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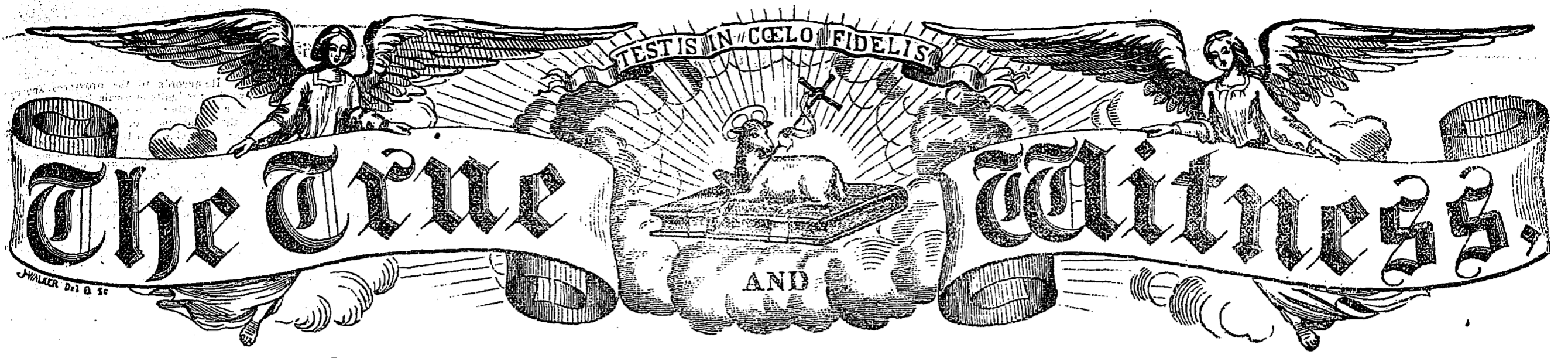
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIII. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1863. No. 29.

A TALE OF THE TYROL.

During one of my excursions through the remote valleys of the Northern Tyrol, I happened to make the acquaintance of a benevolent Catholic clergyman, who invited me to spend a few days at his humble but hospitable abode.

Observe, said he, pointing to a rustic dwelling which was visible from the window where we sat—observe that cottage nestled under the brow of the mountain, as if seeking protection from the fierce mountain blast.

Nothing could look more unpromising, more desolate, than that spot did when first it came into Vostner's possession. He did not, however, despair.

A little proud of his wealth, Vostner was more proud of his only child Theresa, who grew up to womanhood with a more than usually graceful person, and a character of the most perfect gentleness.

Matters remained in this state till the breaking out of our troubles in 1809. Ah! those were dreadful times! I cannot bear to dilate upon them.

Late in the evening Basil returned, accompanied by two of the principal inhabitants of the district. Deliberately seating himself, he remained some minutes silent.

Thus saying, he presented her with a letter, the seal of which had been broken. She eagerly perused the contents, then started up wildly, clasped her hands together, and rushed out of the room.

which might, too probably, be for ever—that the long-repressed feelings of the youthful pair burst forth without control, and that, with touching words and more persuasive tears, she besought him to guard well his life for the sake of all he loved.

The hope of proving himself worthy of obtaining the hand of Theresa, was, I believe, one of the prominent motives which induced Sebastian to court this dangerous service.

As midnight approached, every eye was fixed with intense anxiety upon the appointed spot; but minutes—hours passed away, and no welcome signal greeted our eyes.

Sebastian having evidently failed in accomplishing his mission, we passed the following day under the most dreadful apprehension.

Though no tidings of Sebastian's fate had yet reached us, little doubt of its nature existed in the minds of any. Theresa, though profoundly afflicted, was calm and resigned.

At the sound of that name, the poor girl, starting from her state of abstraction, exclaimed, 'It is all over, then, and he is murdered.'

Basil looked at her for a moment with an expression of malicious satisfaction in his countenance, and then replied, 'There is no occasion for this alarm about his life, Theresa. He is safe enough.'

'I see,' said he, 'that it is useless for me to speak to these who are determined not to believe; before night, however, I may be able to prove beyond the possibility of doubt that I am neither a liar nor a slanderer.'

So saying he departed, leaving us all in the utmost consternation—all except Theresa. She calmly said—

'It is his malice only. He repeats what he cannot possibly believe. Surely no man can doubt that Sebastian would die a thousand deaths rather than commit such an action.'

I hoped she was right, but having seen more of life than the innocent Theresa, I could not place the same confidence in human virtue.

Late in the evening Basil returned, accompanied by two of the principal inhabitants of the district. Deliberately seating himself, he remained some minutes silent.

'I am,' said he, affecting an air of sympathy as he addressed Theresa—'I am sorry that my duty towards my country obliged me to deliver this paper into the hands of the public authorities before I made it known to you.'

'Dear Theresa—I cannot tell the message go without one line from my hand to your dear self. You will no doubt feel surprised that I should have been induced to become a guide to the enemy's forces; but I do not think you will blame me under the circumstances. How other-

wise could I act? 'Your ever faithful, 'SEBASTIAN FREILEITZ.'

It was with deep concern I found myself compelled to believe Sebastian a traitor; but I had then no time to give to my own regrets.

She became more than ever remarkable for her activity. As the family were still afraid to return to their lonely dwelling, they remained at the house of a distant relation of her father, a wealthy person, according to Tyrolean notions of wealth.

Consideration for her recent disappointment for some time prevented the avowal of his sentiments; but when he perceived that her countenance, though still sad, had recovered somewhat of its natural placid expression, he ventured to disclose his wishes to me.

I opened the business by an encomium upon his generosity. Theresa warmly concurred in this praise, and declared that it would give her the highest gratification to be able to show her sense of his kindness, but that, she feared, would never be in her power.

'You can, Theresa,' said I, 'show your sense of his kindness effectually, and at the same time confer an inestimable benefit upon the parents to whom you owe so much.'

At these words the truth seemed to flash across her mind. She cast a look of surprise and alarm at me, but did not speak.

'I suspect you guess my meaning,' said I, 'you know that Raymond has been like a son to your parents—make him such in reality; you will thus insure the comfort of their old age, and at the same time obtain for yourself one of Heaven's choicest blessings—a pious, virtuous, and tender husband.'

'Does my father know of this?' were her first words. 'No; Raymond was too considerate to mention it to him without your sanction.'

'Bless him for that, along with all his other kindness. How should I have been able to bear my father's reproaches for denying him such a son? Yet deny him I must; I cannot give a poor heart-broken creature, unfit to be the wife of any man, to my generous cousin; that would be a bad return for all he has done for us.'

'But he wishes it, Theresa; your depression of spirits does not discourage him. Nor will your heart always continue dead to happiness;—time and reason will efface all traces of past sorrows.'

'So girls always think when disappointed in love; but I never yet knew a reasonable mind that was unable to subdue an ill-placed attachment.'

'I have subdued it, father—I no longer love that unfortunate,' said she, her lip quivering as she spoke; 'but my heart seems turned to stone. I cannot love as a husband ought to be loved.—So convinced am I of this, that I have formed a resolution which I feared to tell you of, lest you should disapprove of it; I wish to devote my heart to God, and I feel that Heaven will not reject my sacrifice.'

'These are vain romantic fancies, my dear child,' said I, 'of which your reason truly told you I should disapprove. Each one has his duty to perform in life; yours is clearly pointed out—it is to contribute in every way in your power to the happiness of your parents. To see you happily and respectably married has long been their fondest hope, which to relinquish would be a severe trial. Meantime, you need fear no opportunity from Raymond. All that he asks is, that you make no irrevocable determination against him.'

The restraint which the knowledge of Raymond's sentiments produced upon the mind of his cousin soon yielded before the delicate respect to her feelings, which always governed his behaviour towards her. In any difficulty it was to him she had recourse for advice—in any affliction she was sure of his ready sympathy; and she, on her part, felt happy to testify her gratitude by increased attention to his domestic concerns.

A few months having thus passed away, and our country having been delivered into the hands of the conquerors, warfare had consequently ceased, and Vostner announced his intention of returning to his home, and endeavoring by renewed industry to repair the injuries which his little patrimony had sustained during the unavoidable intermission of his fostering care.

Raymond strenuously opposed his design, urging him to defer his departure till the spring should be further advanced, and offering every assistance in his power to afford; but Vostner was inflexible. His pride suffered under the sense of obligation which he had been compelled to submit to; and finding that there appeared no probability of the secret object of his wishes—his daughter's marriage with her cousin—being realized, he could no longer endure to be a burden to his kind relative.

'How is this, dear child?' said I, observing that her eyes were swelled with weeping; 'has any new evil occurred?'

'None, sir, only that my father says he will remain no longer here. He will return to his old comfortable dwelling, even before the weather has become warm; and I fear he is not fit to brave the sea-or, nor equal to the labor he must undergo. Raymond entreated him to stay, and promised, if he did, to assist him in his labors.—Then Raymond looked at me so, and I felt, father,' said she, trembling with emotion, 'I felt as if I were—'

'As if you were the cause of your father's inflexibility; was it not so, my dear?'

'If I thought I should really be doing right, sir—if I thought I could make Raymond happy—why, then, I think I could—I think I would—give up my own wishes for my dear parents' sake.'

'Whether you would be doing right or not depends upon whether you feel that you can bestow upon Raymond that degree of affection, that preference, that a husband has a right to expect.'

'Next to my parents, sir, none is so dear to me. He has obtained my honest, perfect esteem, my warmest gratitude; and yet I fear—I fear I cannot love him as he loves me—as once I—'

'Nor is it necessary you should, Theresa. The species of attachment you allude to originates more in the imagination than the heart, and seldom survives the first months of married life. But there is another kind, founded on esteem and gratitude, which will increase with the proofs you receive of the worth of the object of your choice.'

Emboldened by my counsel, Raymond ventured to solicit Theresa's permission to apply to her father for his consent to their marriage.

'Dear Raymond,' said she, 'since it is your wish to take such a poor faded creature to be your wife, I shall not deprive my parents of the blessing of such a son. All I ask is a little time to make myself more worthy of you.'

promise to be mine at a future day; till that happy time comes, your father will remain with me, and I will manage his affairs as if I were already his son.'

Vostner's joy at this event may easily be imagined. It was arranged that the marriage should take place early in the ensuing summer, and Theresa appeared to look forward to it with less and less reluctance every day.

While matters in this promising state, it chanced that Theresa, who had gone to visit a friend residing at some distance amongst the mountains, was detained to a late hour by the importunities of her young companion, and the shades of night were closing round her before half her journey was completed.

Raymond, almost distracted at the sight, endeavoured by every soothing expression to recall Theresa's wandering senses. Roused by his voice, her form relaxed from its unnatural rigidity, her eyes recovered their wonted expression, and she sank down exhausted on the bank; he seated himself by her, and holding her hand in his, gazed upon her still agitated countenance with intense anxiety.

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'I have seen him!'

'The lost—the guilty—'

'I saw him as plainly as I now see you. He spoke—he pronounced my name; then, scared by your voices, he disappeared amongst the brushwood yonder. Now, Raymond, if the unfortunate Theresa was ever dear to you, save him. Let him not die the death he deserves—the traitor's death. Oh, spare me that agony!'

'Theresa,' said he, raising and pressing her to his bosom, 'do you know your poor Raymond so little as to believe this supplication necessary?—Let this dear throbbing heart have rest, and tell me what I can do to comfort you.'

'Seek him out, and tell him—'

'To fly—to save himself—and never, never to attempt to see me more.'

'I will—I will indeed; but I fear he will shun me as his bitter enemy. And yet I am not—Heaven knows I am not. To have lost you is punishment enough for all his crimes. But strive to control your feelings, Theresa, otherwise suspicious may be awakened which may be fatal to him.'

This suggestion produced an immediate effect. Theresa, with prodigious effort, recovered her self-possession; her companions were recalled, and her sudden indisposition having been attributed to some painful recollections connected with that spot, the party regained their home, when Raymond, at parting, whispered that he was going to retrace his steps in quest of Sebastian.

Theresa passed the night without sleep.—Dreadful visions of vengeance and of blood floated before her terrified imagination. She rose early, and endeavoured to busy herself about

her usual occupations; but the suspense was dreadful. Every sound startled her. The joyous shouts of the village children at their play seemed to her alarmed ear the yell of exulting vengeance. In this state she remained till after mid-day. At length Raymond entered; his first glance reassured her, and, approaching, he gently pressed her hand, and whispered, 'he is safe.'

'Safe, and gone far away, where I may never see—never hear from him more.'

'Yes, he will never more attempt to force himself into your presence.'

'Then I am satisfied. Dear Raymond, how can I ever repay—'

'Be happy, Theresa, that will repay all to me.'

From this time Theresa gradually recovered her tranquillity of mind; but the countenance of Raymond, usually so serene, was now often clouded by an expression of care. This was observed by Theresa with painful surprise; and, upon her questioning him, he confessed that his mind had lately been engaged by business of a perplexing nature, which would, he feared, oblige him to absent himself from home for a few days.

On his return she was struck with the agitation his whole appearance exhibited, and which he evidently strove to suppress.

'What can have happened, dear Raymond,' said she, 'something surely has occurred to distress you?'

'What has happened ought to give me satisfaction instead of distress,' said he; 'for I know how it will gratify you, and it does give me satisfaction. Yes—with truth I can say it. Prepare to hear something which will surprise—will please you?'

He paused. Theresa looked up in anxious expectation.

'Sebastian?'—at that name her cheek flushed to crimson, then turned pale as death—'Sebastian has been slandered; he is not so guilty as we supposed.'

'Not so guilty! Who can you mean? Did he not betray? Oh! revive not the memory of his crimes—of his disgrace; oh, do not, if you love me, Raymond.'

'If I love you, Theresa! Did I not love you far better than I love myself, should I be the person to justify—? I repeat it—Sebastian has been slandered—he is no traitor.'

'No traitor!—and he forsaken, he fled,' said she gasping for breath. 'Oh, tell—explain!'

'Compose yourself. I repeat it—Sebastian is innocent; but you are not now in a state to learn the vindication of his conduct.'

'Oh, yes, I am quite well. Keep me not in suspense. Let me try if I can believe such blessed news.'

You shall then hear the history of his misfortunes as I had it from his own lips, and which was afterwards confirmed by unimpeachable testimony. Sebastian performed the first few leagues of his journey in safety, but just as he reached the spot where the road winds through a deep ravine, he perceived emerging from it a small body of the enemy's troops. He endeavored to make his escape, but was observed, pursued, and taken. He expected nothing but immediate death, but instead of that, he was brought before the commanding officer, who informed him that the party were on their way to take possession of some of the mountain passes, naming, particularly one close to our village; but that they had learned that the insurgents—as he called them—had posted some of their band so as to assault them by falling down stones and fragments of rock upon them as they passed.

'Now, said the officer, 'I understand that there is another way, difficult indeed, but not impracticable, by which we may avoid these annoyances. It must be known to you. Conduct us safely, and you shall be handsomely rewarded, deceive us, and your life shall be the forfeit.'

'Mount him on a mule,' continued he; 'and do you, sergeant, ride beside him with a pistol in your hand, and upon the least symptom of treachery, give him its contents in the head.'

'Sebastian was mounted accordingly, and proceeded at the head of the party till they came to a place where two roads, or rather mountain paths, branched off.

'Now, my fine fellow,' said the sergeant, 'show us the right way.'

'Sebastian turned his mule in a direction which apparently led to our village, but which really wound away amongst the wildest recesses of the mountains. They proceeded thus for some leagues, when the path growing more and more rugged and difficult, the suspicions of the officer were awakened.

'Where are leading us to, fellow?' said he.

'Sebastian did not reply.

'Speak, wretch,' said the enraged chieftain; 'have you dared to betray us?'

'No, general, I have not betrayed you,' said Sebastian, 'you compelled me to ride before you, but could you expect that a Tyroler youth would assist you to destroy his native village?'

