the priest. He was, indeed, the parish priest of Cashel, and a Dean, moreover, of the archdiocese. A grave and reverent man he was, stern enough, too, at times, but at heart the kindest of human beings, as the poor of Cashel and its vicinity knew full well. To all the oppressed of the country round Dean McDermott was a tower of strength, for the highest and proudest of their oppressors not seldom quailed before his scathing irony, and the indomitable energy with which he defended the rights of the poor and the powerless. Far and near he was known as the protector of the widow and the orphan, the friend of the friendless, and the terror of the wicked. The fiercest faction-fight that ever raged in the streets of the old borough was suspended, at least for the time being, by the sound of the Dean's voice, or even the news of his approach. Nay, the very children in 'the chapel' were so struck with awe when at the 'Catechism' on Sunday afternoon he made his appearance amongst them that their tongues were tied with fear, and the well-coned answers died away on their lips as he passed along the line abruptly questioning each in turn with characteristic abruptness, tapping his top-boots the while with the end of his riding-whip. Yet how dear he was to the hearts of his flock, young and old, the traditional respect still paid to his memory, after the lapse of many years, is the best and most convincing proof. The Dean was not much given to what are called the pleasures of the table, but he did occasionally entertain some of his principal parishioners at dinner, and could not refuse, perhaps would not if he could, accepting their hospitality in return.

Such was the venerable gentleman who occupied the head of Dr. Hennessy's table that day, a privilege everywhere accorded to him, and, indeed, to Irish parish priests generally, amongst their own parishioners of the middle class, especially where the guests are but few and all of the same circle, as was the case on that occasion. Mary Hennessy and Bella Le Poer, who had been of the party, had retired a little before, leaving the gentlemen to their politics and their wine, as Mary laughingly observed.

'Now, mind,' said Mary to her brother, opening the door again for a moment, 'mind, and don't stay long here, for, you know, the Esmonds and Mrs. O'Grady are coming to tea. Excuse me, Dean,' she added with a bright smile, 'I forgot, for the moment, that you were present—so in your hands I leave my request.' The Dean smiled assent, and the rough face vanished from the door, the owner of it humming 'Di Tanii Palpit' as she and Bella ascended the stairs arm in arm.

Leaving the young ladies to amuse themselves in the drawing-room, pending the expected arrivals, we will return to the gentlemen in the parlor. Resuming a subject which had been previously under discussion, Dr. O'Grady said:

'It does strike me as something odd, that these agrarian murders, so to speak, are of more frequent occurrence in our county than, perhaps, any other in the kingdom. Can you account for it, Dean, you that knows the country so well?'

'I account for it in this way,' the Dean replied, 'that perhaps there is no county in Ireland where so little justice has been dealt out to the people in times past, and I am sorry to say, in times present. The natural consequence is that the oppressed have fallen, in the lapse of years, into an ugly habit of administering justice themselves—or what they consider justice—after their own wild fashion. They have long ago found out that the law is not for them but their oppressors—therefore, they fling it to the winds—excuse me, Mr. Moran—and take vengeance on their motto. It is much to be deplored, undoubtedly, but is not the hard-heartedness of the landlords also to be deplored, and the blind infatuation that hurries them on to their doom?—All the fearful examples of swift and terrible revenge which their own eyes have seen will not induce them to treat their unhappy tenants, when in their power, with less rigorous severity.'

'I believe you are right, Dean,' said Dr. O'Grady; 'if there weren't some such infatuation over them, surely the fate of Chadwick, shot down in broad day-light before several witnesses, would alone be a sufficient warning to them.'

'For my part,' said the host, 'I only wonder there aren't more of the landlords shot. Upon my word and honor I do! and I think the 'Tips,' bloody and all as they are, are not half so bad as people make them out—if they were, do you think Will Gartland would have died in his bed?—or—others, we know have escaped so long, with so many curses hanging over them like the sword of Damocles—ready to fall at any moment?'

'Take care, Doctor, take care,' said the Dean with a certain solemnity of tone that impressed the others; 'such subjects are not to be treated lightly—or, indeed, at all—murder is always heinous in the sight of God, and no circumstances can justify it. Mr. Moran, may I take the liberty of asking why you seem so unusually grave this evening? Is there anything particular coming off at the Sessions to-morrow that you are meditating a speech—come, how is it?'

'Hear, hear!' from the two doctors, and the younger pushed the decanter towards Moran, gaily saying, 'Cheer up, Phil! cheer up—all's not lost that's in danger, you know!'

'Well, I don't know,' said Moran, significantly; 'what or who you may consider in danger, Doctor, but I really do believe there's some one in danger not many miles from here. Dean, you do me more or less than justice—I could not, if I would, fix my mind on my *pros* and *cons* in any purely professional matter, where 'the feast of reason and the flow of soul' are both at my command. The fact is, I have been in low spirits all day, and cannot, for the life of me, shake off a depression that is altogether unusual with me.'

'Nonsense, man,' cried the lively host;—'you've been listening to Mad Mabel to-day till you've got her notions in your head—come, now, out with it; aren't we all to be hanged—hanged by the neck till we're as dead as—Brian Bor-oimhe! eh, Phil?' and he assumed a look of comical gravity that made every one smile, even the lawyer himself.

'You are an incorrigible wag, Maurice!' said Moran, still in the same grave tone; 'but—laugh as you may at the absurdity of the thing, I confess poor Mabel's jabbering has disturbed me more than a little this very day.'

'Why, how is that, Moran?' inquired the Dean, more earnestly than might be expected.

Moran looked round before he answered, to see that no servant was in waiting, which having ascertained, he said, 'I know I may speak in this company with perfect safety what I have to speak. Know, then, all that I much fear there is some mischief brewing in this neighborhood.' He paused and looked from one to the other, as if almost uncertain whether he ought to proceed.

Sundry exclamations of surprise followed, and the Dean begged to know on what grounds Moran rested his opinion.

'I am almost ashamed to tell you,' said Phil, lowering his voice; and yet I will, for I feel anxious to impart my harassing thoughts to those in whose prudence and discretion I have unbounded faith. You must know, then, sirs, that my housekeeper, Honora Quin, is a great favorite with poor Mabel, who spends hours together chattering in our kitchen, and crooning her snatches of old songs. Well, to-day she came early in the forenoon, and remained most of the day with Honora. By some chance she found her way into the dining-room while I was at lunch, and do as I would, I could not get rid of her. You know how lugubrious is her usual style of talking, poor things, and usually people do not much mind her, fortunately for themselves but to-day she let fall words again and again which could not fail to arrest my attention.'

'Ha, ha, ha!' laughed Hennessy; 'well, that is rich—Mad Mabel's words arrest a lawyer's attention. After that, we need wonder at nothing, surely.'

'You may laugh, Maurice Hennessy, but I cannot, I assure you.'

'Pray go on, Mr. Moran,' said the Dean very gravely—'what were the words that excited your apprehension?'

'They were these—and Moran's voice again sank to a scarcely audible whisper—'Ould Esmond must be shot!'

'Good God!' exclaimed the Dean in horror and amazement, while the blanched faces of the two doctors showed that the words had a tremendous meaning even on the lips of a maniac. 'These words, you will all allow, were quite sufficient to startle any sane man having any knowledge of certain matters.'

'Undoubtedly, Moran, undoubtedly—but what more did you gather from the unhappy creature's ravings?'

'Not much, my dear Dean, except that the frequent mention of Holy Cross Abbey, and twelve o'clock at night, might lead us to suppose some connection—or give some clue to the manner in which the unfortunate girl came to hear such ominous words—if hear them she did.'

Here the door was suddenly thrown open, and

Mary Hennessy entered, followed by Bella, both girls strangely excited, as they threw an eager, searching glance around the room.

'He is not here, then,' said Mary, pale as death, 'I told you so, Bella—I told you that was nothing earthly.'

'Why, Mary, what's the matter with you?' cried her brother; Moran, almost as pale as herself, fixed his eyes on her with anxious scrutiny, but said nothing—'who are you looking for?'

'Harry Esmond,' said Bella, answering for her friend. 'Has he not been here?'

'Why, of course not,' cried Dr. Hennessy, with a very poor attempt at cheerfulness; 'what the deuce put that in your heads, you pair of gossips?'

'Tell him, Bella—I can't!' said Mary, sinking heavily on a chair—'Not here?' she repeated, 'not here? her voice becoming fainter and fainter; well, that is something strange.'

'My dear young ladies,' said the Dean, 'will you tell us what it is that has disturbed you—you seem quite agitated.'

'It would be strange if we were not,' said Bella, 'considering what we have seen.'

'Well, well,' cried Hennessy, 'what did you see? Your own shadows on the wall, I dare say?'

'No, Doctor,' said Bella with solemn earnestness, 'it was not our own shadows—except either of them could take the likeness of Harry Esmond.'

'Harry Esmond! nonsense—begging your pardon, Bella—'

'But how was it, Miss Le Poer?' said Dr. O'Grady, 'was it young Harry you saw or old Harry?'