'Bow his brains out instantly,' said the officer.

'The sergeant fired, but the mule starting at the moment, the ball, after slightly grazing Sebastian's cheek, lodged in his shoulder. He fell from his mule, and remained insensible—how long he knew not. His first sensation was that of burning thirst; he endeavored to raise himself a little, and perceived that his enemies were gone. He was alone, and night was fast closing around him. During the intervals between the gusts of a rising storm, his quick ear caught the noise of falling water. Roused by the hope of allaying his thirst, he painfully dragged himself to the spot whence the sound seemed to proceed; but as he approached, other sounds—those of human voices—met his ear. He stopped in alarm, but, considering that without assistance he must perish before morning, he concluded to advance, and on turning on a angle of the rock, found himself close to one of the enemy's bivouacs. He was immediately recognised by the party, which was the same he had been forced to accompany in the morning. Some of the soldiers proposed to dispatch him, but this the officer would not permit.

'No, poor devil,' said he, 'since he has out-

lived that shot, we will not kill him in cold blood. See what can be done to relieve him, and let him lie there by the fire till morning.'

'Sebastian, who was completely exhausted by the exertion he had made, could only articulate: 'Water! for the love of Heaven, give me water!'

'They brought him water, and one of the soldiers, who had some skill in surgery, bound up his wound and settled him as comfortably as he could for the night. The next morning he was placed in a litter and conveyed along with some of the wounded soldiers to Inspruch, then in the possession of the Bavarian forces. He was received into the military hospital, and says he cannot speak too highly of the attention and kindness he experienced there. His wound inflamed and a fever came on in consequence, so that his life was for a time despaired of. At length his youth and good constitution prevailed, and he began to recover. He had been long anxiously desirous of sending tidings of his fate to his friends. At last a favorable chance enabled him to do so. A priest was admitted into the hospital for the purpose of attending a dying person. Sebastian obtained permission to speak to him in private, and entreated him to write a brief account of his adventures, and to have it safely conveyed to Lewis Vostner, and then, unluckily for himself, he wrote those few hurried lines to you, Theresa, when, coming without the necessary explanation, gave such terrible confirmation to the report of his treachery, which first arose from his having been seen at the head of the Bavarian troops by some persons who lay concealed near the path by which they passed.'

'But what became of the priest's letter,' said Theresa, 'which should have accompanied that unfortunate note and explained all?'

'I fear—indeed, from what I have heard, I am almost certain—that Basil had the baseness to suppress that document, which would have effectually vindicated his rival. There is sufficient evidence that both letters were faithfully delivered into his hands by the priest's messenger. But to return to Sebastian. He was sent, along with some other prisoners, to Munich, whence, on the termination of our unsuccessful struggle for liberty, he was permitted to return to the Tyrol. On reaching Inspruch, and having learned the light in which his conduct had been represented, he was aware that, until he could justify himself, he could not with safety appear near his home, where vengeance awaited his treachery;—vengeance which even the iron sway of a foreign ruler would be unable to avert.—Notwithstanding this conviction, his anxiety to clear himself in the estimation of his friends was such that it prompted him at all hazards to seek an interview with some person in whom he might confide; and he had determined on that very evening on which he appeared to you, Theresa, to endeavor to visit the vicarage after it grew dark; but, on seeing you, all remains of prudence forsook him, and he could not resist the temptation to accost you. I found him concealed near the spot where you had seen him.—His entreaties to be heard in vindication of his conduct were so vehement that I could not refuse to listen to him; and his explanation of the circumstances of his adventure was given with such an air of truth that I was determined, at whatever expense of time or trouble to myself, to ascertain its veracity. I purposely avoided mentioning to you, dear Theresa, the hopes I entertained of his character being cleared till I should have convincing proofs to give of the fact, and I persuaded him to return to Inspruch immediately.'

My first step was to visit the residence of the priest to whom the unlucky note had been entrusted, and who had undertaken to write a full detail of the transaction for the satisfaction of his friends. The gentleman had confirmed all that Sebastian had told me; and further declared that the youth's conduct in exposing himself to almost certain death for the preservation of his native village, had extorted even the admiration of the enemy's troops, who considered him as a pattern of fidelity to his country. Not satisfied with this testimony, I treated the good father to write to the officer who commanded the detachment by whom Sebastian had been made prisoner, for a particular account of the transaction. It took some time to receive his answer, but when it did arrive, it corroborated, in every respect, Sebastian's statement.

Theresa had listened to Raymond's narrative with intense interest; and as the proofs of Sebastian's innocence became more and more apparent, her agitation increased, till it found vent at last in a passion of tears. When Raymond had concluded, she exclaimed:—

'And I condemned him unheard! I believed him guilty! What wonder, then, that others should?'

At this exclamation, and the vehemence with which it was uttered, Raymond's countenance changed, and he was about to rise, but Theresa, retaining his hand, which was clasped in hers, said:—

'Do not leave me, Raymond; stay a little while to share my joy—to hear from me how greatly your conduct has increased my esteem and affection for you.'

I was happy to hear her speak thus, for I must own I felt somewhat apprehensive of the effect Sebastian's justification might produce upon her feelings towards her generous cousin. When I sounded her on this point, however, she exclaimed:—

'Surely you do not believe me so ungrateful as to desert my excellent Raymond—nay, to make his generosity the cause of the ruin of his happiness? No; since he has chosen me, he shall find in me a faithful, a devoted wife. And now, father, you will see that it was Sebastian's supposed guilt, and not his loss as a lover, that affected me so deeply. These tears are blessed tears—not like those I used to shed, of shame and anguish. Now I need not fly at the sound of his name. Now I shall hear it uttered, not with scorn and reproach, but with praise and honor. Oh, happy day! what more can I desire on earth!—unless—unless it be to know that he is joined in marriage with one deserving of him—one who never had the weakness to doubt him.'

Though I was pleased to find that Theresa had no intention of breaking her engagement with her cousin, I should have preferred hearing her declare her purpose in a more tranquil manner; and could not help fearing that her mind was now too highly wrought to distinguish clearly her own feelings, and that her attachment to her first love was not so completely conquered as she seemed to suppose. Her resolution was, however, maintained in a manner which I did not expect. The following day—the one on which Sebastian's return to his native village took place—was a trying one to her. It was converted into a kind of triumphal entry by the crowds prepared to welcome him, and to efface, by every demonstration of esteem and affection, the remembrance of their former injustice.—Theresa did not make one amongst the number. On the contrary, she carefully secluded herself from public view; but her sparkling eyes and glowing cheeks clearly evinced the part she took in the general joy, in which the object of it alone seemed incapable of partaking. To the congratulations of his friends, Sebastian could only return languid smiles, and thanks expressed with effort. As soon as evening was closed in, he sought a refuge from the tumult in my quiet dwelling. I was anxious to learn his plans for the future.

'To leave this neighborhood as soon as possible,' said he, 'to seek subsistence in some distant part of the country.'

'And your old grandmother—will you forsake her?'

'Who!—I forsake my grandmother—the only being left me to love! Why, the hope of making her old age comfortable is all that is left me in life. She will accompany me wherever I go.'

'I believe you are right, Sebastian—I believe it will be best for you to leave this neighborhood.'

'It is not only best, but absolutely necessary, sir. I owe more than life—I owe the restoration of my character—to Raymond, and I wish him the happiness he so well deserves. But to remain, and see him the husband of Theresa—that is more than I can bear.'

Sebastian departed on the following day, to seek in some distant spot a retreat for himself and his grandmother.

(To be continued.)

THE ROMAN GOVERNMENT.

PANIS, Jan 25.—It was stated in one of the despatches from the French Minister at Rome that the Pope had given orders to prepare a minute on Roman affairs to be communicated to the Emperor of France. The minute, which has been received by his Majesty, consists of two parts: the first is an account of the manner in which the various branches of the Administrative service are organised; the second, a summary of the reforms decided upon, and now in course of execution. According to this document, the Pontifical differs in nothing in respect of its organization from the other European Governments. A Council of Ministers, with the Cardinal Secretary of State as its President, conducts the foreign relations. It carefully examines the more important affairs, settles any differences that may arise between Ministerial departments, decides upon doubtful cases, promulgates measures for the public security of the States, settles questions relating to property, names the principal functionaries, and hears all appeals brought forward by private individuals against the decisions of any particular department of State. The ministers holding portfolios are, at present, four. These are the Minister of the Interior—to whose department are annexed the functions of Grace and Justice—of Finance of War, and of Commerce and Public Works. Their duty is to prepare new laws and regulations, to be submitted to the Council of State; and otherwise they perform the duties attached to the office in other countries. There are three Ministers without portfolio—viz: Cardinal Merel, Monsignor Mattucci, Director-General of the Police, and lawyer Giannini. The Minister of the Interior is the head of the internal administration of the State. He has under his control the provincial authorities, Provincial Councils, mayors, and communal Councils, and communal magistrates, the archives, woods and forests, the prisons, and the press. The Minister of Grace and Justice superintends the administration of civil and administrative justice. He has under his control the tribunals, the judges, the attorneys-general, the advocates, and their courts of discipline. To him are sent, for the reference to the sovereign, all memorials and petitions for the reversal of sentence; he decides in cases of extradition, and conducts the arrangement of judicial statistics and the periodical publication of the laws and acts of government. The Finance Minister administers the property and revenues of the State—mines, quarries, fiscal duties, the property of the Apostolic Chamber, custom-houses, taxes, direct and indirect, the public debt, registration, mortgages, the Post-office, and the Lottery. He prepares new tariffs; he prepares the estimates and the accounts of each department, and when the whole has been submitted to and approved by the Council of Ministers, makes out the budget and the general account of the State. On the Minister of Commerce devolves the duty of directing all that relates to commerce, industry, and agriculture, the conservation of ancient monuments, and the execution of public works. Under his control are the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, stockbrokers, internal navigation, the merchant navy, captains of ports, industrial and literary property, weights and measures, manufactures, agriculture, concessions of fairs and markets, public monuments, roads, ports, bridges and canals, which are not provisional or national, &c. The War Minister is charged with the organization discipline, and administration of the army, and with the guard and maintenance of the forts for the defence of the State, the military works in the interior and on the frontiers, arsenals, powder magazines, manufactories of arms, barracks, the military hospitals, and, to a certain extent, the gendarmes. The Council of State consists of nine ordinary and six extraordinary members. A Cardinal is the President, a prelate Vice-President. The Councillors of State must be at least thirty years of age, born subjects of the Roman Government, or have resided in the territory constantly for ten years, and be in the enjoyment and free exercise of their civil rights. The extraordinary members do not habitually attend the sittings, but are summoned when required by the President. Minutes of the proceedings of the Council are made out by a secretary. The Vice-President, councillors, secretary, and other officers are named by the Pope, through the President. The functions of ordinary councillors and secretaries are incompatible with the profession of advocate or attorney, but not with that of consistorial advocates in all that relates to their functions in Consistory. The most important affair to be regulated by the Council of State are projects of new laws, the interpretation of laws and of superior orders, questions of competency between Ministers, the examination of municipal regulations, and the approbation of all the Acts of the Provincial Councils in the part reserved to his Holiness. The President presents to the Council the matters referred to him by the Holy Father. The Ministers, collectively, or separately, address reports to the President, demanding that they shall be examined and discussed in the Council. The duty

of the secretary is to apportion the affairs to be discussed to the sections according to the orders of the President. The Ministers may interfere in the sections, or at the general assembly, but they have no vote. When the President of Vice-President declares that the discussion is closed, a vote is immediately taken. The general assembly cannot deliberate except when there are at least six councillors present, of whom five must be ordinary councillors, besides the President and the Vice-President. The vote is to explain the matter submitted to the examination of the sections or of the general assembly, and must contain the motives for its decision, the opinions contrary to the decision, and the reasons of the disagreement. It must be signed by all the members present. When the Holy Father presents any matter to the Council for examination, the President communicates the decision to the Sovereign Pontiff directly, or presents it to the Council of Ministers. The Holy Father, after having received the report of the competent Minister, decides whether the vote is to be adopted, and in that case it is entered in the minutes of the Council. The ordinary general meeting is held once a week; that of the sections twice. Extraordinary general meetings are held as often as the President requires. The Consulta of State for the Finances is composed of councillors chosen by His Holiness on the proposition of the provincial councillors, and their number is equal to that of the provinces. The President is a Cardinal appointed by the Holy Father, with a Vice-President, who is to take his place in case of absence. He may vote when he does not preside at the meeting. The Council have a secretary, a chief accountant, and assistants. Each Provincial Council prepares a list of four candidates, from among whom a councillor is chosen, who must belong to one of the following classes:—1. Those who possess either in town or country a landed property worth 10,000 crowns. 2. Those who possess a capital of 12,000 crowns, of which one-third is in landed property, and the remainder in public securities, or in capital employed in trade, manufactures, or agriculture. 3. The rectors, professors, or members of colleges, or of the State universities, either in active service or on the retired list, provided they possess 2,000 crowns in landed property. More than one-half of the property must be situated in the province to which the candidate belongs. Only half of the candidates are chosen from the two latter classes—the other half are landed proprietors. Debtors to the state cannot be councillors, nor any person labouring under civil incapacity. The councillors are renewed by thirds every two years, and they retire according to length of service. When they cease to exercise their functions, from no matter what cause, in the interval of two years the Holy Father selects the new councillors among the candidates already proposed, or he commands the provincial councils to prepare a new list. The councillors immediately cease their functions when from any cause they are rendered ineligible. Should his Holiness dissolve the council a new composition is proceeded with in the manner indicated above. The principal objects of the deliberations of the council are the examination or revision of the budgets and the accounts of the state. Not only are the ordinary expenses submitted to the council, but likewise the Budget of other sundry expenses required. The examination and revision of the Budget and accounts comprise not only the general account, but likewise the particular accounts of each administration set forth in the Budget. The Councils, in case the subject relates to expense already incurred, pronounce its judgment, which is absolute. The opinion of the Council is demanded whenever it is intended to create or distinguish a debt, to raise new taxes, to diminish existing ones, to confirm existing contracts, or to conclude others which interest the public administration. Its advice is equally demanded with respect to changes or modifications in the customs' departments and to the best means of contributing to the prosperity of agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, and to the conclusion of commercial treaties as far as they regard articles relating to the finances. In the month of September preceding the expiration of each Session the Minister of Finance transmits to the President the Budget of ordinary expenses, and in the month of September of each year that of the extraordinary expenses, and both accompanied by his remarks.—The President, by means of the commission on accounts, prepares the revision so as to examine it at its next sitting. When under other circumstances the opinion of the Consulta is demanded, the Minister of Finance and other Ministers transmit their reports to the President. When they refer to important matters the President appoints a reporter, or transmits them to a commission of three or five councillors, who prepare the discussion and make the report to the Assembly. The accounts are submitted to a double examination—the one preliminary, the other definitive. The preliminary examination is made by a commission of five members, assisted by the chief accountant. The commission makes its report and gives its reasons, and the members must for the purpose attend at Rome three months previous to the convocation of the Council. The definite examination and decision belong to the entire body of councillors comprising the members of the commission. The latter communicates its opinion to the parties interested, who present their observations within twenty days. The Consulta then pronounces its final decision. The Ministers may attend the sittings, but they have no votes. The Council cannot deliberate except when two-thirds of the members are present. The deliberations are signed by all the members present, with their reasons, and by the secretary. The Cardinal-president submits them to the Holy Father for approval. The ordinary meetings of the Consulta are held three times a week; extraordinary meetings when the number and importance of affairs require them. The period of the Session in the first of the six years is four months, and it is limited to three in the following years. The Pope reserves to himself the right of suspending the Session, and of dissolving the Consulta during its Session. Should the Consulta be dissolved during the discussion of the new budgets, the provisions contained in the preceding ordinary budgets are maintained until further orders. The functions of councillors are gratuitous, but councillors chosen by the provinces have an indemnity out of the provincial funds for travelling expenses, and then for their stay in the capital. The councillors chosen directly by His Holiness receive an indemnity out of the public treasury if they are not otherwise provided for. The chief accountant, and the assistants are provided for by the State. The Pontifical State is divided into legation, delegations, governments, and communes, conformably to the law of the 22nd of November, 1850. The district of Rome is composed of the capital and the Comarca, with the provinces of Mitero, Civita Vecchia, and Orvieto, divided into governments and communes. The provinces belonging to each of the four legations are:—1. Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, and Ravenna; 2. Urbino and Pesaro, Macerata and Loreto, Ancona, Fermo, Ascoli, Camerino; 3. Perugia, Spoleto, Rieti; 4. Velletri, Frosinone, and Benevento. A Cardinal Legate governs each legation. He represents the Sovereign, provides for the maintenance of order, and communicates with the Central Government whenever occasion requires. He transmits the order of the superior government as well as his own to the functionaries under him. He superintends the execution of the laws and the conduct of the magistrates of communes and of other officers; reports to the Sovereign, and proposes persons for employment or advancement. He submits, with his own opinion thereupon, to the Pope all plans of public works, and of reforms considered useful to commerce, industry, and agriculture, and the requirements of the legation. He decides on all questions which arise between the provinces or communes in the legation; examines the Acts of the provincial councils as also the liberations of the delegates under his authority, and approves or ratifies them in all that is within his jurisdiction. He controls the auditing of the accounts of the communes and provinces, and the proceedings concerning their

interests. He accords to the provinces and communes, within the limits prescribed by the law, the power of contracting loans for local purposes, and controls these and other acts in the interest of the communes. The Cardinal Legate is assisted in his duties by a council composed of four members, a secretary, a director of police, and other officers, all named by the Sovereign. The council meets twice a week, and oftener if necessary. In matters relating to the Budget, or to the accounts rendered, each councillor has a deliberative voice, the majority decides, and in case of equal division the Cardinal has the casting voice. In all other matters which do not require to be submitted to the vote, the council may be consulted, but it is the Cardinal who decides. The functions of councillor are conferred on persons distinguished by their administrative knowledge, and particularly those who have previously filled municipal functions. The council is renewed every three years. At the expiry of the first triennial period, the renewal takes place by ballot, and subsequently by seniority. The outgoing members may be re-elected. The Cardinal Legate corresponds ordinarily with the Cardinal Secretary of State. He is named by brief for a determined period. His authority does not extend to matters judicial or ecclesiastical. Such a rapid summary of the first part of the Minutes, which professes to expose the situation of the Pontifical States before their dismemberment. The second part, which is yet to come, will doubtless, contain the reforms which the Holy Father has introduced. The reasons alleged by the Pontifical government for drawing up the memorandum is to bring the real constitution of the States to the knowledge of the public. The second part will enable people to judge how far the new system differs from the old, and how far the changes proposed are really reforms.—Times Paris Correspondent.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Archbishop of Cashel and Emly, has received an autograph letter from His Holiness, Pio Nono, in which the Holy Father expresses the delight which it gave him to hear of the successful results of the Archbishop's exertions in restoring peace in the parish of Emly, where, aided by the worthy parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Rafter, and the indefatigable Redemptorist Fathers, the factions by which that ancient parish had been so long disturbed were restored to friendship and a total forgetfulness of their quarrels. His Holiness imparts the Papal benediction to the Archbishop and the clergy of Cashel and Emly, &c.—Limerick Reporter.

DEATH OF THE REV. MATTHEW KAVANAGH.—It is our painful duty to record the almost unexpected demise of the Rev. M. Kavanagh, for more than eight years the respected and zealous pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Halifax.

THE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY AND POLITICS.—The following letter has been received by Gilbert Dowling Esq., President of the Young Men's Society of Limerick:—

'Newcastle, Jan. 23, 1863.
'My Dear Mr. Dowling,—I am thankful for your invitation, but I am unable to take advantage of it. I shall meet the brothers at our great annual soiree, when I hope to hear our 'Quarter Song' get life for the first time.

'I need not warn you to watch over the preservation of order—because our brothers have always been edifying examples of discipline. Of course, even at this 'guilt soiree,' two or three officers from the council will be present from first to last, and watch over the honour as well as the amusement of our people.

'Be good enough to take care of political matters, and to avoid political speeches. Ours is a machinery that has worked well for its own great objects; but if it be applied to politics, it will break—break with out any hope of remedy—because the exclusion of politics enters into its very essence.

'Of course, the spiritual directors everywhere will guard against this evil, as your spiritual directors will guard against it in Limerick; yet we can never repeat to each other too frequently,—'No Politics.'

'We have never denied that we hoped to make the material for sound, united and intelligent politicians—the material for a great nation—because we teach men Self-reliance, Temperance, Practical Religion, and Industry, and we labour for intellectual advancement; but our success depends on keeping to our own work, and avoiding any other, particularly politics.

'By turning to politics, we become a party—we destroy our fundamental principle, that 'to be a Catholic and determined to be a good one,' is the only quality required for admission to our ranks.

'Secondly—By turning to politics, no matter what politics, we turn our Ecclesiastical superiors away—that is we really commit suicide. As things are, every society is a society erected by the Bishop, presided over by the Bishop, or his representative, and the Bishop is therefore morally responsible for every deed and word of his own association. If a society turn to politics, I ask you what Bishop will continue to be responsible for its doings and sayings? Not one; and the consequence will be the society's dissolution: for the Bishop's breath is its life.

'And what does the politician gain for right and truth and justice, if he succeeded in turning us from our own objects, and inducing us to subvert our constitution? Why he destroys one of the greatest organisations for perfecting Irish manhood, that our times have seen, and leaves us in its stead a political club.

'The monthly confessions making perhaps half a million annually—the Night Schools—Classes in Music, Modern Languages and Science—the weekly and monthly Lectures—the never ceasing inculcation of moral progress—all of which are kept active by the steady presence of Religion hand and had with Patriotism—all these are sacrificed for the discussion of a political Club.

'I am not against politics; on the contrary one aim and hope of mine has been to assist the progress of true politics. I am only against their introduction into a place where they must destroy a great bulwark of the Church, the Country and Morals, and do no good for themselves.

'Who would think of introducing them into the Society of St. Vincent de Paul—into a Society of the Living Rosary—of the Brotherhood of Mount Carmel—of the Third Order of Saint Dominic?—No one, I suppose. Well, it is just as wise and patriotic to introduce them among us.

'Let a political movement commence, I am not the man to condemn it; nay, I should like to see every true man in the land join such a movement. But why endeavor to turn our organisation—as an organisation—in that direction, if it succeed, would ruin us and serve no political cause whatever.

'And let me add that a sense of honour ought to restrain gentlemen, while addressing us, from entering upon ground forbidden our members, while within our rooms. When we invite them to speak, we suppose they will respect our principles, and that they will not force us through a spirit of hospitality to become accomplices in overthrowing our constitution.

'This is more particularly true regarding members. They are supposed to have approved of our system before they joined us. Relying on that we received them. We never intended to accept them as brothers without placing them under the obligation of respecting our principles. Any other supposition would make associations an absurdity—an organisation to protect and support certain objects, leaving to each individual member the liberty of overthrowing them. The member of our Society therefore, who violates the rule of 'no politics,' sins against an implied contract as well as against the good of religion and the good of Ireland.

'Let me pray you, and I may add, of our brothers everywhere to be upon their guard. We have over 50 societies in England—we have a fair number in Scotland and the fortunes of all are intertwined with

With our Societies in Ireland all these will continue vigorous, or succumb to inconsistency, or place. By introducing them at our meetings. We destroy the Young Men's Society, and all the work it may do, and—

No political good of any kind is to be gained by the sacrifice. I am dear Brother Dowling, faithfully yours in Christ, R. B. O'BRIEN, D.D., President-General.

A GENEROUS LANDLORD.—On Thursday Dennis O'Callaghan, Esq., of Cadogan, near Fermoy, visited his tenantry on his Duballow property, and announced his intention of reducing their rents 15 per cent. in consequence of the 'hardness of the times' and the prevalent distress throughout the country.

ABATEMENTS TO TENANTS.—The Earl of Erce recently met the tenants on his Bunkill estate at the house of Mr. William Maguire, Boland, and, in view of the present hard times, granted them considerable abatements on the rents now payable.

DISTRESS IN BOYLE.—The Roscommon Gazette contains an announcement calling a public meeting, on Wednesday next, to take into consideration the best means of alleviating the great distress at present prevailing amongst the local poor.

DISTRESS IN ANDER.—Chichester Fortescue, Esq., M.P., this week transmitted to Anthony Smith, Esq., Chairman of the Ardee Town Commissioners, the sum of £50, being a donation from himself and his amiable wife, the Countess Waldgrave, towards alleviating the distress of the poor of Ardee.

The distress in Ireland is now assuming a character and an intensity which must appal every one who takes heed of the present, or looks forward to the future. The poor are suffering terribly, and the distress, so far from being confined to them, presses heavily on the occupiers of land, and the small farmers. It is impossible to read the accounts which every post brings from Ireland without seeing, that since the worst years of the famine, greater suffering has not been borne in Ireland.

It is not that food is either scarce or dear, for prices are low; but the means wherewith to purchase food are wanting. The pawnbroker's shops are gorged; employment, and wages are not to be had; rents cannot be paid, and no man seems to look forward with any confidence to an improvement in the circumstances of the population.—Tribune.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY LIMERICK.—Owing to the prevailing very extensive distress of small farmers and laborers throughout the county of Limerick—a state of destitution unprecedented since the famine years of 1847, 1848, and 1849—it was resolved by the landed proprietors and gentry to present a requisition to the High Sheriff to convene a public meeting to devise means to procure immediate employment for the people. The requisition, which was numerously signed, set forth a request, "That a meeting should be called with the object of petitioning parliament for the immediate amendment of the law regarding drainage, with a view of relieving the severe distress which may be anticipated during the ensuing season."

The meeting was held on Saturday in the grand jury room of the County Court-house, and was numerously attended by all classes interested. Amongst those present were the Mayor of Limerick, the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, M.P., Major Gavin, M.P., &c. The Right Hon. Mr. Monsell addressed the meeting, and demonstrated that the country was retreating instead of advancing in prosperity—that her farmers and peasantry were almost steeped in poverty—that her agricultural produce had fallen off at the rate of millions of quarters of cereal produce—that her live stock was declining in quantity, and that even her money in the funds had declined in amount; and concluded a splendid matter-of-fact speech by moving a resolution to the effect that we call on a united people to pass Colonel Dickson's bill into law, and to do so at once. Colonel Dickson, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was passed with acclamation.—Saunders's News.

KINSHOWN.—Notwithstanding the amount of destitution in this town, it is gratifying to be able to state that the contributions up to the present have been very liberal, though the appeals on the part of the committee have been comparatively few. In fact the sums already contributed have been given spontaneously, and nothing like an urgent appeal has yet been made. Up to the present, about £200 have been subscribed; and, no doubt, considerably more will be subscribed in a few days. There can be no doubt whatever as to the dire destitution which exists in this neighborhood. As an instance, I may mention the following, which has been brought to light to-day through the agency of the police:—A poor man, residing in Blackrock, having a wife and child, six years old, was laid up with fever. Everything in the shape of property has been disposed of, and the family are now lying upon a bit of straw. They have had no attendance except that of a cousin, who occasionally visited them, and they are now in the most precarious state. Another most melancholy case occurred in the same neighborhood. A child, two years old, was dreadfully burned. The mother, of her child, at the moment of the accident, rushed out of her bed of straw and extricated her as well as she could. The child was at once taken to the Baginbun Hospital, and the mother to the Rathdown Hospital, this morning. These, no doubt, are extraordinary cases of destitution, but there are many others of a different character, which appeal forcibly to the sympathy of the public.—Morning News of Thursday.

MR. WHITESIDE ON THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.—Rhetoric, as distinguished from the eloquence of vital thought and irresistible language, may be said to be the art of ingenious tantalisation. It whispers in the ear of sleeping memory not enough to wake it, but just enough to make it dream; and it sings with sufficient sweetness to the listening reason to make it long for the conviction and conclusion promised, but the conclusion and conviction never come. It is the resource of those who find it easier to talk than think, and to play with the passions and predilections of others, rather than to argue or advocate any purpose of their own. Mr. Whiteside is in his way a great rhetorician; and for want of some other resource he has recently been performing to crowded audiences in Dublin, a series of what the musicians call diversions on the various national airs that serve to illustrate the Life and Death of the Irish Parliament. A man with historic nim and feeling might find in such a subject ample scope for instructive narrative and political teaching. Many of the perplexing questions which the uprising, growth, and final absorption of a separate legislature in the sister country recall to mind have indeed long since set at rest. Many more unfortunately still remain, and still, by their unsettlement, perennially give rise to great difficulties in the government, and great evils in the State. Ireland is still, to use the words

of Lord Russell twenty years ago, better garrisoned than governed, and while her people have been given an effective machinery of primary education and police, an intelligible system of policy in the weightier matters of the laws regarding land and regarding creed is still wanting. The present is a season of surface tranquillity. Agrarianism and religious controversy seem to slumber, and no demagogic wields the popular feeling at his will. But where perilous anomalies are left unredressed, and social mischiefs are suffered year after year to eat into the flesh of the community like a cancer, tranquillity is not worth a twelvemonth's purchase, and at any moment we may be startled by the renewed cry of pain, and the repetition of convulsions whose cause has not been removed. The true reproach of the Irish Parliament is, that it lived and died without doing justice to Ireland in social and religious matters. In other respects it did much better, and it must be confessed that even in these it did no worse, than the contemporary legislature of Great Britain or the since United Parliament. But as there lay upon it a special and peculiar obligation to redress the chief grievances of the country whose taxes it imposed, and whose laws it made, the sentence of historic justice falls more heavily upon it; for maintaining a Church Establishment and an Agrarian code alike incompatible with the wishes and the welfare of the nation. These monster mischiefs, in the sixty-third year of Legislative Union, still remain and any man with the spirit of a philosopher, a historian, a statesman, or even a sound economist, would gladly seize the opportunity of a lecture on the life and death of the old local parliament, to analyze the causes of its failure to perform some of its paramount duties, and would seek to show how it came to pass that its dereliction in this respect, led to its ultimate destruction.—London Economist.

MR. WHITESIDE, M.P., delivered a second lecture last evening on the 'Life and Death of the Irish Parliament,' which was, if possible, more numerously attended than the first. Among those on the platform were the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde. The lecture, which was written, occupied nearly three hours in the delivery. The tendency of it was to show that the Irish Parliament was necessarily dependent, and very corrupt, and consequently that it was not worth keeping alive, while all the country can be much better served by a body of faithful representatives in the Imperial Parliament.—Ib.

DUBLIN, JAN. 22.—The Poor Law Commissioners have considered the charge made by the Roman Catholic chaplain of the North Dublin Union against the Roman Catholic schoolmistress. They found that, though she was not guilty of all that the priest alleged, she had employed highly improper language to the children; she was also irregular in her attendance, and as that was occasioned by the illness of her own children, kept by her in the house, they recommended the Guardians to terminate that arrangement, and they strongly disapproved the practice of subordinate officers bringing their families into the workhouse. With regard to the chaplain, the Commissioners say that he should not have written his report in a way calculated to lead any person who read it to conclude that those serious charges were made from his own personal knowledge, when such was not the case. Still less do the Commissioners think that he was justified in pursuing the course which he did to collect evidence on which to make his report. The proper course for him to adopt on hearing the complaints would have been either to report them to the Board of Guardians or make them known to the teacher, with the view of inquiring fairly whether or not they were true; but that, filling the position which he does, he should for a considerable time encourage and invite the school children to come and complain to him and make reports against their teacher behind her back, and without her knowledge, is very much to be regretted, and the course thus pursued by him appears calculated to have a very prejudicial effect on the discipline and order of a school, and has, in the Commissioners' opinion, laid Mr. Behan open to censure. The Guardians, on the motion of Mr. Dixon, after considerable discussion, accepted the report of the Board, and resolved that both the parties should be admonished to be more careful in future with respect to the several matters that had been the subject of investigation.—Cor. Times.