'Young Harry. We were sitting chatting by the fire in the drawing-room, I with my back towards the door, when all at once Mary called out, "I declare there's Harry! Come, come, none of your tricks, now. You shan't frighten us this time—where's Henrietta?" I turned my head, and sure enough, there stood Harry Esmond looking in at the door, which he held half-open. The light of the fire shone full on his face, and I thought I never saw him look so grave. That, however, did not surprise me, knowing what perfect command he has of his features, and supposing him bent on frightening us girls.'

'Did he not speak?'

'Speak, Mr. Moran! no, indeed, he did not.'

Mr. Hennessy burst into a loud laugh. 'Of course he did not—I know well it was a shadow you saw. One of those dim, uncertain shadows, which are only seen by fire-light. Ha, ha, ha! One of the poets—Cowper, I think, describes them most graphically;—and he recited, with theatrical emphasis, those lines from "The Task":

The glowing hearth may satisfy awhile
With faint illumination, that uplifts
The shadows to the ceiling, there by fits
Dancing uncouthly to the quivering flame.'

'I admire your smartness, Doctor,' said Bella coldly, 'but such was not our shadow, seeing that it was not uplifted to the ceiling, no did it dance couthly or uncouthly—but when Mary and I ran to the door, the figure glided away before us with a slow and noiseless step, we following all the way, till it opened the dining-room door and walked in. I had to support Mary along the hall, for she would have it that it was Harry's fetch we saw, whilst I maintained that it was Harry himself, playing off one of his practical jokes at our expense. But if one of you saw him come in here, whereas we both saw him enter the room, then the case is clear—it was his fetch we saw, believe it who may or may not!'

'It is very strange,' said the Dean, whilst the other gentlemen looked at each other in silence, probably connecting this singular apparition with the dark revelations of Mabel's madness. 'It is certainly very strange,' he repeated, 'but still, young ladies, I cannot help thinking that it might be the effect of some mental hallucination. Probably you had been talking of grave subjects, if not of supernatural appearances—come now, was that the case?'

'I solemnly assure you it was not,' replied the young lady, 'on the contrary, Dean, we were as merry as possible, and talking of something that made us both laugh heartily. Were we not, Mary?'

'Of course we were, my dear; but there is no use saying any more about this affair. I should not like either Harry or Henrietta to hear of it—Henrietta, especially, for I know it would frighten her dreadfully. The more so, on account of our seeing the fetch after dark, which, you know, is said to denote death to the person so seen. My God! and she passed her hand over her brow, as one who would dispel some hideous dream.

The gentlemen were unwilling to admit, even tacitly, the supernatural character of the appearance; they would fain have laughed the girls out of their conceit, but somehow none of them felt disposed to laugh, though even that they would

fain have concealed one from the other. The Dean proposed that they should adjourn to the drawing-room with the ladies, a motion which was eagerly adopted. Moran drew Mary's arm under his, and Hennessy, bowing with mock ceremony to Bella, asked with a dandified lip if he might be allowed the unparalleled honor of escorting her up stairs.

'Just for this once,' said the saucy girl with an air of haughty condescension.

'Well this once is all I ask—now,' said the merry doctor, 'but—hillo! there's music—Shaun the piper, as I live—never came piper in better time. What say you, fair ladies! shall we not have him up stairs for the evening?'

'Of course we will, Maurice,' said his sister, 'after he has had some needful comfort for the inner man. How lucky it was that he came just now.'

'And how soon he let you know of his arrival,' said Moran. 'The jolly old dog! what a budget of fun he is, to be sure—and what fun he can squeeze out of those pipes of his. There's "The Rocky Road to Dublin" for us—won't we trip it on the light fantastic toe by and by—that is with the Dean's permission.'

'My permission would not be wanting, Mr. Moran, were I here, but the fact is, I must be at home before your dancing will be likely to commence. I have something to do this evening that cannot be deferred.'

Moran looked anxiously in his face; so did Dr. O'Grady, and a meaning glance was exchanged between the three. Nothing more was said, however, and just at that moment a loud knock at the hall-door announced the arrival of the expected visitors. A moment and the full, rich voice of Harry Esmond sounded cheerily in the hall, in cordial greeting. His fine face was all in glow after his evening ride through the frosty air, and his brown silken hair, slightly disordered, was carelessly thrown back from off one temple, leaving the outline of his head and face clearly defined. It was a fine head, not exactly indicative of the highest intelligence, but well formed withal and firmly set, whilst the face, decidedly handsome, after the Saxon rather than the Celtic type, was expressive of everything frank, manly and generous. He was tall—that is to say, rather above the middle height, with a figure uniting strength and grace to a degree rarely seen.

'Whom have you here, Maurice?' said Esmond as he hung his coat in the hall. 'I am delighted to see, or rather to hear, that you have Shaun the piper for one individual. How the fellow does bang off that merriest of tunes! "The Wind that Shakes the Barley," when Shaun was then giving out in glorious style, probably hearing the gentlemen in the hall.'

'That's so like you, Harry,' said his friend, catching, as he always did, the gushing gaiety that came spontaneously from Esmond's heart. 'You asked me a question, and rambled on to something else without waiting for an answer.—We have only Moran and O'Grady, and Miss Le Poer—that is for the evening—the Dean dined with us, but I am sorry to say he cannot remain much longer. He has some business to attend to at home. Your aunt and uncle are coming, though, and my flame, of course.'

'Your flame—I should like to know who that is—eh, Maurice?'

'Why, Aunt Vinegar, to be sure—I beg a thousand a year—I mean Aunt Winifred.'

'Well, well, mocking's catching, my fine fellow; you'll have a flame some of these days, take my word for it, cool as you are now.'

'And pray how cool is that, Master Wiseacre?'

'A few degrees above Zero anyhow.'

They entered the drawing-room, at one door, as pretty Mrs. Esmond, with Mary and Bella, entered at another. It was hard for the girls to look at Harry Esmond with anything like composure, remembering what they had seen, yet they managed to conceal their feelings tolerably well on the whole. Yet when Esmond took Mary Hennessy's hand he missed the brilliant smile that had often cheered his heart, and starting he looked in her face.

'Mary—Mary Hennessy are you quite, quite well?' he asked.

'Quite, quite well!' she answered forcing a smile.

Harry shook his head—took her two hands in his—and looked at her more earnestly, then sighed and turned away, evidently not satisfied.

Before the elder Esmonds made their appearance, the Dean retired, much to the regret of the company, after exchanging a few pleasant words with Shaun who was by that time installed on the wide lobby near the drawing-room door.

'When are you coming to our house, Shaun?—you're forgetting us altogether these times.'

'Wish, long life to your reverence, it's an ill day I'd forget you, anyhow. But to tell you the truth, your reverence, Mrs. Dwyer is mighty

stingy at times, and as cross as an old cat, saving your presence, sir!'

'Pooh, pooh, man; never mind Mrs. Dwyer—when she's out of humor, laugh her into it and as to the stinginess,' he laughed good-naturedly, 'we can easily manage that. Be sure you come, now, before you leave the neighborhood, for I want to hear some of the old airs that no one in Tipperary can play like you.'

'Glory to you, Father McDermott; it's myself 'll give you the best in the pipes. I'd be over, your reverence, some day this week, God willing, and I'll make a day of it when I do go, if it was only to spite Mrs. Dwyer.' So saying, Shaun struck up 'The Priest in His Boots' as the Dean descended the stairs with his host, and the other gentlemen clapped their hands, crying, 'Bravo! Shaun, bravo! that was well-timed, anyhow!'

When the venerable clergyman mounted his horse at the door, Dr. Hennessy, from the steps, called out 'Safe home, Dean, God be with you? And the Dean answered, 'Your wish is a good one, Doctor, and I thank you! fare you well!'

It was not homeward the Dean turned his horse's head; following Friar street a little farther, he turned off in the direction of the Rock-gate, and rode slowly along carefully noting the cabins on either side, till at last, seeming to have found the one he wanted, he stopped at the door and without alighting, knocked several times with the butt end of his whip. No sound came from within, no light was seen to glimmer in the miserable hut. All was dark and silent as the grave.

'This is strange!' said the Dean to himself half aloud; 'can they have left here! And yet where would they go to?'

'True for your reverence—where would they go to?' said a deep voice so close to the horse's side that the priest started. The night was pitch dark, rendering objects invisible at any distance, and a thin coat of snow lay on the ground sufficient to hide the sound of approaching footsteps.

'But they are gone—that is clear,' said the Dean, 'perhaps you can tell where to?'

'Is it me, your reverence? Oh, bad cess to the one of me knows a thing about them—their like they took to the road, at last, the crathurs—sure it's starvin' they war here, for all the help they got now and then from one and another.'

'And pray who are you that seem to know so much about their affairs?'

'Oh begorra, your reverence ought to know me well, anyhow; sure it was yourself that christened me.'

'Yes, but that don't answer my question as to who you are?'

'Does anybody hereabouts know where they are gone to? Well, your reverence, if anybody does, it's ould Bryan Cullan—Bryney the Rock, you know—himself and themselves were as great as pickpockets. I'll show your reverence Bryan's little place—it's only a step from here.'

'If you don't tell me this instant who you are,' said the Dean sternly, 'I'll lay my whip over your shoulders. What's your name, I say, and where do you live? As for Bryan's cottage, I can find it out myself.'

'Well, in regard to the whip, now, I'd be sorry to put your reverence to so much trouble, so I'll be bidding you good night, an' it's sorry I am to see you on a fool's errand!'