In the appeal to the public from the Central Committee for the relief of distress in Ireland, signed by the Lord Mayor, as chairman, and Mr. Devitt, as secretary, it was stated that the number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief in the week ending 21st September last was 45,201, while the number in the week ending the 3d inst. was 65,844, thus showing an increase of 46 per cent. It was stated also in the address that the calculations were made on returns obtained from the Poor-law Commissioners—giving the impression that they had been specially furnished to the Committee by that body. This seemed a very rapid and alarming increase of pauperism, and was calculated to produce an impression on the public mind like what I endeavoured to counteract in a recent letter. The Poor Law Commissioners have written to the Lord Mayor contradicting the statement, and giving the numbers as follow:—Week ending 20th of September, 1862, indoor and outdoor, 49,778; week ending January 3, 1863, indoor and outdoor, 65,847, increase 16,069. The actual increase, therefore, is 32.3; and not 46 per cent. The Commissioners and the important fact that this increase is less than that of last year, which during the corresponding period was 37.3 per cent. and is very nearly the same as what it was in the same period the previous year,—that is, 32.2 per cent.—Ib.

DUBLIN, JAN. 26.—A public meeting was held at Galway on Friday for the relief of distress in that town. The first resolution was moved by Dr. McEvilly, the Catholic Bishop, who gave an appalling account of the destitution of the working classes. He read statistics furnished to him by the President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, from which it appeared that 850 artisans and 750 labourers, who, with their families and the Claddagh fishermen, made a total of 10,200 persons, were in a state bordering on starvation. The Bishop added that there were hundreds who had neither day nor night clothing. He moved a resolution which affirmed that the people were suffering greater distress than in the famine years. There is, no doubt, a more humane Board of Guardians in Ireland than that of Galway. But what could they do? Mr. A. O'Flaherty, J.P., stated that if the Guardians attempted to relieve the distress, the Poor-house system would break down in one month, the rates would be insufficient, and outdoor relief would destroy property. He saw no remedy but public employment, and the Government should give them that aid, to which they were entitled. Two other magistrates, Mr. P. Joyce and Mr. George Morris, moved the appointment of a committee to collect subscriptions. Just as the chairman, Mr. Lynch, was about to make way for the Bishop, that he might receive a vote of thanks, the Rev. Peter Daley rose in a side gallery to address the meeting, stating that they had missed the special thing that was practical,—namely to get a loan of £75,000 to make the Galway harbour and pier fit for the American packet station. This work would employ every one of the 10,000 idlers, and would be a benefit to Europe and America. Had the Galway line been working he believed there would have been no American war, for then the Irish would have known better than to go as they had gone to form heaps of carbage. He moved a resolution, which was carried (though, he said, he did not know whether any man in Galway would second it), to the effect that the best way of relieving the people was to set on foot the works in question.—Ib.

A court of inquiry has been sitting for several days at Londonderry to investigate the circumstances connected with the abandonment of the Earl of Derby, a large and valuable London ship, which was

deserted by her captain and crew, off the coast of Donegal, on the 27th ult. The inquiry was directed by the Board of Trade, and was held before Mr. Geo. Fitzmaurice, R.M., and Captains Harris and Baker, nautical assessors. The proceedings terminated yesterday, when Captain Harris reviewed the evidence as to the loose way in which the carpenters repaired the leak, the total disregard of sounding the well of the ship, the neglect to write up any log after leaving Lamlash Bay, the anchoring of the ship in Inishoffin Bay, the removal of the personal property of the master and mate, together with the log-book and some of the ship's stores, which were sent on shore; the removal of the ship, for some unaccountable reason, from her place of safety, and jeopardizing her by an attempt to beach her; the failure of that attempt, and the final abandonment of the vessel. He then added:—"I regret to say that I have official cognizance of the fact that this is not the first time that Captain Grayston has been made responsible for the loss of a valuable ship. It therefore becomes my duty to advise the Court that the ship Earl of Derby has been, in my opinion, unjustly and recklessly abandoned." Mr. Alfred Grayston, the commander of the vessel was then sentenced by Mr. Fitzmaurice to two years suspension of his certificate. He stated that he would join foreign service.

THE MAGISTRACY IN SLIGO BOROUGH.—We learn, from the Sligo Champion, that great dissatisfaction prevails in that town on account of a fresh increase of the Tories in the magistracy. That journal states that since the last appointment "the numbers stand—eight Protestants to three Catholics." We would strongly recommend that the whole facts should be communicated to the government. We are satisfied that the Lord Chancellor will act with perfect impartiality in this as well as in other cases.—Evening Post.

THE TENDER OF THE ALABAMA AT HOLYHEAD.—On Friday week a smart-looking screw steamer, named the Georgiana, arrived at Holyhead from Liverpool for a supply of coals. The craft is a tender to the well-known Alabama, and laden with arms and ammunition. She has a crew of sixty persons, all picked men, consisting of English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh. She has a large quantity of tea and other necessaries on board for the Alabama, and carries 28 guns. It is stated she steams 16 miles an hour, and is bound for Nassau, her crew having signed articles for that port, and will probably run the blockade to Charleston. She left Holyhead on Saturday.—Fermanagh Journal.

LISBURN ELECTION.—There is a prospect, after all, of a contest in Lisburn. A local paper says that some parties are endeavouring to bring forward, in the Conservative interest, Mr. Lanyon, the late Mayor of Belfast; but there are doubt whether he would risk a contest with so popular a candidate as Mr. Barbour. The Evening Mail also hints that the Conservatives have a man in reserve. It has cautioned the electors of that party not to pledge themselves to Mr. Barbour, as he will be opposed.—Post.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Secretary of State has addressed a circular to all the coroners in England, directing that strict inquiries should be made into the deaths of all children under two years of age.

At the Surrey Sessions, on Monday, two thieves named Roberts and Simpson, were sentenced, the former to six, and the latter four years' penal servitude. As Simpson was leaving the dock, he laughed heartily, saying, 'Thank you, my Lord.' The chairman, addressing the jury, said that it was clear that a sentence of penal servitude did not carry with it any terror.

The Standard says:—"The reason why the Catholics of England have recently on nearly every occasion voted for the Conservative candidate is not far to seek. They have voted against the Liberal, against the supporter of a Government which is for ever insulting their Clergy, reviling their religion, and threatening with impotent hostility the throne which Catholics regard with profoundest attachment and reverence. They are driven into opposition, not by hope, but by irritation. They give Conservative votes, not because they expect anything from Lord Derby, but because they are furious at the threats and affronts received from Lord Palmerston and his subordinates."

GENERAL BUTLER ON REPUBLICANISM.—We almost forget the atrocities of General Butler in the clearness with which he lays down and brings to view the real point and true source of this frightful civil war, namely, the tyranny of the multitude over property and intelligence. The greatest slaves upon earth are certainly the well-dressed upper ten thousand in the Northern States; they dare not call their souls their own, or hint a sentiment unpleasant to their unsavoury masters. Slaveowners though the South may be, they are yet in truth an aristocracy fighting for the liberties of intelligence and property against the ruffianism of a Government selected by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. And the liberties of all men of honest industry and courageous intellect of the English race are to some extent involved in the struggle.—John Bull.

COMPARATIVE COST OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.—A vice-Admiral in France receives only 600L a year ashore, and 1,600L when aloft. An officer of the same rank in England receives 1,400L in the first case, and 2,560L in the second. A rear-admiral in the former country receives 400L a year ashore, and 1,200L aloft; with his pay is 1,095L a year on land, and 2,200L when on active service. The captain who in France is paid 200L a year on shore, and 560L when in command of a ship, is in receipt of 700L in the former case, 1,680 in the latter in the English service. The difference in the rate of pay in the case of the commissioned officers of a lower grade, is even more striking. As regards the class of officers inferior to these, the pay is pretty nearly the same in both navies; but whereas in France the wages paid to the sailors ranges from 6s. paid to the boy, up to a little less than 18s. paid to the first-class seaman, in the English navy it ranges from about 10s. per annum to the boy, up to 28s. paid to a sailor of the first class. The same disparity exists as regards the sailors' clothing and food. Notwithstanding cloth costs more in France than in England, the amount expended for the uniform of the French sailor compared with ours is as three to four; which can only be accounted for by supposing that we use much better materials for the purpose than our neighbours. In the matter of food our sailors enjoy signal advantages, the French Government expending only three fourths of the amount we expend on the maintenance of each individual seaman.—Colburn's United Service Magazine.

It is a great scandal to the Church of England, that Dr. Colenso seems beyond the reach of ecclesiastical law. The High Church Guardian says that "those who knew him longest would, we suspect, be puzzled to name the time when he was sound and consistent. His theological notions have ever been shifty, misty, and heterogeneous; and threaten only now, at last to settle on their lees into something more pernicious and corrupt than their forethoughts. Such a man should not have taken orders at all; and having taken orders, ought, least of all, to have been made a Bishop." One misfortune is, that there is very little true theology among the clergy of the Church of England; and another is, that even the Articles, as a standard of test and appeal, are found—while plain and clear in themselves—not a sufficient barrier against heresy. This has been painfully evident in the trial before the venerable Dr. Lushington, in his dealings with the Essayists, who were charged with heresy. Dr. Williams is, indeed, suspended for a year ad officio et beneficio, and it is declared that his teachings contravene the Articles on the doctrines of Inspiration, Justification, and Propitiation—three cardinal points, on which nearly all theological controversy turns. But after all, Dr. Williams's counsel boasted that the Judge had declared that he had

a perfect right to explain away the facts of Scripture by attributing to them a figurative or non-natural sense; that 'the clergy may not only deny the genuineness, not only the literal meaning of passages of Scripture, but their truth; and may impute to any parts of the Bible not embodied in the Articles and formularies' (here it is that the test fails); falsehood in point of fact, and badness in point of morals.' Well may the Nonconformist journal ask, 'Will the laity be content to let matters take their chance, and stand quietly by, and the clergy go on committing what vagaries they please, without let or hindrance? Supposing they take the advice of the Bishop of London and avoid prosecutions altogether, putting the aside as absolute, what then? Shall Messrs. Liddle and Poole take the parishioners of St. Barnabas to the Pope and Dr. Rowland Williams these of Broad Chalk to Strauss, without any one calling them to book? The laity will say, No; you claim us as members of your National Church; you impose upon us, by law, clergymen of whom we know nothing, and to whose manners we may have very great objection; at least you shall take care that we are taught consistent and settled doctrine. You establish a Church for the purpose of instructing the nation in religion; see to it, that she teaches truth, and not error! If, for reasons of State, you think it desirable that the connection with the Church should be preserved, discharge your responsibilities by taking up such a position, and dictate to these clergy of yours what they are to teach. You have passed acts of Uniformity, and erected Ecclesiastical Courts, for this very purpose. If they have failed try some other methods.' 'Free inquiry,' is the cry of the secular journals. Make the Church national, and keep it so broad, by its being comprehensive enough for all! A few days ago, Professor Goldwin Smith described the Articles as 'a mass of heterogeneous Tudor dogmas, which no human being can believe.' About two years ago, when Mr. Rowell, a 'Broad-church' clergyman, read himself in; that is, read the Articles over aloud (on a week-day), prescribed as legally necessary at his induction as parish minister—which he had got through the Article on Predestination, he paused and said, 'I confess I do not understand the meaning of this Article.' The fact is that he did not believe it. It is thoroughly Calvinistic. He is an Arminian, and something more. Again, the Rev. Samuel Minton, an eminent member of the Evangelical Alliance, speaks, in a recent letter, of the Church's only test, [along with Prayer-book] as a set of Articles, which have been calculated [I think it was by Waley] to contain explicitly or implicitly about five hundred theological propositions; adding 'That, in the full and proper sense of the word, no one ever lived who could stand the test of subscription to them.' Latitudinarianism thus is jubilant. Although Dr. Rowland Williams is 'suspended,' he yet possesses and has exercised the power of presenting a clergyman to a living in his gift. Thus he has, in all probability, fastened down on a helpless people a man after his own views and heart.—Presbyterian.

THE INCOME TAX AND ITS EFFECTS ON NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.—When Sir Robert Peel was driven most unwillingly, and in order to meet a temporary exigency, to impose an income tax, he is said to have been engaged night after night in consultation with financiers, politicians, actuaries, arithmeticians, and accountants, endeavoring to devise a means of making that tax equal in its operation and acceptable in its character. He found the task too difficult for immediate adoption; and he therefore resolved that the tax must be only used as an expedient for a temporary object, and must be remitted when that object was accomplished. The House of Commons and the nation accepted the income tax on these terms. It has been a costly tax, indeed, to the British people. It has been used by politicians of all parties as a means of defraying every sort of financial extravagance. Time after time it has been reimposed by different Chancellors of the Exchequer, under different excuses and with different designs, and it is now regarded and treated as it were to be a permanent assessment on the nation. In its operation, it has been extended to Ireland—it has been extended to small incomes—it has been raised exclusively for war purposes, only partially diminished when peace returned, and varied in its amount and in its period of collection to suit every sort of momentary exigency. Yet no attempt has been made to adapt it to the people—to make its burden less grievous—to make it a means of developing national wealth, promoting industry, or of cultivating frugal and prudent habits. No attempt has been made to improve its mode of collection, or to economise the cost. The tax has carried with it every sort of grievance, trouble, vexation, annoyance, heart-burning, and strife. Not the slightest attempt has been made to mitigate the evil. It has, indeed, become productive of no small amount of crime, for it has offered an overwhelming temptation to evasion, and to falsehood, and even perjury, in order to accomplish it. In short, it may be said to have injured the moral sense of the people, who view offences against the revenue lightly, and are even disposed to espouse the cause of those who defraud the State. Yet no attempt has been made to afford a remedy; and although it is well known that the assessment of this tax is most incomplete, and its collection attended with immense difficulty, yet it is allowed to be perpetuated upon us without any attempt to remedy its evils, much less to make its apportionment a fair assessment on the resources of the nation.—Sir S. Morton Peto, on Taxation.

SIR ROBERT PEEL ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.—Sir Robert Peel had been speaking on the American question, and said that he was one who hoped, as an individual, to see the states ultimately become separated and independent of each other. He condemned that odious and abominable proclamation of President Lincoln, which emancipated the slaves in the rebel states only, and said that if they followed the course of the battles which have taken place during this great conflict they might almost fancy that they saw the God of battles fighting for the South! He should be glad to look back to 1863 and say that he belonged to a government, headed by the most popular statesman that ever ruled the destinies of England, which, by acknowledging the independence of the South, led also to the emancipation of the slave.

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—At the sitting of the Court of Arches on Thursday week Mr. Toller, the proctor acting for the Bishop of Salisbury in the prosecution, of the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, made an application to Dr. Lushington in reference to the appeal against his lordship's judgment, of which notice was given at the time the case was last before the Court. Mr. Toller said that considerable delay was likely to take place in prosecution of the appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council unless the learned judge interfered and issued a peremptory order. The appeal in the case of the Rev. J. Fendall against the Rev. H. B. Wilson. Mr. Toller remarked was going on rapidly, but for some reason or another which he could not understand, the inhibition on the part of Dr. Williams had not been served, and it was very desirable that the two cases should be heard before the Judicial Committee at the same time. He could not account for the delay unless the appellants had some object in view best known to themselves. He prayed the Court for a peremptory order upon the proctor of Dr. Williams to serve the inhibition. Dr. Lushington said he did not like to interfere as the matter more properly came within the jurisdiction of the surrogate sitting in the Court of Appeal; but at length, after Mr. Toller had shown that the appeal would be greatly delayed if further time were allowed, Dr. Lushington consented to an order being issued that the inhibition should be served within three days, and intimated that in the event of the order not being complied with he would issue a suspension, so that the appeal in each case might be proceeded with at once, and without further interruption. Since this application, however, a notice has been served to take the appeal on the part of Dr. Williams before the Privy Council, and therefore the sentence of Dr.

Lushington, the Dean of Arches, is suspended. The sentence was twelve months' suspension, admonition not to go to offend hereafter, and payment of costs.—These, as the case had been pending more than twelve months, must be very considerable. Mr. Fendall, it is said, appears himself in person before the Privy Council, to defend his case against the appeal of the Rev. H. B. Wilson.—Guardian.

THE FORTHCOMING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.—There are thirty-three notices of motion on the order book of the House of Commons, several on the game laws, and one on the income tax. Mr. Wylie has the following on tickets of leave:—"Address for papers and returns respecting the system of granting tickets of leave, and for an extension of transportation beyond the seas."

UNITED STATES.

SACRILEGE BY FEDERAL SOLDIERS.—A letter has been transmitted to us, by the hands of our friend Mr. O'Reilly, President of the Hibernian Universal Benevolent Society of this city, detailing a shocking sacrilege committed on the island of Fernandina, Florida, by Yankee soldiers of the 9th Maine Regiment. We have the name of the Catholic soldier who writes the account, and, if required, we will produce it, and him too, if he lives to return North—but not while he is in the service, and subject to military rule. He asks us, on his account, and that of other Catholic soldiers with him, to give this intimation regarding the outrage to the public. His statement is that, last summer, some of the 9th Maine Regiment broke into the only Catholic church on the island, stole two chalices and some of the sacerdotal vestments, and wantonly destroyed pictures in the church. Moreover, to show how shameless they were, and under what kind of regimental discipline, some of them, at a subsequent Military Ball, put on, in mockery, some of the sacerdotal vestments they had stolen. The poor fellow who writes us may well say: "It grieves me, and many other Catholic soldiers here risking our lives for our country, to see the holy things of our religion abused in this way." Who is the commandant of the 9th Maine? Will this outrage on religion be investigated.—N. Y. Freeman.

The Federal Admiral Dupont, commanding the blockading squadron off Charleston, has sent to the Navy Department a certificate signed by the Captains of the blockading vessels denying that they were driven off, and the blockade raised by the attack of the Confederate rams. If it be true as asserted by the Charleston papers that the foreign Consuls in company with the commander of H.M.S. Petrel, went out five miles and found no blockaders in sight, a hundred certificates from Admiral Dupont's officers will not change the fact the blockade was raised. The question has to be decided by impartial testimony, and not by the assertion of either belligerent.—Commercial Advertiser.

In the action between the Alabama and the Hatteras the latter had two men killed, and five wounded of the seven, five were foreigners, four Irishmen, and one Austrian, and the nationality of the other two not given. So it seen as well as on land, the foreign element does the fighting, and the native Yankee does the war contracts.—Ib.

We repeat that we have very little doubt of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France within the next two months—to be followed or accompanied by the breaking of the blockade. We have no doubt, whatever, that our people will, without distinction of party, meet that hostile outrage upon our independence and our honor by the most resolute defiance; and we trust Congress will put the country into a position to make that resistance effectual.—N. Y. Times.

The telegraph furnishes a curious commentary on Mr. Seward's boast to M. Droziz de L'Honnay of the freedom of opinion in the Federal States. A Democratic convention assembled at Frankfort, Ky., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the August elections. The Federal military commandant surrounded the convention with troops, and summarily dissolved it, telling the delegates there was no necessity for a convention to nominate candidates as he should not allow any to run for election, but such as he approved of. By this means the Government hopes to deceive the world into believing that there is no opposition to the policy of the Administration, and the war in Kentucky; but it was eminently foolish for it to allow the publication of the steps taken to secure the unanimity aimed at.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac.—Feb. 16.—The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday has the following telegram, dated Charleston, Feb. 18.—The following proclamation from General Beauregard will appear in the papers to-morrow:—

Headquarters, Department of South Carolina, Ga. and Florida, Feb. 18.—It has become my solemn duty to inform the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah that the movements of the enemy's fleets indicate an early land and naval attack on one or both cities, and to urge that persons unable to take an active part in the struggle shall retire. It is hoped, however, that the temporary separation of some of you from your homes will be made without alarm or undue haste, thus showing that the only feeling which animates you in this hour of supreme trial is the right of being able to participate in the defence of your homes, your altars, and the graves of your kindred. Carolinians and Georgians! The hour is at hand to prove your devotion to your country's cause. Let all able-bodied men, from the seaboard to the mountains, rush to arms. Be not too exacting in the choice of weapons. Pikes and scythes will do for exterminating your enemies, and shotels for protecting your friends. To arms fellow-citizens! Come and share with us our hardships, our danger, our brilliant success, or our glorious death.—(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD, General Commanding.

(Official.) J. M. O'LEARY, A. A. C. Final preparations for the expected attack are being rapidly prosecuted. The troops and people are calm and confident.

HOW TO BECOME A JUDGE OF PICTURES.—'Spoin,' its pictures that's on the carpet, wait till you hear the name of the painter. If it's Rubens or any of them old boys, praise for it's again the law to doubt them; but if it's a new man, and the company ain't most especial judges, criticise. A leetle out of keeping, says you; he don't use his greys enough nor glazes down well; that shadder wants depth; general effect is good, though parts aint; these eyebrows are heavy enough for stucco, says you; and other unmeaning terms like these. It will pass, I tell you; your opinion will be thought great. Them that judged the cartoons at Westminster Hall knew plucky little more than that. But if this is the portrait of the lady of the house hangin' up, or it's at all like enough to make it out, stop—gaze on it—walk back—close your fingers like a spy-glass, and look through 'em amazed like—enchanted—chained to the spot. Then utter, unconscious like, 'That's a most beautiful picture, by heavens! like a 'Speak's portrait. It is well painted too; but whether the artist is he is an unprincipled man.' 'Good gracious, she'll say, 'how so?' Cause, madam, he has not done you justice!'—Sam Slick.

A QUIET AFFAIR.—As it is now finally settled that the marriage of the Prince of Wales is not to take place in London, but in an obscure village in Berkshire, remarkable only for an old castle and non-salary arrangements, Mr. Punch, ventures to suggest that the secrecy of the proceeding should be carried out to the utmost, and that all the intimation the nation should have that the Hair Apparent is wedded should be the following advertisement among the Marriages in The Times of March 13th:—"On the 12th inst., at Windsor, by Dr. Longley assisted by Dr. Thompson, Albert Edward England, K.G., to Alexandra Denmark. No cards."—Punch.

The True Witness AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK. The fifth session of the Imperial Parliament was opened on Thursday, the 5th instant.

The Polish insurrection is assuming a serious aspect, and there have been several encounters between the Russian troops and the insurgents.

The past week has been unmarked by any important operations in the United States.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The whole time of the Legislature has been occupied with making and listening to long speeches on the Address, and the several amendments moved thereunto.

The case of the Aylwards has been brought before the notice of the Legislature by a motion from M. Hoot for the production of all documents and correspondence on the subject.

Mr. Ferguson went on to cite the Aylward case, condemning in strong terms the Solicitor General West for prosecuting it to a conviction.

Mr. Ferguson then they could well understand that the hon. member was as anxious to witness the horrible scene of the execution of husband and wife as any man could be.

AN EXCUSE.—We have heard it urged that the Solicitor General could not consistently, as a member of the Executive, favor the prayer for mercy in behalf of the Aylwards, seeing that he had himself prosecuted them to conviction, and

that his professional reputation required that the couple should be hung. As a lawyer he had obtained sentence of death against them: in his capacity of one of the Executive, he was bound to have the sentence carried into execution.

We fear that the people of Lower Canada are not sufficiently grateful to the editor of the Toronto Globe for the trouble which he takes in their welfare, and the gratuitous advice which he tenders them.

The Globe in the most paternal tone, and with the most patronising aspect imaginable, assures the "French Canadian" to whom he addresses himself, that "it is vain and useless to endeavor to preserve for ever the present geographical limits, and internal relationship of the two Canadas."

As a preliminary to the denouncing process, and as inevitable according to the decrees of Providence, the "French Canadian" must make up his mind to submit to "Representation by Population."

It is just as possible to dam the waters of the St. Lawrence as to keep Upper and Lower Canada on an equality in numbers and representation.

Hear this, "French Canadian" people, whom the Globe addresses, and be docile in time! Your position is that of the traveller who, having fallen into the hands of thieves, is by the latter warned that he had best make over to them his watch and other valuables, since further resistance, since prolonged struggles on his part, or cries for the Police, would be as unwise, as they would be futile, and would lead to personal injury, as well as to the mere deprivation of property.

Poor silly lamb! exclaims the Globe in short, as the timid creature shrinks from his outstretched hand—why won't you come and have your throat cut, pleasantly and quietly?

To the Globe's questions, why the French Canadian people hold themselves aloof from the Upper Canadians? why they do not desire to place the preponderance of political power in the hands of the latter? why, in short, they do not wish to draw closer or tighter the folds of the cord which now binds them in constrained and unhallowed union to Upper Canada?—it is not difficult to find an answer. God has made the

French Canadians and the Anglo-Saxons two; and no amount of human legislation can ever make them one. Ethnologically, they are distinct; as distinct, to say the least, as are the Venetians, from the other and Teutonic races comprised beneath the rule of Austria; and if it be not a sin on the part of the Venetians to "segregate themselves" from their Teuton fellow-subjects, so neither can it be a sin on the part of the French Canadians to act in like manner towards their fellow-subjects of Anglo-Saxon descent.

The Globe undertakes also to read the latter a lecture upon the "absurd pride of race," which induces him—the French Canadian—"to cherish his language as if it were a charm against the evil one, and to refuse to adopt any innovation on established usages, because it is derived from an alien people"—Globe. Let us imagine a German newspaper published in Vienna, speaking in similar terms of the "absurd pride of race" of the Venetians, and of their obstinate preference of their native Italian, to the alien Dutch tongue—and try to realize the outcry of indignation which the insolence of the Viennese journalist would provoke from the Liberal press of which the Globe claims to be a member!

What says our contemporary to this? Has he not done us an injustice? Let him candidly confess it and lay aside his cavils. On "the question of the integrity and inviolability of the property of our religious communities," we have, it is true, said nothing, and we think that in stating the principles of a paper called The Irish Canadian it was altogether unnecessary.

With respect to two very important questions in which the Irish Catholics of Canada are vitally interested—the "School Question" and that of the integrity and inviolability of ecclesiastical property of every description, our contemporary's promises seem fair enough; and we therefore give him full credit for the soundness of his principles upon these two points—viz., the inviolability of ecclesiastical property; and the sole and absolute right of the parent over all that appertains to the education of his children—and, as the correlative of this right on the parent's part, the absence of any right on the part of the State, directly or indirectly, to control the education of the child.

The integrity of the property of our Catholic institutions, and the satisfactory settlement of the School Question, depend upon the maintenance of equality of representation in the Legislature as betwixt Upper and Lower Canada. Any change in the system of representation which should give to Upper Canada a preponderance

and generous heart, the insolence, and low-bred fanaticism of the leader of the Clear-Grits or Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada: we should certainly indulge in no "pride of race," should take no pleasure in our national origin, were these fellows, or their spokesman of the Globe, to be looked upon by our French Canadian friends as fair specimens of British gentlemen.

The Irish Canadian requests us to publish an article which appears in its issue of the 18th inst. We do not recognise either our contemporary's right to urge such a request, or any obligation on our part to comply with it.

"Our Montreal contemporary, in his last issue, favors us with another column and a half in reply to our strictures on his notice of the Irish Canadian. He sets us down as 'unreasonable,' 'captious,' 'unjust,' 'ridiculous.' Very well. In half the space we shall show (and in as good natured a way as possible) that our contemporary deals with us unjustly. He is a great hand himself at inductive reasoning, and he knows very well that correct conclusions cannot be derived from partial or incorrect premises. Then of two things one. The editor of the True Witness, in criticising the Irish Canadian, has not carefully read this journal, or has wilfully misrepresented it. We told him so in our previous reply; we shall now demonstrate it. He says so-and-so appears in our 'prospectus.' Now, we issued no 'prospectus,' and what he quotes from was simply an 'outline' of our enterprise, issued by the founders of the paper with a view to obtaining shareholders. No doubt the gentlemen whose names are attached to that document would have been a little more careful in their choice of language could they have imagined that our contemporary was, with spectacles on nose, and 'dictionary and grammar in hand,' prepared to exercise his powers of literary dissection upon their unpremeditated production.

We objected before to his stating that our 'prospectus' contained a declaration that the 'specialty' of our paper was 'national,' not 'religious.' We have shown that we published no 'prospectus,' and we now state that what he referred to was simply an editorial remark appended to the Leader's notice of our appearance. This is not much, to be sure, but it shows clearly that our contemporary was careless. But the principal point is this (and it is very unfortunate for our contemporary, as it goes to show that he writes upon matters without being fully informed, dogmatizes and conspires without just grounds): that he altogether ignores our statement of objects and principles as published in our first number, and which was embraced in the article headed "the work before us." It was after a perusal of this article, no doubt, that the editor of the Metropolitan Record concluded that ours were "the principles which need to be disseminated wherever individuals of the Irish race are found." That article was our 'prospectus' in reality, and it would have been well had the editor of the True Witness read it and given us credit or criticism for the 'principles' it contained, instead of going to work with 'cork block and razor' to split hairs over an advertisement of the promoters of our enterprise.

"Of its (The Irish Canadian's) 'principles,' says our contemporary, 'as we know nothing, so also we said nothing.' But what did he do? Why, he laudably went to work and made 'principles' for us! But why did he not know something of the principles we laid down for ourselves? Simply because he did not read us. We hope this announcement will let the light in upon our contemporary's vision, and enable him to understand why the Archbishop's organ stamped us with the seal of its approval. We shall again send our contemporary a copy of our first number and mark the article that we have reference to for his perusal. He will there find that we do not intend altogether to eschew 'those politico-religious questions' that make up so much his 'specialty,' and that upon that question, which of all others, he is so anxious about—the education question—we are not without settled views. We have declared emphatically enough we fancy, that 'Freedom of education and the rights of the parent we shall strenuously maintain!'

What says our contemporary to this? Has he not done us an injustice? Let him candidly confess it and lay aside his cavils. On "the question of the integrity and inviolability of the property of our religious communities," we have, it is true, said nothing, and we think that in stating the principles of a paper called The Irish Canadian it was altogether unnecessary.

The integrity of the property of our Catholic institutions, and the satisfactory settlement of the School Question, depend upon the maintenance of equality of representation in the Legislature as betwixt Upper and Lower Canada. Any change in the system of representation which should give to Upper Canada a preponderance

in the Legislature, would be fatal to the cause of Freedom of Education; for it cannot be doubted, it is not attempted to be denied, that the overwhelming majority of the people of Upper Canada—all of them in short with the exception of a small body of High Church Anglicans—are opposed to "Freedom of Education," and are warm advocates of a system of "State-Schoolism." It is only by, and through the influence of Catholic Lower Canada—an influence of which Representation by Population would deprive the latter—that a partial instalment of justice has been, after hard struggles, won for the Catholic minority of the Western section of the Province; and since he who sincerely desires the ends, must also desire the means by which alone those ends can be attained, so he who is sincerely the friend of 'Freedom of Education' must also be the advocate of Equality of Representation, as the only means by which Freedom of Education can be obtained. He who pretends to be an advocate of the latter, and at the same time gives any countenance to a measure for assuring a preponderance in the Legislature to Protestant Upper Canada, must be either a fool, or a hypocrite.