'What do you mean, you rascal?' said the Dean, waxing wroth, and carrying out his threat at the same time, as he thought. But his whip only fell on empty space, and a low mocking laugh sounded in his ears as if from the rear of one of the adjacent cabins.

Muttering to himself 'What a change tyrannical oppression will make in a man or a people!' the Dean took his horse by the bridle and went straight to Bryan's cottage, which was only a few yards distant. A light was dimly visible through the solitary pane of glass that served for a window, and it so happened that, approaching the door, the Dean cast a glance on the interior. What was it that fixed his eye, and made him look long and earnestly? The only figure visible was that of Cauth, who sat sewing near the stand that held the 'rosin-slut,'—as the peasantry call the resin candle. Bryan, if there at all, was concealed by the jamb-wall.

A thrill of some strange emotion passed through the stalwart frame of the priest as he gazed on that shrivelled hag, for such she seemed, and he said to himself: 'Merciful Providence! how came she in Bryan's cottage?—and she seems quite at home. Surely the old man cannot know—he may, though, for he is a singular man in his way, and might do such a thing. Well, unless he speaks of it himself, I will not, that is certain! But it is very, very strange!'

He knocked at the door, and Bryan himself came to open it. Great was the old man's sur-

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The career of Langiewicz, the Polish Dictator, has been short, but not very brilliant. Hearing that the Russians were moving in force against him, he endeavored to make his escape with such troops as he had with him. On the 16th ult., the Russians to the number of about 10,000 fell in with the insurgent Poles, and a battle commenced which was bravely contested by the latter, (ill the evening, when they were forced to give way in all directions, abandoning all their materiel. The Russians followed up their advantage on the succeeding days; and the result was that Langiewicz was forced to throw himself into the hands of the Austrian authorities, by whom he was detained a prisoner. The insurrection is not however at an end, though the chances for the ultimate success of the Poles seem but small. It is asserted that the patriots are as determined as ever, and that they will burn Warsaw should the movement for national liberty fail. It is pretty evident now that the French Emperor has no intention of making war with Russia for a Polish "idea," and the Poles thus left to their own resources, the issue of the conflict cannot long be doubtful.

There have been rather serious bread-riots in the North of England amongst the distressed operatives of the cotton districts. At Ashton, Staleybridge, and other places, large mobs of the unemployed artisans broke into the bakers' shops and provision stores. The military were called out and the Riot Act read, at first without effect; but upon a rigorous demonstration being made by the authorities, the rioters were dispersed, fortunately without any loss of life, or serious personal injuries. These it is to be feared are but the beginning of troubles. The situation is full of danger, and it cannot be expected that the next riot shall end so bloodlessly as has the first.

The crowing of the Yankees over the capture of Charleston was, to say the least premature.—They advanced to the attack indeed on the 7th inst., but after a smart cannonade were repulsed with the loss of one of their iron-clad vessels, the *Keokuk*—sunk—and others seriously injured by the fire of the Confederates, upon which the assailants baled off. In the South and West the State of affairs remains unchanged.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.—The Council of the Ecclesiastical Province of Quebec will commence its sittings on Thursday, Feast of the Ascension, the 14th of next month, under the Presidency of His Lordship the Bishop of Thos, who has received the powers necessary for that purpose.—The Catholics of Canada are therefore invited to address their prayers to heaven, that the Holy Spirit may preside over the sessions of the Council, and determine all its deliberations to the greater honor and glory of God, and the good of His Church.

The Province of Quebec comprises the Dioceses of St. Boniface, as well as the whole of Canada.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.—The Catholics of Upper Canada have certainly but too good grounds to complain of the insolence and aggressive violence of Orangeism, of which the proceedings of the Orangemen of Peterboro' on St. Patrick's Day last afforded a fair sample. But there are, thank God, many things in this country for which we have cause to be grateful, and for none more than for this—that here Orangeism is not entirely triumphant, and that in the Legislature its influence is, if dangerously great, at all events not altogether paramount. By French and Catholic Canada, a restraint is put upon the monster; and so long as the voice of the Catholic section of the Province can make itself heard in the Legislature, the Papists of Upper Canada will not be abandoned to the cruel will of their Orange enemies.

The fate of the Catholic minority of Prince Edward's Island is very different; for there the political regime which by means of "Representation by Population" the Clear-Grits or Protestant Reformers are seeking to impose upon Canada, is unfortunately in full force. There Orange-

ism controls, or rather rules with sovereign power, over the Legislature, and the Vice-Regal Court. There the Senate is but an Orange Lodge of a very low type, in which obscenities against the Church, too foul for the well-conducted brothel, are belched forth by Government officials, and rapturously applauded by the impure band of knaves and fanatics who exercise Legislative functions. The Lieutenant-Governor, a weak minded, even if not an ill intentioned man, is but a tool in the hands of the Orangemen to enregister their decrees; and forgetting the respect due to the Queen whom he so scandalously misrepresents, Mr. Dundas sanctions at least, the most cruel insult to Her Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects. The chief agent in these painful scenes is a low fellow of the name of Pope, who fills the situation of Colonial Secretary, with the object perhaps of giving practical proof, that it is not necessary to be either a scholar or a gentleman, to administer the affairs of a British Colony.

To this fellow and his designs we have already called the attention of our Catholic readers; and as a specimen of the insults which their coreligionists in P. E. Island have to undergo at the hands of the illiterate, and low-bred government pettifoggers, we lay before them to-day a letter upon the subject lately received from an esteemed correspondent:—

P. E. Island, March 24th, 1863.
DEAR SIR,—I beg to thank you sincerely for the severe castigation which you administered last summer to our unprincipled Col. Secretary Pope, and his master, or rather tool, I. G. Dundas. Some time after the article appeared in the *True Witness*, I received a letter from Major O'Reilly, then in Belgium, desiring me to send him the particulars about this Pope's attack on Catholics, with the view of enabling him to bring the matter before the Imperial Parliament. I accordingly sent him all the particulars; but I have not since heard from him—at which I am not so much surprised, for I have little, or no confidence in the honesty of the Post Office authorities in Charlotte Town.

"I presume that you have, ere this, heard of the triumph of Orangeism and the Orange party at the late elections in this Colony. It is needless for me to mention the means by which this triumph was achieved—as they were merely such as are usually employed by low and unscrupulous demagogues.—But the result is, that the proscription, or anti-Catholic party are for the present triumphant; and they seem fully determined to make the most extreme use of their victory.

"As a proof of this, I may mention the fact that on St. Patrick's Day, Mr. Pope introduced a Bill for the Incorporation of the Orange Societies in this Island, and that he was supported by all the Government party. During the debate on this Bill, the aforesaid Mr. Pope made use of the most obscene language ever employed in any Legislature. Our House of Assembly has become a most degraded body, and it is within a few degrees of being as vile as an Orange Lodge. In this august assembly our Colonial Secretary Pope, a member of the Executive Council, with Deas' Theology in hand, endeavored to elucidate the intricacies of the Sixth Commandment to an admiring audience.

"It is impossible for me to repeat, it would be impossible for you, Sir, to repeat in your columns, the abominable language of this scurrilous fellow.—Decency, and respect for your readers, forbid it; but that you and they may form a faint idea of the intelligence, the good taste, the gentlemanly feelings, and morality of our rulers, and legislators in P. E. Island, I will venture to give you one short specimen of the style of argument which is most acceptable to such a class of men as that of which our Legislative Assembly is now composed. I hope that neither you, nor your readers will be scandalized, and that you will excuse me for asking you to pollute your columns with the obscene language of our Orange Colonial Secretary. Speaking of the Confessional, the fellow said that 'a female going to confession was like a mare going to a stallion with a fence between them.' He said this on the floor of the House of Assembly, the Speaker in the chair; and instead of being called to order, his foul remarks were rapturously cheered by the foul-minded rabble who compose our Legislature, and by the crowd of listeners of both sexes in the galleries.—This fact speaks volumes; and yet the language above cited gives but a very feeble and inadequate idea of the general character of the Colonial Secretary's language, and of the regard for decency which obtains in our Legislature. Modesty forbids me to enter into further details—but you may judge how low and depraved must be the morality of Prince Edward's Island, when such language can be used and applauded by its Representatives.

"With such men, an Orange Bill speedily passed its second reading in the Lower House, and there is no doubt but that it will be passed by the Council and sanctioned by the Governor. As soon as it shall have gone through all these stages here, meetings will be held throughout the Island, and a Petition sent to our gracious Queen, praying her to disallow it. I fear, however, that there never will be peace here, until Governor Dundas is removed. The man is, intellectually, but little above a simpleton, but like many other simpletons, he is a great fanatic. The strength of his prejudices may however with some, seem to atone for the weakness of his intellect.

"Your paper has a very wide circulation here, and if you would have the kindness to devote a little of its space to the exposure of Mr. Dundas, and the manner in which he permits his Colonial Secretary to insult, not Catholics alone, but all who entertain a lingering respect for decency and purity of language, I think it might have a salutary effect, by bringing public opinion outside of the Colony to bear upon the subject. I am sure that all right-minded Protestants, and thank God they are numerous, must condemn the manner in which Mr. Pope defends the Protestant religion, and carries on the war against Popery.