And if our contemporary persist in looking at the Representation Question, from an Irish, instead of from an exclusively Catholic, point of view, one would think that the loud and reiterated complaints of the Irish people against a Legislative Union, forced upon them with a people "alien in blood, in language, and in religion," would convince him of the inconsistency of which Irishmen in Canada would be guilty, were they to lend their aid to impose a similar Union upon the French people of Lower Canada. If Ireland has a right to claim self-government, so has Lower Canada; if the clamors of the Irish against their Legislative Union with Great Britain are well founded, so also would be the clamors of the French Canadians against such a Union with Upper Canada as that which Representation by Population would impose upon them; and therefore, unless Irishmen desire to be treated as the most inconsistent of mortals, claiming for themselves that which they refuse to concede to others, they will strenuously oppose a measure which, if carried, would establish betwixt Lower and Upper Canada, the very counterpart of these political conditions now subsisting betwixt Ireland and Great Britain, and against which the Irish, both at home and abroad, so loudly and bitterly complain, as unjust towards Ireland.

The interests, no less than the honor, of the Irish Catholics in Canada, require of them to adopt this policy. No doubt that some amongst them may, by sacrificing the interests of their Church, and the rights of Lower Canada, curry favor with the Clear-Grits, or Protestant Reformers; and so establish a claim upon the latter for a larger share in government situations, government contracts, and dirty, though lucrative jobs of all kinds. But no matter what unprincipled demagogues may preach, or needy place-beggars practise, the only honorable, the only truly profitable, course of policy for Irish Catholics to pursue is that which shall secure to Catholic Lower Canada an influence in the Legislature equal to that of Protestant Upper Canada; and which therefore will tend to promote a close union betwixt the Catholic minority of the Upper Province, and the Conservative Catholic majority of the Lower. The interests of the two are inseparably, for good or for evil, bound together; and the only true principles of political action "which need to be disseminated wherever in Canada individuals of the Irish race are found," are those which we have indicated above, and which may be thus summed up—"Union amongst all Catholics, irrespective of national origin." Only by such a union can the country be saved from the curse of "Protestant Ascendancy," with which, in the guise of Representation by Population," it is now menaced; only by such a union can the rights of the Church be secured, the property of her religious communities be guaranteed, and the inestimable boon of "Freedom of Education" be wrested from the hands of the tyrant majority of the Upper Province.

The Toronto Mirror has the following remarks as to the policy of the Irish Catholics of Upper Canada, on the question of Representation by Population:—"Well, it is the business of the Catholics of Upper Canada, who, though they may be ignored upon the question, form no inconsiderable portion of the population, to see that the Tories are not 'strong' upon the question. After the amount of support which they have received from us as opponents of the measure, it is our duty to see that their present treason to Provincial interests is not successful. If we except a few of the more rabid amongst them—men whose secret intrigues, backed by the influence of Orangemen, was always a source of annoyance to the Conservative or Coalition Government of the day—every man of them is pledged more or less against Representation by Population. It was upon their well-known opposition to this so-called reform, and upon their pledges favorable to Separate Schools, that most of them were elected to the present legislature. If they turn around, therefore, now, because they are out of office, and vote for the enslavement of Lower Canada, and the destruction of the liberties of the Catholics of the Province, they will prove themselves worthy of all that has been said against them—they will stand forward as pledge-breakers of the first water. Their resistance on one motion may be looked over; but a steady policy in favor of sectional and illiberal measures will draw down upon them the execration of those who were, at the last election, their warmest supporters before the populace."—Toronto Mirror.

The Montreal Witness of the 19th instant, in reply to our challenge to cite the date of the TRUE WITNESS, and the form of words, in which we had taxed Mr. Walbridge with having gone down from Belleville to Quebec, to urge upon the Ministry the execution of the Aylwards—contains the following "Correction":—

"In my article on the Aylward case, I attempted to expose all the misstatements which had been made regarding it, but only mentioned one paper, namely, the True Witness; hence I have erroneously credited to that paper a statement concerning Mr. Walbridge which it did not make; and I therefore embrace the earliest opportunity to retract and apologize for this mistake.

"The writer of the above can indicate a single false statement with reference to the facts of the Aylward case, of which the TRUE WITNESS has been guilty, we will cheerfully retract.— This, however, he cannot do. For every statement we have made, we have the authority of the Globe; and we are responsible only for the inaccuracies which we have drawn from the facts furnished to us by our Protestant contemporary. Of the relevancy of those inferences, we leave our readers to judge; but even in these, if the Witness can indicate any false reasoning, we shall be ready to acknowledge our error, and to make the necessary reparation. It is not however by calling an opponent hard names, and by accusing him of misrepresentation in general, without condescending to any instance in particular, that the Witness can expect to silence or refute these journalists, who, taking the reports of the Protestant press as their authority as to the facts, thence conclude that the execution of the Aylwards was a judicial murder.

We have received from an esteemed Port Hope correspondent, a communication of which the object is to protest against the appointment of a particular person, therein named, to the office of Bailiff of the County of Victoria; and strong reasons are by the writer urged why such an appointment would be most indecorous, considering the man's antecedents; and most offensive to the Catholics of Lyndsay in particular, because of his violent religious and political fanaticism.

The subject is one with which we cannot, very consistently with our often declared principles, deal. We have nothing to do with Government appointments, or the distribution of patronage; and for all the sordid, mercenary crew of place-beggars and office-hunters, we seek not to disguise our contempt and abhorrence. The only advice that we would presume to offer to Catholics is this: That they should learn to look with indifference upon the charms of office; and that they should remember that there is nothing that renders them so contemptible in the eyes of the world, as abject whimpering, about their having been overlooked in the partition of the public plunder, and that their numbers and merits have not been fairly appreciated by the dispensers of official good things.

In this particular instance, however, the complaint against a certain appointment is based upon the applicant's notorious unfitness; and the writer brings forward facts, which if true, and susceptible of proof, do clearly establish the impropriety of giving him the situation of Bailiff.— We cannot however give publicity to these charges until we have the evidence of their truth in our possession; and we cannot therefore do more in the premises than to advise our respected correspondent to bring the facts with which he supplies us, before the notice of the proper authorities, and to ask for an investigation into their truth.

It is not often that we find our Protestant contemporaries bearing witness to the excellence of our Canadian Catholic institutions of education. It is unfortunately too often the habit of our contemporaries to take it for granted that Catholicity and ignorance are terms convertible; the following, however, which we extract from the New York Correspondence of the Montreal Herald of Thursday, 12th instant, is an exception to the general rule, and shows that good can come out of Nazareth, and that even the Christian Brothers can enforce the respect of their adversaries. The Herald's New York correspondent thus speaks of the latter:—

"It is worthy of remark that our most successful educators come from Canada. As an illustrious instance, I may mention Freres Patries, the Founder and President of Manhattan College, which is undoubtedly one of the most excellent institutions we have."

are actuated, and of the esteem in which the negroes are held by freedom-loving Yankees.

"The preachers," so the Tribune tells, are from their several tubs stirring up the brutal passions of the negroes; "preach fight to them as a duty," and hold out to them hopes of unlimited plunder, vengeance, and gratification of their lusts. The Tribune approves this beating of a "drum ecclesiastic," as giving the blacks "every incentive to urge them forward;" its reasons for insisting upon letting loose the black blood hounds on the South, resolve themselves into these:— that the negro is an animal inferior to the white man; that as inferior his services would not require to be so highly remunerated as those of the latter; and that since the blacks are quite good enough for food for powder, it would be a pity to waste the lives of white men, when the desired object can be attained by the slaughter of the negro race. This view obtains, so the Tribune assures us, universally, except in the minds of the "nigger worshippers." The whole argument is so amusingly illustrative of the generous and liberal principles of the North as towards the slave, that we give it in its integrity:—

"Their preachers preach fight to them as a duty—they have every incentive to urge them forward, and none at all to hold them back.

"Let no one doubt that a sufficiency of white officers can be found for these black soldiers, if the law should be so framed as to render it necessary. I think the negroes will fight better under the leadership of white commanders. I do know that under the proper training these men will make soldiers who can be led to victory, and save the lives of many who could be less easily spared.

"A low rate of pay only ought to be given to these recruits. They will enlist as rapidly, and fight as well for \$6 a month as they would for \$12. They ought not to be paid as much as white men—nor in any way placed on an equality with them. The negroes themselves do not desire or expect this. If they are well clothed, well armed, paid at the rate of \$6 per month and rations, and led by white officers, they will be content, and more than content.

"The Government is now indirectly, and in some cases directly, supporting this great mass of contractors, and is unable to find employment for them. Let us make food for powder of them. Helping thus to win their freedom by the price of their blood, they will know how to prize it.

"If we cannot save the country by white men, it is not worth saving, cry the toughface Union men of this vicinity. Well, we can save it by white men, and if necessary will do it. But as white men, on the average, are worth a little more than black ones, let us save the country and save all the white men who are worth saving by the aid of a few thousand blacks. We cannot see any objection to this, except such as have always existed in the minds of the 'nigger worshippers.'"

Who can doubt, after the perusal of the above, that the Northerners are actuated solely by the principles of liberty, equality, and universal brotherhood!

The Municipal Elections commenced on Monday last, and have hitherto passed off quietly. The result will not be known before the end of the week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"A Greek's" communication was not received in time for this week's issue, but it shall appear in our next with out fail.

A letter, bearing date Stamford, C.W., February 9th, containing money, has been received at this office, in which the writer omitted to give his name. All parties remitting money should be particular in giving their names, together with the Post Office to which their paper is sent, plainly written.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

At the last monthly meeting of this society, held at St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of this month, the President, Rev Mr. Hogan, read the Secretary's Report, which gave a gratifying account of the progress and finances of the Society. It appears there has been an increase of 1454 members during the year, including Rev Mr. Dowd's return of 300 soldiers. The Committee has also presented the Rev Mr. Dowd, during the summer, with the sum of \$280, being the second instalment towards the liquidation of St. Joseph's altar in St. Patrick's Church, and hope this year to liquidate the last farthing due thereon.

surprised the audience most, was to see children of the age of seven and nine years answering questions with considerable ease, showing the nature and power of letters,—declining pronouns, conjugating verbs through all their moods and tenses—showing that they understood the science of English Grammar very well. There were many of the boys who posted, closed, and journalised entries in Book-keeping in a most creditable and commercial manner; and they have also solved questions in simple and quadratic equations, which required much mathematical reasoning. Their knowledge of these questions plainly proves that they understand Algebra perfectly well, which reflects much credit on their director, and well deserves the gratitude of those parents whose children are the recipients of such moral training and useful education. The examination was well attended by the parents of the children; and all expressed themselves highly pleased with the progress the latter had made during the past six months.

There was also in attendance a brass band that played a few national airs, "Patrick's Day," &c., on the arrival of the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, and Rev. Mr. Leclair; and at the conclusion the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell addressed the pupils with a few appropriate remarks on the progress they had made under Brother Arnold's direction.

I am Sir, yours, &c, SLIGO.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Carden, C. W., February 16th, 1863.

Sir—The progress of Catholicity in Upper Canada is so steadily onward that it needs not to be paraded before the public gaze in the columns of a newspaper.

It is well known, even to those out of the pale of the Church, that wherever and whenever untrammelled by penal laws, there and then, do her truths make themselves felt, known, and appreciated, because they are divine and her authority to speak them openly is of God. Hence the constant ire and daily tirades of the Globe and kindred points, because of the visible spread of Catholic tenets, the rearing up of Catholic Churches and the establishing of new missions in every new settlement. However, though the general prosperity may be known to your many Catholic readers, I am inclined to think that the great strides we are making in the backwoods and newly settled Townships, has, to a great extent, been overlooked, because of the want of publicity through the channel of our Catholic press.

I have been led to make these observations from having, a few days ago, witnessed one of those great and holy demonstrations of Catholic piety, which is, I am happy to admit, but ordinary among a Catholic community. I have, indeed, witnessed during a residence of nearly a 'score' years in Canada many pleasing scenes, consoling to the heart of the fervent lover of his holy religion; but never has my heart throbed with livelier or hotter emotions than careered through its inmost recesses on the occasion to which I allude.

The good and pious Bishop of this Diocese—the Most Rev. Dr. Horan—has been on a Missionary visit to this all but unknown portion of the Province; and so much holy zeal, Apostolic fervor, saintly endurance of the trials of a missionary life, bearing with the fortitude of the true soldier of the cross all the disagreeable shortcomings of a new country, your correspondent has never witnessed in priest or preacher.

That I present no overdrawn picture, you sir, and your readers will easily conceive when you learn that this and the adjoining Townships, seven years ago, knew not the tread of the white man.

Would that the many lukewarm Catholics of the large cities and towns beheld the truly Catholic sight upon which, my eyes feasted with delight; what a challenge for their apathy! There was to be seen a prince of the Church of God amongst the stall-worth peasantry of a territory scarcely reclaimed from the undisturbed dominion of the bear and the wolf, distinguishing not to share their humble fare—there the exalted prelate doing the work of the humble priest, instructing, striving, giving Holy Communion; and, never, never, shall I forget the joyous scenes which transpired whilst his Lordship administered the Holy Communion—tears of gratitude, of joy, of thankfulness, coursing down the bronzed cheeks of many of the hardy sons of toil—yea, dropping down upon the sacred vestments of the holy prelate. Nor can I rid myself, though I would, of the pleasing remembrance of those pious mothers, starting at the 'small hours of the morning six, nine, ten, miles, with babes in their arms to be blessed or baptized, as the case might be, by their beloved Bishop and father, and to hear from him themselves those words of Apostolic truth which they would faithfully treasure up to be conveyed to those 'dear ones' when reason should dawn upon them. And, ah! the ever memorable words, expressive of their great joy, which fell from the lips of these humble people, when they knelt to receive their good Bishop's blessing. How much like the ejaculation of the Patriarch Simeon 'Now dismiss thy servant!'

'Thank God,' says one who had been reared in the clearance nearest the new settlement, 'I have at last seen a Bishop'; and another—the mother-in-law of the former—'thirty years in the woods and at one time, I never expected to see a priest; now, I'm blest by the visit of a Bishop!'

At the close of the mission, an Address, in the name of about one hundred and sixty families, was read to the Bishop by Mr. John Merry—one of the oldest settlers, shewing forth their gratitude to his Lordship for his fatherly remembrance of them, and begging that he would still further indulge them by sending them a priest. I will here transcribe it for the edification of your readers:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. HORAN, Bishop of Kingston.

My Lord,—Greeting you with a thousand welcomes to this remote part of your spiritual jurisdiction, we—your Lordship's grateful children—beg leave to tender you, on the part of the entire Catholic population of the district, the sincere homage and humble respects of a people firmly attached to the faith of their fathers.

Long have we sighed for the day, and fervently have we prayed for the occasion, on which it should become our happy lot to enjoy the presence of our chief Pastor, and hear from his own lips the words of Divine truth; and that our fervent prayers have been heard, gratefully do we return thanks to a merciful God for having given us a holy Bishop who forgives us not.

Hoping, my Lord, that you will take our request into favorable consideration, that you will receive our expressions of attachment to yourself and our holy religion in that fervent sense which we, humble tillers of the soil, present them; and praying that God may spare you long to minister to the wants of your spiritual children, we humbly beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Your obedient children in Christ, (Signed on behalf of the congregation),

NICHOLAS WHELAN, Rector of Carden, JOHN HOLLAND, Counsellor, do PATRICK SHERA, do do RICHARD DELANEY, Postmaster, do

His Lordship made a brief and feeling verbal answer, nearly as follows:—

GENTLEMEN—You have taken me, indeed, by surprise; I did not expect an Address from you. I am very happy to be amongst you. I have been very much edified since I came here. I am now sufficiently long in your midst to know your good Catholic feelings; and I must say I have had many demonstrative evidences of your attachment to my own person; therefore it required no address to make known your firm adhesion to your holy religion, or your kindly dispositions towards me. Your allusion to your good Priest is most happy; that he has done his duty, your assiduity testifies. But thirty or forty miles is too far to be separated from your clergyman. I will, then, should circumstances permit, send you a Priest next Fall, &c.

This, Sir, is a very imperfect sketch of the many good things His Lordship said in reply; but it will give you an idea of how deserving these poor people are, and what they may expect from their holy Bishop.

Are not their virtues worthy of recording? Do they not deserve a resident Clergyman? Are they not a noble example of what industry, tempered by Christian fortitude, can accomplish? They, or the majority of them, were but a few years ago laborers, hod carriers, or menials, depending on others for their daily bread—to-day, they are masters of their own houses, erected on their own estates. Our poor railroad laborers are, as a whole, well posted in the history of the hardships of the early or first settlers of a woody country; but I venture to assert that were they—homeless dependants to that they are—to taste even for a short time the sweets of a place they could call their own, all the most disagreeable features of "a home in the wood" would soon disappear.

The hopes that I may, in some degree, serve this young Catholic settlement by inducing others to follow them into these new Townships, where a welcome awaits them, and the knowledge I have of the Catholicity of your journal, will plead my excuse for addressing you at such length.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., CARDEN.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Pembroke, Co. Renfrew, Feb. 8, 1863.

Sir,—As some of your readers may take an interest in knowing how the Catholics of this far off section of the Province are getting along, I wish to state for the information of your numerous readers, that we have a fine church here, comfortably fitted up. We can also boast of having a parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Gillie, who resides in our midst, and who by his kindness of manner and gentlemanly bearing, has won the esteem of all classes of the community.

Not to be behindhand in the works of charity, we have organized a Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. We held a preliminary meeting last Sunday when we agreed to hold a meeting on this day (Sunday) for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—John E. Wright, Esq., President; John Cunningham, Esq., 1st Vice President; M. Gorman, Esq., 2nd Vice President; Martin Dowlsley, Esq., Treasurer; and M. O. Driscoll, Secretary.

There was a collection taken up, the amount of which speaks well for the liberality of the gentlemen composing the meeting.

We are to be favored by a pastoral visit from his Lordship, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Guignas, Bishop of Ottawa, on Tuesday, 17th inst., when a deputation will wait on his Lordship to receive his sanction to the organization of this most charitable Society.

Thank God, there are not many poor amongst us in this section; but knowing the great good this Society has done, and is doing in other places, in alleviating the many wants of the poor, a few charitably disposed persons here have taken upon themselves to organize a Conference so as to be prepared for any emergency that may come. As I may on a future occasion inform your readers of any interesting occurrence in this place, I will not trespass any more for the present, but remain yours, respectfully,

A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Quebec Feb., 16 1863.

say on my own part. I join heartily in the Address. As your brother in arms, I have had many opportunities of knowing the zeal, disinterestedness and good temper you brought to the discharge of your duty to No. 5 Company, which I have the honour to command. We have both given it much of our time for the last 7 years, which some may think we could have spent more profitably or pleasantly; but for myself I can say it has not been without profit, as I have acquired some acquaintance with the profession of arms through you, and enjoyed pleasure in the reflection that I was organizing and keeping together, with your assistance, an active, intelligent body of men, learning the first lessons of the Military Art, and some knowledge of discipline, which every man should have, more or less, in a country like ours, the freest on the face of the earth. Canada, with its liberal institutions, and where so many have, or may have, a direct interest in the soil, is a land worth fighting for. And I am satisfied that not only every man listening to me, but every Volunteer of Montreal, would be ready, on the first roll of the drum, to shoulder his rifle and strap his knapsack on his back, in defence of our 'happy homes' and our 'altars free,' if any invader, no matter who, should violate our territory.

It is a fact to be proud of, that many of our early members remain with us; but of course many have left our ranks carrying however with them the knowledge Mr. Rooney imparted, and which would any day be available to the country, in support of its rights and honour, or in aid of the civil power, if their services were required.

In conclusion, I beg to say that no one regrets your separation from the Company more than I do, we have worked so harmoniously together. And without further preface I will read the

ADDRESS: Lieutenant Rooney: Dear Sir.—The men of No. 5 Rifle Company, having learned with regret that the claims upon your time would not allow you to remain any longer with the Active Force, and that you have, at your request, been transferred to the Sedentary Militia, cannot allow the separation to take place without recording their sense of the obligation they are under to you for many acts of kindness, and the attention you have given to their advancement in military knowledge; and they are satisfied that the officers and men of the whole regiment participate in the same feeling, as you have commanded the regard and confidence of all by your conciliatory manner, solitary bearing, and honorable conduct.

The older members of No. 5 Company can look back to a connection with you of several years, a period of many agreeable reminiscences, and which they desire should not be forgotten. We have held on well together, a large proportion on our present roll having drilled with you, as Instructor, our present Captain as Lieutenant, and present Ensign as Colour Sergeant in 1856.

As a souvenir of long and pleasant intercourse, carried on, they trust, in the best spirit of Volunteers they have the pleasure this evening of presenting you with an Address, and at the same time beg your acceptance of the accompanying purse, as a small token of their high esteem.

Hoping that you will long enjoy your appointment as Adjutant of the 5th Battalion, a position for which your experience in the army and your good qualities eminently fit you, and that you and your estimable family may be blessed with health and happiness, is the cordial wish of every member of No. 5.

Signed on behalf of the Company, "GEO. McDONNELL, Colour-Sergeant.

Montreal, February 17th, 1863.

Lieutenant Rooney expressed his gratitude in a warm manner, adding that Captain Kavanaugh had done all in his power for the Company, which was second to none in the Province in point of numbers and discipline.

A letter has been received from Chief Justice Sir L. J. Lacombe, by a friend, announcing his complete restoration to health. The Chief Justice was at Nice and expected to return to Canada in the month of April next.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, February 24th, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.00 to \$4.05 Superior No 2 \$4.20 to \$4.25; Superior, \$4.57 1/2 to \$4.75; Fancy, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Extra, \$4.95 to \$5.05; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.50; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.42. Since Friday the Flour market has been a very steady, the demand, though exceedingly light, being about equal to the quantity offering. Few millers are forwarding flour to sell at present low prices.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4.00 to \$4.80
Wheat—Canada Spring, 90c to 93c; U O White Winter, nominal, \$1.05 to \$1.08, extra
Peas per 60 lbs, 70c to 72c
Oats per 40 lbs, 40c
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots \$6.10 to \$6.15; Inferior Pots, \$6.10 to \$6.15; Pearls \$6.00 to \$6.10
Butter per lb.—The market is exceedingly dull, and prices nominal; medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12c to 13c; choice, 14c to 15c
Lard per lb, 7c to 8c
Tallow per lb, 8c to 8 1/2c
Hams per lb, 5c to 7c; Shoulders, 2c to 3c; Bacon, 3c to 4c. Demand very light.

Pork per brl, Mess \$10.00 to \$10.50 for old; \$10.50 to \$11.00 for new; Thin Mess, \$8.50 to \$9.00; Prime Mess, new, \$8.00 to \$8.25,—old nominal at \$7.00; Prime, new, \$7.50 to \$8.00.
Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs.—arrivals are small, and sales are made at from \$3.50 to \$4.25, according to weight and quality.

Seeds are in demand, and sales are made at the following quotations:—Clover, 6 1/2c to 7c per lb; Timothy, \$2 to \$2.25 per 45 lbs.—Montreal Witness

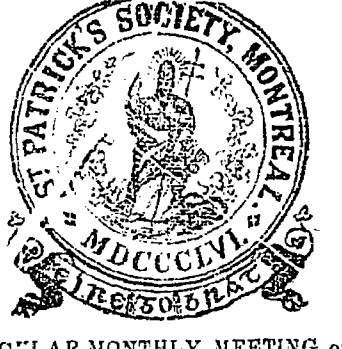
CARRY THEM FOR YOUR DEFENSE.—A box of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, can be carried in your vest pocket. They stop a cough in five minutes, and sore throat in an hour, and cure a cold in one day. 25 cents a box.

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

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 2nd March.

A full attendance is requested. (By Order), P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Book, 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, Jan. 26.—In the Senate to-day M. Troplong read a draught of the Address.

After approving the Speech of the Emperor upon Home policy, the Address applauds the friendly tendencies of the foreign policy of the Emperor, who in his relations with Cabinets does not separate the legitimate aspirations of peoples from the law of treaties. It then proceeds:—

"In Mexico nothing remains but to advance. We rely entirely upon our heroic army. The attitude of Italy tends to ally apprehensions after having brought them into being. The period of conflicts is receding; that of arrangements appears to be drawing near. Rome is no longer spoken of at Turin, and at Rome herself the Government is occupied with reforms. Supported by the presence of our army, the Pope has loudly expressed his gratitude to the Emperor. His Holiness is aware that the independence of Italy is not based upon a pact of France with the revolution (applause), and that your Majesty's assistance may be reckoned on when the claims of honor and past engagements have been fulfilled."

The Address concludes with an expression of regret that the proposal of France for mediation in America has appeared premature to the other Powers.

THE FRENCH INTERFERENCE IN THE AMERICAN QUARREL.—The following is a summary of the note addressed by M. Drouyn de L'Huys to M. Mercier French Minister at Washington, dated 9th January. In reference to fresh proposals to be submitted to the Federal Cabinet M. de L'Huys says in adopting this course France is above all guided by her friendship for the Government of Washington. The Government of the Emperor has, therefore, thoroughly examined the objections which have been raised against friendly intervention. Among these objections were the reluctance of the republic to admit any foreign influence, and the hope entertained by Americans of a solution being arrived at by the force of arms.—The assistance of the good offices of foreign powers, has nothing incompatible with the pride of a great people, besides which we abstain from prejudging these bases. France in no way disputes the rights of America to decline the assistance of the great maritime powers, but this assistance is the only means of hastening the end of the war. Should the American Government reject foreign mediation, could it not, at least, enter into direct negotiations with the authorities of the South? The opening of negotiations between the belligerents would not involve the cessation of hostilities. Nothing would hinder the Federals gaining the advantage which the continuation of the war might offer, and they might enter into direct negotiations with the South. If the South consented, representatives of the two parties might meet in a city which could be declared neutral; the grievances which have led to the separation might be examined; the representatives might also consider whether secession is the unavoidable extremity; whether the recollection of former times and common interest are not more than the causes which have brought two people under arms; negotiations of this character would not be open to the objections which have been raised to European intervention, and, without giving rise even to any hope of immediate reconciliation, the armistice would nevertheless have an ameliorating influence upon present events. M. Drouyn de L'Huys authorizes M. Mercier to leave a copy of this despatch with Mr. Seward.

An idea may be formed, says the *Stiele*, "of the annual sum required for the naval and military services in France from the fact that the expenses of an additional day, in consequence of 1864 being leap year, will cause an increase in the credit of the Minister of War of 545,000fr., and in that of the Minister of Marine of 200,000fr."

THE ISLAND OF MALTA FOR THE POPE.—This question continues to amuse the French; it is commented on by all the papers, and the public in the whole country seems to feel it rather as an insult to France than an act of generosity. The *Gazette de France* says:—

"The truth is, England's conduct was quite in keeping with the part she is playing. Since the beginning of the Italian crisis all her efforts tended to this one object—to build up the unity of Italy on the ruins of our preponderance."

"L'Unité est Anglaise," said the *Constitutionnel* one day: Lord Russell continues his work by every means possible; and in spite of what some of the papers say, it is by no means displeasing to England however strange it may appear, to have this offer brought before the public. She wants to appear to hold an important position in this Italian question, for which she would not have given a man or a guinea. If the writers of the *Nation* and other French papers were not blind, this incident would have converted them to the cause of the Holy Father—if not for love of Pius IX., at least for the attachment they feel in the interests of France. They ought to know that England wishes to see the Pope lose his temporal power, because the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff and the splendor of the tiara weigh heavily in the balance of French glory, and gives France influence and preponderance over her rival."

The following remarks on the same subject are from the *Union*:—

"Does England imagine that foreigners have invaded Rome as she has invaded India, and that the City of the Seven Hills is bowed down under oppression as Ireland is under the British yoke? England asking the Pope to leave Rome, to abandon the tombs of the Apostles, to reside in Malta under the guard of the British legion, is unquestionably the greatest piece of humbug of our century."

"The Pope IX. going out by one door, and Pius IX. returning by the other! What a glorious victory for the chief of our religion!"

"But," the sharp Frenchman continues, "what is more worthy of notice is that England is making great efforts to substitute her influence for ours. We gave our blood and treasure, when England was declaring that Italian liberty was not worth a drop of English blood, or a British guinea; and now England wants to decide everything in that country. A change has come over the opinions of her statesmen, however, since Palmerston, in 1847, wrote to Lord Ponsonby the following words:—'The integrity of the Roman States must be considered the essential element of political independence in the Italian Peninsula.'"

Dean Swift, it is said, was once obliged to preach a charity sermon. His work was soon over. The text and the discourse consisted of two short sentences, Text:—'Whoso giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.' Sermon:—'If you like the security, down with your dust.' The report goes that the collection was one of the largest ever made in that church. Not very dissimilar in style, sententiousness, and effect, was the sermon preached by the illustrious Bishop of Orleans in his cathedral last Sunday on behalf of the distressed operatives in the department of the Lower Seine, of which Rouen is the capital. His Lordship ascended the pulpit and said:—

"This is no time for long sermons but for good works. You are all acquainted with the calamities of those whose cause I am here this day to plead before you. Once upon a time a King, who is still cherished by us, said to his companions in arms, on whom he thought with reason he could rely—'My good friends, I am your King; you are Frenchmen; yonder are not our enemies, but our brothers, who suffer: let us fly to their succour.'"

The Bishop then descended from the pulpit and made the collection himself, which amounted to the sum of 15,299fr. [about £612], a very large sum considering that it was the collection in only one church

in a city that contains only 40,000 inhabitants. This sum exceeds by about £40 the recent collection of Peter's-pence in the same Diocese. That is the answer to the malignant sneers and sarcasms of the infidel *Stiele*. The most devoted partisans of the Temporal Power of the Pope, and the most zealous defenders of the Holy See, are the most energetic and effective promoters of charitable deeds, and the truest friends of the people.—*Weekly Register*.

The *Charivari* publishes a woodcut representing a body of Greeks with the majority of the faces marked by great perplexity. One man in the centre, however, suddenly exclaims: 'Oh! I have an idea!'—'What is it? What is it?' ask some of the others bending forward eagerly. 'Suppose,' is the somewhat unsatisfactory reply, 'we were to recall King Otho!'

ITALY. PIEDMONT.—Turin, Jan. 17.—All parties quote the Emperor's speech in their own favour: though the Revolution betrays great irritation that one of the strongest points in it is the assurance of continued defence of the Holy See, which is deemed 'an honor' by France. This latter expression was omitted in all telegrams and papers throughout Italy.

What is called the 'National Subscription' is the next important topic in the journals. On a we have a better proof of the depravity into which the Powers that be in this country have fallen than this official act of investigation to wholesale murder exalted into Patriotic virtue. England and France have their subscription lists at the same moment to bring solace and comfort to the hungry and distressed, while the 'Kingdom of Italy' adopts the same means to furnish with bribes and arms one portion of the population to murder the other. Called by its proper name, the Piedmontese list is—Blood Money! And every subscriber to it is clearly an accessory before the fact. As far as the subscription goes it is a positive failure and a flagrant deception, as its chief sources are the Municipalities which are under the influence of Government. The object of the funds, it is universally understood, is to serve as an incitement to fresh murder, not to alleviate the distress, cunningly pleaded as the charity-plate goes round.