There is a Catholic paper published here, the *Vindicator*, but its circulation is necessarily limited, and

does not as yet extend much beyond the Colony.—I therefore address myself to you, in the hope that you will lend the aid of your columns to making more widely known the many grievances under which the Catholics of Prince Edward's Island now labor.

"Yours most respectfully," VERAX.
"P.S.—For fear that this letter should be intercepted by the Orange spies who infest our Post Office, I send this by a friend to Quebec, who will mail it there."

We of course cheerfully comply with our correspondent's request, though we feel that we owe an apology to our readers for giving even in its most mitigated and chastened form of expression, an extract from the speech delivered in the Prince Edward's House of Assembly by the Colonial Secretary. Yet not otherwise could we convey to them the feeblest idea of the real state of matters in that Colony, or of the disposition of the ruling powers towards Catholicity. The matter will however probably excite the attention of the friends of decency in England, who will we hope bring the matter before the notice of the Imperial Parliament, to which Lieut. Gov. Dundas at all events is amenable—though Pope is as much beyond its reach as he is beneath the serious notice of any gentleman. These low pot-houses orators may do well enough for a set of low Colonial Orangemen, and may by the latter be highly esteemed, but the English gentleman could not condescend to notice him.

We respectfully invoke therefore the co-operation of the London Catholic press, of the *Tablet* and the *Weekly Register* especially, to bring the unseemly conduct of Lieut. Gov. Dundas before the public, with the object of making it a matter of inquiry in the House of Commons. There are plenty of Catholic members, able, and we have no doubt, willing to take the matter up;—and to give the Minister a bit of their mind upon the subject; making him understand that if he will persist in forcing an unworthy representative of our beloved and respected Queen upon Her Majesty's loyal Catholic subjects in the Colonies, he must prepare himself for disaffection in the latter, and for the stern, uncompromising hostility of the Catholic members of the House of Commons at home. These Colonial Jacks-in-Office play their fantastic tricks before high heaven, because they flatter themselves that they shall from their obscurity escape notice and censure. Let it be the work then of our Catholic contemporaries in England, and of the Catholic members in the House of Commons, to undeceive them as speedily as possible.

THE MEETING IN TORONTO.—Assuredly our Protestant Reform fellow-citizens are a hard lot to please. They are determined to find fault, and no matter what we do, we incur their censures. If, for instance, we are silent on the School Question, and abstain from public demonstrations, our silence and our quiescent attitude are triumphantly adduced as a proof that on the question of the Separate Schools we, the Catholic laity, are quite indifferent; and that our cunning, ambitious priests and Bishops are the sole instigators of the agitation against State Schoolism. If on the other hand, by way of giving a practical refutation and the lie direct to this calumny we take an active part, and come forward in our strength at Public Meetings to declare our sentiments, and to show our numbers and unanimity, we are denounced as rowdies, as disturbers of the peace, as seeking to stifle freedom of discussion, and the expression of public sentiment.

So it has been at Toronto. A Public Meeting of the citizens was there called to consider Mr. Scott's School Bill, and to express their opinions on the subject. Of course the design was, that no opinion save one hostile to Catholicity and Separate Schools should be expressed; and the Protestant promoters of the Meeting relying upon their great superiority of numbers, confidently anticipated carrying their cut and dry Resolutions condemnatory of the Catholic Hierarchy, and asserting the apathy of the Catholic laity on the School Question, without opposition from the latter. The object of the Protestants in calling the Meeting may be gathered from the first Resolution, which was proposed by a Mr. N. C. Gowan. It was couched in the following terms:—

"That this meeting considers the Common School system to be one of the chief means under Providence of promoting the morality and prosperity of the people of Upper Canada, and that the concession, unasked for by the masses of the Roman Catholic laity, of Separate Schools is not only an act of injustice to Protestants, but that its effect will be to add to the power of the Hierarchy, to derange, if not destroy, our Common School system, to deprive many of the means of education, indirectly to establish Roman Catholicism in Upper Canada, and to retard the prospects of the country."

Now it is evident that if the Catholics of Toronto had allowed such a Resolution as the above to have been carried without strenuous opposition on their part; and that if they had kept aloof from the Meeting, or attended only in small numbers, their inaction and absence would have been immediately cited as conclusive proof of the truth of the allegation of the Resolution, to the effect that "Separate Schools were unasked for by the masses of the Roman Catholic laity," and that they were sought for by the Romish priests alone, as a means of extending priest-craft, and sacer-

dotal influence. The one object of the Meeting, in so far as the Protestants of Toronto were concerned, was to establish this proposition. Clearly then the Catholics of that city owed it to themselves, and to their clergy, to prove by their numerous attendance and by their energetic action, that they, the 'laity,' did ask for Separate Schools, and that the Resolution which affirmed that they did not, was, in its allegations, a lie.

This duty the Catholics of Toronto nobly performed, and by so doing have, of course, brought down upon their heads the reproaches of the *Globe* and the Protestant Reform press. On the evening of the Meeting, the St. Lawrence Hall was from an early hour densely filled by the laity, whom the Resolution represented as not 'asking for' Separate Schools; and the reading of that Resolution was by them received with strong marks of disapprobation. It embodied a lie; and the Catholic laity who were the sufferers by the mendacious calumny, were determined to prove to the world that it did embody a lie. This purpose they very properly and very signally effected. Hence-forward we trust we shall not be tainted with our indifference or apathy on the Separate School Question. The Catholics of Toronto have shown that they feel strongly on the subject, and that Mr. Scott's Bill is not a measure unasked for by them.

With the exception of the Mayor, Mr. Bowes who expressed himself favorably towards Separate Schools, the only person who took a prominent part as a speaker at the Meeting was the aforesaid Mr. N. C. Gowan. We have not time or space at our command, or inclination to refute all his false statements, and expose his false reasoning. The first was abundantly effected when, as a rejoinder to his impudent statement 'that the concession of Separate Schools was unasked for by the masses of the Roman Catholic laity,' the masses of that laity greeted the speaker with 'hisses' and other marks of disapprobation; and when, in consequence of the overwhelming numbers of that 'Roman Catholic laity,' and though they form but the minority of the population of Toronto, the Meeting broke up, because unable to carry out the objects of its Protestant promoters. For this the *Globe* roundly rates the Catholics of Toronto as the enemies of freedom of discussion; but by what other or better means than loud and angry demonstrations could they disprove the allegation of Mr. N. C. Gowan, to the effect that Mr. Scott's 'Bill was demanded, not by the Roman Catholic masses of the country, but by the Bishops and the Priesthood?'—*Globe*. Had the masses of the Roman Catholic laity remained silent under these taunts, their silence would have been construed as an acquiescence in their truth, and would have been cited as an argument against conceding Separate Schools, which not the laity but 'the Bishops and the Priesthood' alone demanded. The object of the Meeting, the terms of the Resolution proposed, and the language of Mr. N. C. Gowan forced the Catholic laity to give to that Meeting a demonstrative character, as the only course left to them for defeating the designs of their foes. Not by calm speeches or by quiet reasoning could the falsity of the allegations as to the apathy of the masses of the Catholic laity on the School Question be established—but only by loud, vehement, and general demonstrations of disapproval, such as these which the laity indulged in. We repeat it; had they acted otherwise they would have endorsed the slanders of their enemies against themselves and their clergy.

Mr. N. C. Gowan's solitary argument in favor of Common Schools may be thus summed up—that 'the Government was the parent of us all,' and of course as a common parent had parental rights over all its subjects, and therefore the right to enforce "Common Schools." Granted the premises, and of course the conclusion follows: but we deny the premises; but we deny that the Government is, in any sense "our parent;" but we protest against its assumption of any parental rights over us, and we positively and most emphatically declare that we will not yield to it any filial duties. Our Government is not thank God, a paternal government. In its origin, in its rights over, and duties towards its subjects—there is not any the remotest resemblance to the origin of the authority of a father over his children, or to his rights over, and duties towards them. A paternal or parental Government is by its essence a pure despotism; holding from God direct, without reference to the consent of the governed. Our Government is, by the boasts of its admirers, the very contradictory of this. It holds, not direct from God, but *mediate* *populo*, or through the consent of the governed: and through its authority, as is all legitimate authority, is from God, it holds under a completely different tenure from that in virtue of which the parent rules and governs his children. The functions and the rights of constitutional, and paternal governments being thus essentially distinct, it follows that the duties of their respective subjects must be totally distinct also: and that the right which a parent has, and holds direct from God, to control the education of his children, cannot even figuratively, be cited as authorizing the State to assume the functions of a "Common parent" towards its subjects. This "paternal government" humbug cannot be too often and too loudly denounced, for it is the basis of all despotism: and even Protestants, when its principles are logically carried out so as to apply to religion, as well as to education, will often join with Catholics in denouncing it. For as the "parent" has the undoubted right to teach religion to his children,

and to enforce their attendance at Church—so also, if the Government be "parent of us all," it must have just as good a right, and it must be just as much its duty, to establish a "Common Church" for all its children, as to impose upon them a Common School. This is the *reductio ad absurdum* of Mr. N. C. Gowan's "paternal government" theory; and we are content to leave his argument in favor of Common Schools reduced to this its last and simplest expression.

The Montreal *Witness* is greatly, but we hope unnecessarily exercised in spirit, lest the sentence of death pronounced upon one Pierre Barbina for the murder of his wife, by arsenic—be remitted by the Executive, or commuted for imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Some of the jurymen before whom the convict was tried, and by whom he was upon, apparently the clearest evidence, found guilty of the horrid and deliberate murder with which he was charged, have it seems signed a petition to the Executive praying for such commutation: and though we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the prayer of such a petition will be granted, we join heart and soul with our contemporary in deprecating this attempt to avert the well-merited doom of the murderer.

It does not proceed from any doubts as to the fact—or as to the extent—of the condemned's guilt. Were there any doubts, or should it appear that any reasonable doubts upon either of these points could be raised, we should at once make common cause with the petitioners, and plead for a total remission of the sentence, if these reasonable doubts referred to the fact of Barbina's guilt; or for a modification of the sentence, if there were any possible doubts as to the extent of his criminality. Such motives for mercy are not however urged. It is not pretended that there exists any shadow of doubt as to the fact that Barbina did knowingly administer arsenic to his wife with the intent of causing her death, and that death did thereupon ensue. And such being the case, the Executive would be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty were they to give ear to the prayer for mercy in behalf of the convicted prisoner.

This prayer proceeds not from any respectable motive, or motive worthy of one moment's respectful consideration; but solely from a maudlin aversion to the execution of the death penalty. The petitioners are actuated, not by a tender regard for Barbina, but by a tender regard for themselves, and for their own feelings, which the spectacle of the scaffold erected at their own doors would no doubt shock: and we can not believe that the markish sentimentalism of a few silly weak-minded individuals will be allowed to outweigh the claims of justice, and the exigencies of Christian civilisation. The hanging of the murderer, is, if rightly considered, a high and holy thing: the Minister of man's justice, abstractedly considered, or without reference to his salary, exercises a sublime, indeed a sacred office. An execution is, in one sense, a sacrifice. The criminal not only expiates by the sacrifice of his life, his offences against society and against man; but, if by him offered up in a spirit of true penitence and of course in union with the One Great Sacrifice of Calvary, his life because a sacrifice by which he expiates also before God. Viewed in this light, the scaffold is, as it were, an altar, and the gallows a holy thing.

Only let us take care that it be not desecrated, that it be not profaned, that it be not employed for any unworthy object. Let us draw nigh to it in no irreverent, above all in no vindictive spirit; and let us be careful not to invoke its agency unless upon solid and substantial grounds. God Himself, in the interests of human society, and of morality, has confided this august instrument of justice to the hands of the Civil Magistrate. He has given to the latter the sword with the charge that he bear not that sword in vain, but as a terror to evil doers—which, being interpreted, means that he should keep his gallows in good working order. If the civil ruler neglect to do this, he neglects the most important end of his institution; and thus abnegating his duties—he forfeits also his rights to the respect and allegiance of his subjects. In the name of God, and of man, in the interests of religion, and of human society, and in the interests of the criminal himself, the Civil Magistrate is called upon to do his duty, painful though no doubt that duty must be: and to allow no maudlin entreaties to divert him from the course which God Himself has traced out for him to follow.

Though we would insist upon the execution of the death penalty as the safeguard of society in general, we do not pretend to pronounce any opinion as to its application in particular. In the case of Barbina for instance, we argue upon the presumption of the convict's guilt, and we do so because no doubts of that guilt have been urged in his behalf. If guilty he should be hung: and if any doubts as to his guilt are urged, those doubts should be carefully weighed, and rigidly scrutinized by the Executive before they allow the sentence to be carried out. It is one of the functions of an Executive to exercise a *quasi* jurisdiction or supervision over the verdicts of juries; and to mitigate the consequences of such verdicts, and even to set them altogether aside, when grave doubts as to their justice can be reasonably entertained. But when no such grounds for inter-

fering with the regular course of the law can be urged, when no mitigating circumstances can be pleaded, then the Executive which weakly lends ear to the markish drivellings of philanthropists against the gallows, and capital punishment, rightly incurs the contempt and the execration of every intelligent and law-respecting citizen.

ANOTHER MEETING.—We learn by the Globe that the Protestant Reformers of Toronto, not satisfied with the result of their meeting in the St. Lawrence Hall to denounce Separate Schools, have held another meeting [preliminary] to a third or public open air meeting which it was resolved to call for Tuesday, 3 p.m., in the Queen's Park. The Reformers are stirring heaven and earth to prop up the crumbling edifice of State-Schoolism, and it behoves the friends of free education to be also on the alert. We in Lower Canada of course must leave our Catholic friends of the West to decide upon the tactics to be pursued; but it seems to us that, if Protestants will not tolerate "Separate Schools," and as Catholics will not submit to "Common Schools," the only alternative left is that of Voluntaryism. The Separate School system is a sort of compromise betwixt "Voluntaryism" and State Education—and Catholics seem willing to accept it in spite of its imperfections for the sake of peace. If Protestants will not accept this compromise, if their voice be still for war, Catholics have but one course left—and that is to espouse the Voluntary Principle—in education as in religion, for the School as well as for the Church. If Voluntaryism be good for the one, it cannot be bad or insufficient for the other; and the alternative which the friends of Freedom of Education should offer to their enemies might well be this—"Separate Schools or else the Voluntary Principle; but as for Common Schools, we will not, so help us God, ever submit to them come what may?"

THE AMERICAN WAR AND SLAVERY.—We are no advocates of slavery; and just so far as we are penetrated with the spirit of Christianity, we are the friend of the weak, the simple, the poor, the ignorant, and the oppressed; but we have not been accustomed to look upon the inhabitants of the Northern States as the friends of the black race. There is harmony and peace between the slave and his master; there is a mutual interchange of good offices between the black man and the white in Alabama and Mississippi; we see nothing of the sort in Massachusetts or New York. The negro is loathed by the Yankee; he is the object of sympathy, of protection, in the South. Let any man visit the negro quarters in Philadelphia; let him travel through New England, and witness the social degradation of the black race; let him examine the statute books of the free States, and see how pitilessly the fugitive slave is denied a refuge on their borders; let him consider how every avenue to advancement is denied to the black man in the North; how he is compelled, by public sentiment, to be the mere heaver of wood and drawer of water for his white brother, how he is simply the barber and the boot-black of the North; and then let him ask himself what such mere nominal freedom as this is worth? No negro dare to put up in a New York hotel; nor can he ride in an omnibus with Northern men; he has his separate gallery in the theatre, and he must provide himself with negro churches in every Northern city. New negro religions are added to the other anomolies in America, lest by any means the white and the black should be found kneeling at one altar, or lest a seeming countenance to the idea of the common brotherhood of the human race should be given by a community of religious rites.

We are deceived by names when we prefer the freedom of the Northern black to the slavery of his brother in the South. The friend of humanity will find more to revolt him in one day's experience of negro debasement in the North, than in months spent on the plantations, or in the large cities of the Southern States. The hatred and loathing of the negro, which is universal in the Northern States, is unknown south of Mason and Dixon's line; and the hope of the negro race on this Continent lies in the more perfect appreciation of its characters and capabilities by the Southerner; and in the real genuine sympathy for it, and the tie of mutual good offices and long and intimate association which binds together the Southern blacks and their masters.

But with what force can it be contended that love of liberty for the blacks animates that party in this contest, which, to gain its end, has deliberately renounced every guarantee of liberty, and delivered itself up bound hand and foot to a despotism such as the world has not, thus far, seen?

Personal liberty, in any sense of the word, is a peculiarly Christian idea. It has its birth in the idea of the value of the individual man, of the worth of the human soul. To the Pagan, the man was nothing; the Empire, the State, was all in all. It is for this Pagan idea, destructive of all true liberty, that the North is fighting, if it is fighting for any idea at all; it is against this idea, and for State rights, the rights of minorities, the

rights of individuals, and the eternal principles of true liberty, that the South is engaged in a death-struggle.

The use of the words "loyal" and "treason" in the United States show that this is so.—Who is now the "loyal" man?—He that would maintain the Constitution and laws of his country?—he that would not interfere with slavery in the Southern States, because it is a matter of local municipal law with which the general government has naught to do?—he that is opposed to the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of his fellow-citizen, without form of law?—he that protests against the suspension of the *habeas corpus*—the military suppression of the Courts—the forcible dispersion of legislative assemblies by bands of pretorians—the disarming of the citizen,—the destruction of the State militia system—the forcible levying of an army by the Federal Government without the intervention of the State authorities—the placing of the purse and the sword in the same hand—the violation of every constitutional right of States, of Corporations, and of individuals? Not at all. He is "loyal," and he alone, who is willing to sacrifice these things—the Constitution, the laws of his country and every guarantee for individual liberty—who is willing to sacrifice these things to the genius of the Empire, to the consolidation, the advancement, the glory of the despotism which is to take the place, which has already taken the place, of the old Constitutional Union.

The "traitor" at the North is not the man who is false to the principle of civil liberty, on which everything that is worthy of honor in the institutions of America is based; it is not the man who is false to the rights of man and to the laws which assert and guarantee those rights; it is not the man who upholds the fundamental Constitution of the particular State of which he is a citizen; it is not the man, even, who is false to the Constitution of the United States, and the compromises of the Great Charter by which the Confederacy was formed. But it is the man who, being true to all these things, refuses to yield to the madness of the hour, and will not acknowledge that the present Federal administration, and Mr. Lincoln its head, are the supreme absolute rulers of the American people; amenable to no tribunal, bound by no law, despots more absolute than the Emperor of Russia, or the Sultan of the Turks,—supreme governors, whose absolute uncontrolled dominion has no parallel in civilisation, and whose counterpart is to be found only in the despot of some savage tribe.

The tyrant's plea of necessity is, at this moment, accepted perforce in the United States as the complete justification of the most flagrant violations, not only of the principles of that common law which the Americans inherited from their Saxon ancestors, and have heretofore at least professed to prize; but of that written Constitution which was once fondly supposed to be the supreme law of the land.

And will it be for a moment pretended that those who have thus placed the control of the purse, and the power of the sword in the hands of one man; who have prostrated themselves before the Dictator of their choice, and, to gratify their love of dominion, their lust for gold, or their hatred for the South, have surrendered every personal right, every guarantee for liberty which their forefathers moved heaven and earth to establish and maintain; that those who have, in two years, without a struggle, almost without a murmur, seen wrested from them those principal and primary rights which, however debased and destroyed in most other countries, have ever been considered, in a peculiar and emphatic manner, the rights of the people of England and their descendants; will it be said that this people, that has deliberately sacrificed the right of personal security, the right of personal liberty, and the right of private property—so that, at this moment, there is not one person in Mr. Lincoln's domains who has any redress should he seize his person or his property; so that, as Mr. Seward wrote to Lord John Russell, he can touch a bell at his right hand and imprison a man in Maine, at his left hand, and imprison another in Maryland, and no power under heaven, even that of the President of the United States, can set him free!—shall it be pretended that they are the friends of liberty and the rights of man? That they have sacrificed the liberty of themselves and their children, to secure those priceless blessings for negroes, in States for whose domestic institutions they are no way responsible? That they have given up the liberty of speech and of the press—the right of petition—the right of *habeas corpus*—the right to bear arms, and organise as a militia under State laws—the freedom of their legislative assemblies—the rights of their States, the very fundamental Constitution of their country, for the purpose of securing to negroes those rights that they prized not for themselves?

The white men of the South, freemen themselves, and the descendants of freemen, are fighting to maintain for themselves and their children those rights which they inherited from heroic ancestors. On American principles, they are right; because the President had violated his oath of office and the fundamental Constitution of the country, in the first necessary step he took to force back the seceding States. On American principles, they are right; because they are asserting those State rights, never conceded to the general Government at the time of the passing of the Constitution—those rights, for the security of which each State required what it thought sufficient guarantees, before it consented the Union—those principles enunciated and enforced by that enlightened body of men from every State who framed the Constitution—by the

Washingtons, Madisons, Kings, Patersons, Livingstons, Franklins, Wilsons, Rutledges, Davises, and Pinckneys, who, then and there, expressly and unreservedly rejected the project of a strong consolidated government; and affirmed the doctrine of the rights and sovereignties of the separate States, as from the debates and history of that Convention most fully appears. On American principles, they are right; because the American Government is a Government of will, not of force; and because America, and all Americans, have held, in the language of the Declaration of Independence, that "Government derives its just power from the consent of the Governed." On American principles, they are therefore right. And every one who has freedom and free government at heart, who loves the common law and the common rights of the English people and their descendants, whose heart beats at the recital of the struggle of British Parliaments against the tyranny of kings, or swells with pride and delight as he surveys the majestic proportions of the Constitution of his country, will pray that the God of battles, to Whom they have appealed, to help this brave people struggling against desperate odds to defend their liberties, their hearths, their homes, their servants, their wives, their children, from the meanest despotism that ever disgraced the annals of the world.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The Legislature again met in Session on Thursday last week, the 9th inst. No important business has as yet been transacted.

We clip the following from the *Quebec Daily News* of the 14th instant:—

A few minutes before the adjournment at six o'clock, the Resolution, relative to the execution of the Aylwars, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Alley, came before the House, among the Notices of Motion. The hon. member informed the House that he was desirous of allowing the matter to stand over until another day for discussion. This request the members of the Treasury benches was not prepared to grant, and the Hon. J. S. McDonald addressed the House on behalf of his colleagues to that effect. He considered the motion one of non-confidence in the Ministry, and of censure on the conduct of His Excellency the Governor General, for not exercising the Royal Prerogative, and also a motion of censure on the conduct of the learned Judge, who heard the case.

The hon. gentleman thought there was no precedent either in England or in the Colonies for such a proceeding, and hoped the hon. mover would withdraw his motion. The Hon. Mr. Alley replied in a short and effective speech, informing the ministerial members, that it was not his intention to withdraw the motion. The matter then dropped.

After the recess a number of public bills were called and allowed to stand over, others passed their second reading.

The Hon. George Brown was introduced by the Hon. Messrs Doria and Mowatt, as the member elect for South Oxford. Mr. Brown occupies the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Rankin, ex-member for Essex.

"BLACKWOOD"—March, 1863. B. Dawson & Brothers, Montreal.

The author of *Caxtoniana*, if his object be to fatigue the reader, and to excel in dullness, has in the present number been eminently successful. It is however one consolation that his treatise on "Morale Power" is concluded. The other articles are full of interest, and we have the commencement of a new tale "Mrs. Clifford's Marriage," which promises well. The Reviewer has a flattering notice of *Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea*, a work which has excited great sensation on both sides of the Channel, and which will not be a favorite with the French whose services in the Crimea it seems most unjustly to undervalue. The author of *Eschen* has raised a nest of hornets about his ears, and he will not come out unscathed from the controversy which the appearance of his work is certain to provoke. The friends of Lord Raglan, and of Marshal St. Arnaud have both good reason to complain of the treatment which their respective heroes meet with at his hands.

EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY. WITH MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.—By Geo. Hodgins, L.L.B., F.R., G.S. John Lovell, Nicolas Street, Montreal.

This is a very excellent treatise on Geography, well adapted for the use of Schools. The illustrations are well executed, and the typography is worthy of the Messrs. Lovell.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Kingston, April 7, 1863.

DEAR SIR—In looking still farther and closer into the vicious circle in Mr. Scott's Separate School Bill, it appears to me to make the property of non-resident Catholic proprietors rateable for the education of the children of resident or non-resident Protestants.

The 19th clause reads:—"No person shall be elected as Trustee of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles of the site of the school-house, nor shall any person be deemed a supporter of any Separate School unless he resides within three miles (in a direct line) of the site of the school-house."

There is here an obvious distinction. The Common School Law makes all rateable property within each Common School section, rateable for the Common School within such section; and enables the Trustees of such school to collect by rate or otherwise from persons holding property within the section, though their place of residence were in Toronto.

The same right is not to be admitted, it appears with regard to us. A Catholic residing within a few yards beyond the three miles allowed by law, but having almost all his property within the three mile limits, must be a supporter, not of the Catholic School nearest to him, but of a Common School which may be at a distance of five or six miles from his residence.

This is restoring certain rights to Catholics of Upper Canada!

In my neighborhood, seven or eight hundred acres of land belonging to non-resident Catholics must be rated henceforth for the education of the children, it may be, of non-resident Protestants.

Is this the way in which our rights are to be restored to us? Is this placing the Separate School Law more in harmony with the provisions of the Common School Law? Or rather is this a little more humbug like that perpetrated by that Premier Humbog of Upper Canada under whose auspices the School Law of 1855 was prepared. (See special report on Separate School provisions, by Byrson, page 14.)

more under the immediate eye of the Bishops—he practically took away all power from the municipality to establish and maintain a single Separate School throughout the length and breadth of the province of Upper Canada. We could have established a Separate School it is true, within the limits of any Common School section; but, no sooner were our school houses erected than the Common School supporters could charge the limits of their own schools; split ours in two and the school house along with it, and then ask us in the words of Mr. Ryerson—"Are you not grateful in respect to everything affecting your rights, feelings and interests, that you are associated in government and in all the rights and immunities of a free people, with those, a fundamental principle of whose religion is right of private judgment and liberty of conscience, and among whom equal rights and privileges amongst all classes is a tradition of history?" (Same report p. 17.)

Yes, Mr. Editor, this is what the Premier did in '55 and he called it amending the Separate School Law; and then he made Dr. Ryerson, the *bono ensaisaire* and he himself was applauded and petted and kept in place and power for seven long years during which he faithfully led us on hope. Does this past conduct and his course in the present session notwithstanding his election promises made not far out of Kingston last election—do they not, I say, justify us in imputing to him what may be vicious in the future law, and dealing with him in consequence on next opportunity!

I have the honor to be, Your most obedient servant, M. S.

SEPARATE SCHOOL MEETING IN TORONTO.—The meeting which was held in the St. Lawrence Hall last night, to consider the Separate School Bill was a complete fizzle. The Hall was crowded with an audience, which at first, showed every disposition to listen patiently to the addresses that might be delivered, providing their course were not trod upon too heavily. After the Mayor had set the ball rolling he called upon the requisitionists to address the meeting; but these respectable gentlemen did not put in an appearance. It seemed as if there would be no speaking when Mr. Nassau C. Gowen broke the ice, and moved a resolution for some time he was heard patiently; but when he began to use the scalpel too freely the crowd became uproarious. The oppositionists to the speaker being largely in the ascendant, Mr. Gowen was obliged to desist and the meeting broke up without even taking a division on his motion. Such, in brief, is a record of the proceedings. We think it was unfortunate that the speakers on both sides of the question were not listened to patiently; for there were several gentlemen present prepared to reply to Mr. Gowen and those who might take same side of the question. Had resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Scott's Bill been moved, there can be no doubt that they would have been moved, there can be no doubt that they would have been voted down. It is therefore to be regretted that the Roman Catholics, being in a majority at the meeting, did not allow the proceeding to go on, and use all peaceable means of accomplishing the object they had in view. It must be confessed that if there is a party in Toronto strongly opposed to the Bill now before the Legislature, they took very little steps to make their influence felt last night. The great secret of the failure, we apprehend, will be found to lie in the fact that people have lost confidence in the sincerity of Mr. Brown—who was the instigator of the movement—on this as well as on other public questions; and that such men as Mr. Nassau C. Gowen are above all others, objectionable to the Catholic portion of the community.—The question, too, does not create any great public interest. No new principle is at stake; and people are not prepared to get up an excitement about trifles for the benefit of a few demagogues. The Separatists had it all their own way last night, and may congratulate themselves on that fact; though their triumph could be much more worthily borne had they voted down the resolutions of the promoters of the meeting instead of choking them off by their strength of lungs.—*Toronto Leader*, March 3th.

SOME FACTS ON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—To the Editor of the *Leader*.—Sir—In connection with the public meeting of last night, and the attention which the question is now receiving on the part of the Legislature and the country, it may serve a good purpose to lay the following statistical facts before your readers. They are taken from the official reports of the Chief Superintendents of Upper and Lower Canada for 1861:—In Upper Canada 149 Protestant Clergymen are Local Superintendents of Common Schools. In Lower Canada no Catholic Priest holds that position. In Upper Canada there are 109 Separate Schools; only two Priests are Superintendents. The Catholics in Lower Canada give liberal support to Protestant Schools. In the town of Aylmer the Protestant School with 30 pupils receives from the Government Grant nearly \$250, whilst the Catholic School with 75 pupils gets the same amount. In Farnham the Protestant School receives for 36 pupils \$252, whilst the Catholic School with 211 pupils, receives only \$222. In Dorchester the Protestant School receives for 75 pupils \$333, whilst the Catholic with 233 pupils receives only the same amount. The Legislative grant to Catholics is \$7,549; to Common Schools \$287,000. I may state in addition that whilst the Protestants of Lower Canada receive large Legislative aid for Normal, Model and Grammar Schools, the Catholics of Upper Canada have not asked for these advantages.

CITIZEN.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF ST. JOHNS.—At the Annual Meeting of this Society, held on Thursday, the 2nd inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— President—Dr. Howard. 1st Vice-President—Mr. Kavanagh. 2nd Vice-President—Mr. Jas. O'Gavin. Treasurer—Mr. D. O'Brien. Recording Sec.—Mr. John Scullin. Corres. Sec.—Mr. Thomas McGeuley. We are requested to inform the members of the Society that a full attendance will be expected at all the regular monthly meetings.—*St. Johns News*, C.E.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OTTAWA.—At the Annual Election of Officers of this Association which took place on Monday, 6th April, inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the present year:—

President—R. W. Scott, Esq., M.P. 1st Vice Pres't—William Kehoe, Esq. 2nd Do.—Patrick Baskerville, Esq. Treasurer—William Finley, Esq. Cor. Secretary—Robert O'Reilly, Esq. Rec. Do.—Obas. McQuarrie, Esq. Ass't Do.—Mr. J. J. Murphy. Hon. Librarian—Mr. G. J. O'Doherty. Physician—Dr. A. O'Reilly. Trustees.—Messrs. Edw'd Dune, P. A. Egleson, Wm. J. Bingham, Denis Wheelan, Francis Doherty, Patrick Brennan, James Murphy, T. F. O'Brian, John O'Malley, E. J. O'Neil, John Quain, Wm H. Griffin.—*Ottawa Paper*.

STRANGE DISCOVERY.—On Thursday afternoon, some boys who were playing at the foot of the rock in Champlain street, opposite the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Wharf, Quebec, discovered portions of a human skeleton which appeared to have been washed down from the rock by the recent thaw. They are supposed to be the remains of some of those who fell in the last attack on the city during the warlike period of its history.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

TALK IN QUEBEC.—The Quebec correspondent of the *Globe* telegraphs that there is considerable talk about a possible break up on account of difficulties between members of the Government and their Western supporters, on the School Bill and other matters. It is acknowledged on all sides that Mr. Scott's Bill is very unpopular in Upper Canada.—*Transcript*.

The College of St. Therese, in Lower Canada, has commenced the teaching of agriculture as a science and an art. The college possesses a farm of 500 acres which is to be tilled by the students, part of the day being devoted to this labour and part to the course of instruction at the college. The full and thorough course extends over three years, and the terms for board and tuition are placed at the surprisingly low figure of \$72 a-year. A complete course may be taken in one year if desired. After this it will not be for want of opportunity if the French Canadians continue to neglect agricultural education. Hitherto their defective farming has been a reproach, and has tended much to the impoverishment of the people, as compared with Western Canadians and Americans.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A stranger, who arrived at the Canada Hotel in St. Paul Street, on Monday, and who gave his name as Michael Jolibois, and his occupation that of a lumberer, died about four o'clock on Tuesday morning. He appeared to be in bad health and is believed to have died from natural causes.—*Montreal Herald*.

The River.—A perceptible rise took place in the river yesterday, and the middle of the current shows some indications of a slight shove having recently taken place. Crossing must be very precarious at this time, but the people seem generally not to regard it as dangerous until some one has lost his life in the venture.—*Id.*

SUFFERING AMONG THE CATTLE.—In some parts of Canada, West the suffering among the cattle for the want of fodder is intense. A contemporary at Nanpanee says:—Hundreds of cattle have already died of starvation, and thousands are so weak that if winter weather continues much longer they must perish, as there is no food left to sustain them. In some parts you may travel for miles, or even for a score of miles, and not see the least indication of even a sheaf of straw about the farms, and no stock near, excepting it may be a few yearlings, and other stock too much reduced to go to the woods. All that are able to walk in the snow have been driven to the bush, and are browsed on the tops of trees felled for that purpose. The weak and young ones remaining at home are fed with bread, pan cakes, bran, &c., out of the scanty stock intended by the settler for the use of himself and family. Such a pitiable state of things has rarely, if ever, been witnessed in these regions before.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM!—Death is constantly stealing around us in the garb of pulmonary disease, cold, coughs, sore throats, &c. A box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will cure a cold, cough, &c.; 25 cents a box. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyons, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co. Lacomplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Birth, In this city, on the 13th inst., the wife of Mr. Joseph Pare, of a son.

Died, In this city, on the 11th inst., after a short illness of one week, Margaret O'Reilly, relict of the late Thomas Prior, a native of Baltimore, County of Leitrim, Ireland.

In this city, on Sunday morning the 12th inst., at his residence, No. 41 Bleary Street, William Curran, Grocer, aged 59 years, native of the County of Longford, Ireland.

At the 8th Concession of the Township of Lancaux, County of Glengarry, on Friday, the 28th inst. after a short illness, in the 45th year of his age, Mr. John McDonald, third son of the late Mr. Angus McDonald, and brother of Mr. Alexander E. McDonald, of Cornwall, deeply and deservingly regretted by all who knew him.

At Terrebonne, on the 1st inst., aged 50 years and some months, Helene Olive Turgeon, widow of the late Hon. J. P. Turgeon, in his lifetime a member of the Legislative Council.

At Antigonish on Thursday 26th March, John Chisholm, son of Mr. Donald Chisholm (Og) Harbord, aged 41 years. The many amiable qualities and virtues of the deceased endeared him to a large circle of relatives and friends.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, April 14th, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$3 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.50 to \$4; Super., No. 2 \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superior \$4.25 to \$4.40; Fancy \$4.65 to \$4.65; Extra, \$4.85 to \$5; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.50; Bag Flour, \$3.40 to \$2.50. There were but few buyers to-day; holders seemingly disposed to sell. Oatmeal scarce and in demand; per brl of 200 lbs, about \$5 to \$5.25. Wheat—Canada Spring, 82c to 90c; U. C. White Winter, nominal, \$1.03 to \$1.05; ex-store. Peas per 60 lbs, 70c to 75c. Oats per 40 lbs, 55c to 60c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, lowest sales were at \$4.80 to \$5.87c; Inferior Pots, \$5.92c; Pearls \$6 to \$6.10. Butter, per lb, There is a somewhat better demand, chiefly for local consumption; prices remain about the same; we quote as follows: medium 11c to 12c; fine, 12c to 13c; choice, 14c to 15c. Eggs per doz, 12c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7 1/2c to 8c. Tallow per lb, 7 1/2c to 8c. Cut-meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c; Canned do, 8 1/2c to 10c; Bacon, 3 1/2c to 5c; Shoulders, 2 1/2c to 3c. Pork per brl, Old Mess \$10.50 to \$11; Thin Mess, \$8.50 to \$9; Prime Mess, \$7 to \$8, little offering; Prime, \$7 to \$7.50. New Mess, \$11.2 to \$11.75, little offering; Thin Mess \$9.50 to \$10.50; Prime Mess, \$8.50 to \$9.—*Montreal Witness*

MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY.

THE Subscriber, having effected an arrangement with MRS. MACKAY, 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 LOVELL, St

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

MADEMOISELLE LACOMBE AND MISS CLARKE

WILL BE REMOVED, on the FIRST of MAY, from No. 8 VITRE STREET, to No. 12 SANGUINET STREET, near Orange Street. April 8, 1863.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

PARIS, March 14.—In to-day's sitting of the Senate M. Larabit read the report of the Committee upon the petition in favor of Poland...

PARIS, March 17.—The debate on Poland took place to-day in the French Senate. M. Bonjean gave an account of the sufferings of Poland and of the iniquities of which she had been the victim...

PARIS, March 19.—The bulletin of the Moniteur says:—The whole of the news from Poland, which attracts so large a share of public interest...

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numerous body of police were called out, who prevented any attempt of the kind. Some arrests were made, and after a time the crowd dispersed...

The elections cause much anxiety to the Government. It was a short time since represented to the Emperor that the deputies of the Gironde, of which the important city of Bordeaux is the capital, would be certain to lose their seats...

The Senator Montauri, on the 9th of March, stated in the Turin Parliament that, before the annexation, the whole of the Italian States together spent about 500 millions of francs a year, or £20,000,000 sterling...

PIEDMONT.—The following is the remarkable memorandum addressed to M. Fould, the French Minister of Finance, by the Marquis de Plaisir...

TO M. FOULD, MINISTER OF FINANCE, PARIS. TURIN, Jan. 5, 1863.—Monsieur le Ministre, From the whole of the official documents which I have had the honor of submitting to you...

These figures might be disputed, but from an excess of impartiality I have supposed them to be true, strictly limiting myself to rectifying those which were manifestly incorrect.

The answer was full of promises on the first point and positively negative on the second. In words it is admitted that skillful functionaries should be detached from our several departments...

Moreover, what sacrifices can be required from a working population whose daily average earnings amount to 30 centimes (6d.) and even 40 and 35 centimes (4d and 3d), as is the case in some parts of the Kingdom of Naples?

The posture of affairs may be summed up in a few words—an impossibility of increasing the revenue at present; no savings; the continuation of an extravagant policy which is leading direct to ruin.

TURIN, March 16.—To-day in the Chamber of Deputies, the Minister of the Interior declared that the persons arrested at Palermo were accused of participating in a conspiracy partly of a Bourbon and partly of a Mazzinian character.

The Armonia of Turin continues day by day to head its numbers with a list of contributions to the St. Peter's Pence, besides publishing a supplement of four pages, for that purpose, on Thursday, the 12th inst.

In consequence of the false interpretation put upon the words of his Holiness Pius IX., spoken to Mr. Odo Russell previous to his leaving Rome some time ago, Cardinal Antonelli, Secretary of State, has published in the official journal a public document stating that henceforth no agent, consul, or minister, will be recognized from England by the Roman Government.

There are in the Roman Campagna two great estates called Cane Morto and Conca; the first belonging to the Chapter of St. Peter's, and the latter to a Congregation. Since the Middle Ages these lands have enjoyed the right of sanctuary, and from time to time men guilty of certain ordinary offences, and succeeding in flying from justice, took refuge there.

The model of agricultural penitentiaries, and the difficulty of communication, the isolation, and the unhealthy climate, made of Cane Morto and Conca a kind of Botany Bay, a place of transportation where the guilty men took themselves. However, the disorders which are taking place in the Kingdom of Naples, near which Cane Morto and Conca are situated, have obliged the Holy Father to place both districts under the common law, by abolishing their privilege of sanctuary.

Another violation of the Austrian territory has been committed at the village of Konie. The affair is the more serious, as the Russian soldiers put a wounded insurgent to death, and then pillaged the houses of the village. It was on the 5th of March that a number of Russian frontier guards, commanded by a captain, invaded Konie, where M. Felinski, the Conservator of the Forests, had given refuge to a person who arrived from the kingdom of Poland.

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the St. Peter's Pence, and its enemies lately sought for allies in the robbers of the Parodi bank. These robbers in their defence state that they robbed for the behoove of their country, to make Italy to conquer Rome, and they add that they robbed the banker Parodi because he contributed to the St. Peter's Pence!

The University of Naples had formerly 9,450 students. It has now 66 professors and two students. The Turin University had last year 1,301 students; it has 879 this year. The Genoa University has this year 197 students, instead of the 332 it had last year.

The Armonia publishes in a recent number the following statement which it significantly encloses with a black border. The data given are all excerpted from official documents. It says:—The spoliation of 1861 have taken possession of one hundred and twenty convents in the Marches and Umbria, thrust forth into the world eight hundred and seventy-seven nuns, and mixed up with other houses seventeen religious orders, two of nuns and fifteen of monks.

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with a large sum of money. The Russians, having traced their prey, broke into the house of M. Felinski, murdered the wounded man, and then cut off his fingers, in order to "more quickly" to possess themselves of the valuable rings he wore.

A letter from Oltta di Castello addressed to the Verdisio says that after the representation in the streets by the Italianissimi of a burlesque of the Pope giving audience to his prelates, during the Carnival, the wretch who had parodied the Holy Father, on turning home, had hardly reached his own door, when he was seized with an apoplectic stroke, and had only time to say, "Quick! a priest!"

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COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and Brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years.

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THE SUBSCRIBER, 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 he will be enabled to attend to the largest orders with which he may be favored.

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BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge.

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For Summer—Dark blue dress, with cape of the same material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape. For Winter—A black or dark blue mantilla; a black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY. MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT WILL OPEN an ACADEMY for BOYS on the 20th of JANUARY, at 296 ST. JOSEPH STREET.

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

Mail Train for Quebec, at 7.30 A.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) at 3.00 P.M. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations, at 6.10 P.M.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm
Alton—Patrick Lynch
Alton—N. A. Gault
Alton—J. Doyle
Alton—Rev. J. Cameron
Alton—Rev. Mr. Girroir
Alton—Rev. K. J. McDonald
Alton—O. F. Fraser
Alton—P. Lynch
Alton—James Feeny
Alton—H. Gorman
Alton—W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginn
Alton—J. Hackett
Alton—A. B. McIntosh
Alton—P. Maguire
Alton—Rev. J. S. O'Connor
Alton—N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy
Alton—Edward M'Govern
Alton—Wm. Chisholm
Alton—J. M'Ver
Alton—J. B. Looney
Alton—J. Bonfield
Alton—Rev. J. J. Collins
Alton—P. Hackett
Alton—P. Gafney
Alton—Rev. Mr. Paradis
Alton—J. Flood
Alton—Rev. J. Rossiter
Alton—J. Harris
Alton—Dr. M'Dougall
Alton—J. M'Carthy
Alton—J. Neary
Alton—W. Featherston
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Alton—P. Purcell
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Alton—M. O'Connor
Alton—B. Henry
Alton—W. Hartly
Alton—Rev. R. Keleher
Alton—M. Kelly
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Alton—Richard Supple
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Alton—O. M'Mahon
Alton—Rev. T. Sears
Alton—M. O'Leary
Alton—James Carroll
Alton—P. Kelly
Alton—J. Campion
Alton—M. Teffy
Alton—P. M'Dermott
Alton—T. Griffith
Alton—Rev. J. Graton
Alton—J. Daley
Alton—D. M'Donald
Alton—Rev. G. A. Hay
Alton—T. Dunn
Alton—Rev. Mr. Bourret
Alton—Rev. Mr. Falvey
Alton—J. Caughlin
Alton—J. M'Gill
Alton—A. D. M'Donald
Alton—Rev. Mr. Sax
Alton—H. O'G. Trainor
Alton—G. M'Gill
Alton—M. Hayden
Alton—Rev. Mr. Brettargh
Alton—John Heenan
Alton—J. Greene
Alton—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street
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Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he attests himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

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

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Sole Manufacturers, LANMAN & KEMP, Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S.

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

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

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

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

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J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Office—No. 40 Little St. James Street.

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

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES from the skin. COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Prepared only by LANMAN & KEMP, Wholesale Druggists, 69, 71 and 73 Water Street, N. Y.

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

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skills always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES: Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever; fortifies the system against Miasma and the evil effects of unwholesome water; invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; steadies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE. REMEDIAL PROPERTIES: Cures Dyspepsia, Liver 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 special 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 botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusible stimulants. It is well to be forewarned against disease, and so 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 as a safeguard. In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvellous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being pined 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 HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the CONSTIPATION superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretory organs. Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirit, and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes. The agony of BILIOUS COLIC is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea-Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned. As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exerts the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them. Last, but not least, it is The Only Safe Stimulant, being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements present more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopoeia 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 diffusible tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fixed up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and it may truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Edinburgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. O'Connell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

PURE NATIVE WINES.



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

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

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder-bumors). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, ten spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT. TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair of the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincent's Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

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