I shall never forget what I witnessed the other day, with my own eyes, as a proof of the force and vitality used against these unhappy populations. On the 13th inst. about 100 'Conscript' arrived at Genoa from Tuscany. I saw them as they left the boat. Amongst them was an object who attracted universal attention—a youth of twenty years, carrying his musket and equipped in marching order as the rest: from his neck to his feet, a cripple in every joint; his right foot as large as a pair of ordinary feet, huge, and twisted out, his legs dreadfully distorted, his back considerably humped. I watched him on the march, quickly left behind he could scarcely drag himself along. I afterwards ascertained his history from one of the troop. Any one can ascertain the truth of this statement by enquiring for the son of Giuseppe Magni of Pistoia, who fell down stairs at six years of age, and was left a cripple for life. When I expressed my astonishment—I was answered—'Oh, they spare no one who falls to their lot: the deaf and those almost blind they take by the arms and force them away!'—*Cor. Tablet*.

Genoa, Jan. 20.—Among several elections which took place on Sundays, the 11th and 18th, I see that of Father Passaglia, returned as deputy for Montecchio, in the province of Reggio, in the Emilia. This election is looked upon as an event of great importance. Undoubtedly, the Government, which, unlike the one under the leadership of Rizzardi, feels the greatest regard for the champion of the Neo-Catholic Italian Church, may have had a hand in securing the triumph of so illustrious a candidate.—*Cor. Times*.

The unhappy partisans of Piedmont have maintained that political power is detrimental to the true interests of the Church. Some men have made shipwreck of the Faith upon this point, and among them is the Abate Passaglia. The unhappy Priest has had the temerity to press his follies upon the attention of the Pontiff, whom he urges to despoil himself of his power, and whom he urges to give up to Piedmont what Piedmont has no title to receive. This fallen Priest considers that Temporal Power is incompatible with the functions of the Apostolate, and has joined himself to the faction which robs the Church of her own in every conceivable way: it has robbed the Pope, it has robbed the Bishops, it has robbed Priests, neither has it spared even Nuns, who, not being in Orders, may, upon the Liberal theory, hold their own property. If any man of this boastful party were under obligations to be true to it, more than another, that man is the Abate Passaglia, because he has made greater sacrifices than any other, and because he professes to be guided altogether and exclusively by higher considerations than the generality of his colleagues in sin. He has given up the credit for his party, and if nothing else, mere personal consistency should have kept him from doing what he has done.

Well, the Abate Passaglia suspended, and now excommunicated, holds that Priests should have no Temporal Power or jurisdictions, and at the same time is elected a member of the Chambers at Turin. Into those Chambers he is expected to enter, and there to harangue them upon the text, 'My Kingdom is not of this world.' He a Priest, having temporal power, a temporal legislator, is expected to say that Priests have nothing, and ought to have nothing to do with temporal power and temporal legislation. And, no doubt, he will do it, for his friends must know what they were about when they coerced the College of Montecchio to elect the rebel and suspended Priest. The great Liberal party delights in the degradation of the Priesthood, and it occasionally finds a victim, as it has done in the person of Passaglia, but the joy and the pleasure last but for a moment. When the Priest is once dishonoured he becomes useless, and nobody is more convinced of it than the great Liberal party. For the present it is convenient to honor Passaglia, but to-morrow he will be cast aside, worthless and mistrusted.—*Tablet*.

The researches of the Commission appointed by the Turin Parliament to investigate the brigandage Question have already resulted in the ascertaining that 4000 'Brigands' have been legally shot and that 3,000 have been dispatched more summarily still.—*Armonia*.

Singular events are occurring in Italy. Money is wanting to the new Kingdom, and to contract a loan it has found an ingenious method—that of drawing on M. de Nigra, the Minister of Plenipotentiary at Paris. These drafts are discounted by the Rothschilds at 9 per cent. The *Dritto* of Turin has been the first to disclose this fancy operation in finance, and the official Journal driven to it, has thrown the responsibility on the Rattazzi Ministry, and says the expedient was at once abandoned by the Farini Ministry.

The Bourbon brigandage daily increases, and seriously menaces the so-called unity of the young Italian Kingdom. Three Provinces are devastated, and a deputa-tion has waited on the Minister of War praying him to take the necessary measures for their protection. Palermo is in a state of stupefaction; for other assassins have taken the places of the wretches who have been tried and for the most part condemned to death. In Tuscany they rob the mail coaches. At Florence, Milan and Ferrara burglaries succeed each other without cessation. The Ex-King of Naples must rub his hands with joy on the top of the Vatican at this spectacle. It appears certain that Farini is about to retire, the state of his health not permitting him longer to take part in business.—*Cor. Montreal Herald*.

Rome.—A letter from Rome, dated on the 20th of January and published by the *Journal de Bruxelles*, accuses Mr. Odo Russell of having written to General Lamarmora to denounce the Princess Sciarra.—Barberici, during her stay in Naples, while the better to conceal his game, he hastened to announce to General de Montebello her arrest, and even invoked the intervention of the French authorities in her behalf, at Turin and Naples. It is from Naples that we have light shed in Rome on this little British plot; adds the letter. The same correspondence says:—'On the very evening when Princess la Tour d'Auvergne had a conversation with General de Montebello, about the 500 revolutionists who were reported by Mr. Odo Russell as having passed from the Pontifical territory into the Neapolitan, in French uniform, the young British diplomatist presented himself as quietly as usual in the French General's drawing-room, where conversation was held twice a week. Mr. de Montebello received him very coldly, and taking him into a private room, requested him to declare from whom he had received the absurd tale of the 500 revolutionists. Mr. Russell, put out of countenance, stammered some sort of explanation, which the General put an end to abruptly by bowing him out of the house.'

Kingdom of Naples.—The King is in good health and spirits. He has just received three most important addresses; one from the twenty-two provinces of the kingdom; one from the city and commune of Naples, and one from the Island of Sicily. Each of these were signed by the majority of the influential inhabitants of the respective districts. In all there are more than 110,000 signatures. Those who have signed these addresses, with a degree of courage exceedingly unusual with Neapolitans, have requested the publication of their names. These addresses are now being translated into English, and, I presume, will be made public.

The reaction is every day stronger and stronger. The Neapolitans are much bolder than they were only five months since. In Naples itself demonstrations occur daily, and many of them are very serious, although they are, of course, kept as quiet as possible by the party in power.

The Church is already, and will be more and more, the object of attack. The Monsignor and the Bishop Accorilli have been arrested and will be exiled to different towns in the provinces. Meanwhile the Passaglia movement is to be tried before long. All the Religious are to be expelled, and Passaglia Priests are to be introduced in as large numbers as possible. In Naples notice has already been given to the Priests that they must preach to orders, or prepare to leave their parishes. The monks of San Severo, among others, have already been expelled to the great grief of the people. Among recent arrests is that of the Princess Sciarra Barberici at Tortella, on the accusation of carrying reactionary letters. With regard to the unhappy prisoners—whose iniquitous trial and condemnation has created just indignation—De Christen, Mr. Bishop, an another—there has been a delay in the execution of their sentences, which made us believe that they would be liberated. At the moment at which I wrote to you, these hopes have received a rude blow. We have just heard that on the 15th instant they were all sent to the galleys at Pozzuoli, near Naples. This is certain. What may follow we can only conjecture. The Catholic party in France, however, and especially the Faubourg St. Germain, is exerting itself. A petition on the subject has been drawn up by Beyerer, and will be presented both in the Senate and the Assembly. De Christen's family consists of three sisters. In Italy, I believe, he has no relations.—*Cor. of Weekly Register*.

But the present rulers are becoming sensible that in Italy the cause of religion cannot be easily separated from that of Legitimacy, and that Catholic and Reactionary are certainly synonymous terms in Naples, and they are preparing to act on this point by a general razzia on the Religious Orders and the Parish Clergy. The Cavaliere d'Amore (of recent celebrity), the new Quositor of Naples, sent to a number of the most pious and zealous Priests here, a few days since, to say that they must preach in conformity with the ideas of Government or prepare to go into exile. The Sardinian Cabinet is about to send a quantity of Passaglia Priests from the North of Italy; but they will be no prophets in this country and do comparatively little harm, as there is no sympathy here for their doctrines.

The prisons of Naples have been visited during the past ten days by Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P. Lord Henry Lennox remained some time in Sta. Maria, conversed with a number of the prisoners, and saw several of the men who have been tortured; and it is a satisfaction to reflect that the matter will be placed beyond denial by the testimony of an English nobleman whose character and standing offer a rather better guarantee of facts than R. W.'s lucubrations. Sta. Maria, too, it should be remembered, the prisoners are better cared for than in any other prison in the Sicilies, and if such is the state of the best, what must the worst be? Terms is an example of this; there the Reactionary genius are decimated by a virulent typhus from overcrowding.—At Potenza matters are as bad. At Avellino, and indeed all the provincial prisons, the treatment is that which humanity revolts at, but of course it is a matter of no consequence, as the victims are Catholic and Bourbonists. Philanthropy is a dead letter where party prejudices are in question, and Liberals have no sympathies for men who are not of their political creed. The day is, however, coming on apace when the cup will brim over.—*Tablet*.

The following are passages of a letter recently received from Naples, and written by a person who has excellent opportunities of observation and sources of information. A certain emphasis is added to the statements concerning the advance of the Muratist party by announcements received on Saturday by telegram of the arrest of the Muratist committee:—

"Here things go from bad to worse. Whatever the Piedmontese papers or the Piedmontese correspondents of the English papers may tell you, do not believe that affairs can continue to endure here as they are, or that either by fair or by foul means (which, indeed, are those only that she has tried hitherto) Piedmont can continue to hold Naples. I put it in this way on purpose; for it is not brigandage, or Muratist, or Bourbonism alone that can account for the events constantly occurring here. Napoleon once said, 'What one nation hates most is another nation'; and what one sees here on every side and every day is the hatred of one nation for another nation. The Neapolitans perseveringly refuse to be Piedmontised.

"All the different phases of their resistance at this moment seem to be more than ever exasperated and exaggerated. The brigand hordes, which General La Marmora had so lately reduced to 280 men, and which nevertheless he is unable to keep in check with an army of 120,000 men, seem disposed to welcome the commission appointed to investigate the cause of brigandage by an extraordinary display of their tactics. The losses of the Piedmontese army in this desultory and wide-spread war are truly enormous, and the barbarities mutually inflicted horrible to think of. But the army which has razed towns and exterminated their whole populations has little claims to mercy from the people for whom it pretended to make a war of liberation, and with whom it makes a war to the knife. When our troops acted with unhesitating and sometimes reckless severity in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, there was always and rightly remembered the abominable atrocities which the sepoy had perpetrated at its outbreak but here we have day after day perpetrated in cold blood, and solemnly recorded in the official *Gazette* of the Government, acts such as no British soldier can think of without a shudder of shame; and this on a population which, by an atrocious irony, is treated as emancipated from tyranny by the very hands of its unrelenting taskmasters. How long General La Marmora will continue to believe it to be possible to maintain this system I cannot say. But I observe that the too oft-repeated farce of assuring the world that brigandage is at last on the very eve of extinction has been given up. You no longer hear that Crocco and Nicco Nanco have been for the hundredth time shot and their bands dispersed. You no longer hear that the whole mystery of the movement consists in fanatical Bavarian or Spanish officers, and a few light-footed moust-troopers skipping to and fro across the frontier, and laden

with sound by King-Francis. The most serious and the most dangerous movements have always been, and are at present, far away from the Roman frontier. It is not, however, a mere question of peasant brigandage, or of priestly excitation, as you would be led to believe. There is pervading all classes, from the highest to the lowest, a deep and bitter sense of shame and grief at the loss of its autonomy by this country, which has all the elements of a nation—and which so far from receiving the least compensation, either in the matter of liberty or the matter of interest, suffers under a real tyranny, such as Mr. Gladstone would not even dream of charging against King Ferdinand. The grave, honest, and dignified character of King Francis, which reveals itself more and more fully under the keen trial of exile, and heroic and noble spirit of the Queen, have won for them partisans, even amongst those once zealous for the unity of Italy, once deceived by the vile arts of Piedmont; repentant now for the disgrace inflicted on the Neapolitan name by the absurdity of Aspromonte.—The cause of King Francis becomes more and more, day by day, in the eyes of all the cause of Neapolitan nationality and liberty, and even, as more than Mr. Hennessy happen to know, of Neapolitan material interests as well. This country is not merely deluded and dragged, it is impoverished, over-taxed, and plundered as well. Only poll the whole population of the Two Sicilies, and I believe you will find them Bourbonist at heart, almost to a man. As it was well said to me, the other day, 'Be brigandage, 'twas la population.' Notwithstanding that Muratism certainly makes rapid and increasing way, I do not believe in the numerical strength or the personal influence of the Muratist party. But I do not the less believe that Muratism is here a very formidable power, as everything in Italy must be which is believed to be sustained by French support, or has the hope of it. All that at present concerns me, however, is to observe that this party, taking advantage both of the open and undisguised dissatisfaction of the country, and of the morbid change of the policy of France concerning the Roman question, is eating with a degree of audacity, which is likely to force a crisis. Their emissaries invade the provinces, and have formed committees in constant communication with the central one at Naples, which is, of course, in direct communication with that of Paris. They do not want for money, and they possess that confidence which can only spring from an assurance that they are safe, if the worst comes to the worst, in a higher protection than that of the King of Italy.—At the same time, they act with a degree of caution calculated to prevent any ground for what they most dread—the premature interference of England. If they can succeed up to a certain point, and at that point are sustained by France, I see every reason to believe that they will succeed altogether. Not that the mass of the people who would sustain them love Murat more, but they love Piedmont less, and that in order to be rid of Victor Emmanuel, and General La Marmora, and Major Fomei, and the horde of court-brokers and plundering prefects who have swarmed down upon them from the north, they would consent, for the time at least, in order to recover even in a mutilated form their national independence, to serve under any Sovereign who would establish himself as King of Naples.

I believe the Emperor Napoleon is quite well aware of this, and is patiently biding his time to take advantage of it, and that he begins to feel his time is very near at hand. Nor has the loose policy of our Government in the affairs of Greece, and more lately the incautious proposition of Earl Russell to the Pope, failed to give strength to his hands and edge to his determination. The arrest of the Princess Barberici, the refusal of the French Government's request for her release, and the rumors which begin to prevail that General La Marmora has determined at last to lay a heavy hand on the Muratist organisation, seem to indicate that the Government of Turin is aware of the risk it runs of losing Naples, if not by a Bourbon restoration, then through the pertinacious pretensions of Prince Luciea. I can assure you, at all events, it is circulated among the party, and even believed by persons very well informed, that the whole French Cabinet is agreed that the Neapolitan question should be more and more openly treated in a Muratist sense, and that the Emperor, at first apparently opposed, at last consented, on the ground that the time had arrived when it was evident that Piedmont could not continue to hold that question; and that at all events it was necessary to meet the policy of England, attempting to nominate a Prince of the house of Coburg for the throne of Greece, by placing a French Prince at the most important position in the Mediterranean. Some of their Paris correspondents even speak of a Muratist invasion after the manner of Garibaldi. Other rumors, which reach us from Paris have the same bearing, and are perhaps more authentic; and the advances which are made to the large Neapolitan immigration there, though attended, I believe, with little success, show the anxiety of the Imperial Court and the Ministers to propitiate the ancient nobility of the Kingdom to this project.—*Standard*.

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THE PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE!
FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

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

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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.

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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.

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

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Feb. 26, 1863. 12m.

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A pure and powerful Tonic, corrects and alleviates, 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 Malaria 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 diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed 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, Losses 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 may be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Dropsy arising from Old Age, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

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

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the 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 facility, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., J. S. and Sold by all Druggists.

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

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

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

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Lyman, Clark & Co., Montreal.

A CARD.

THE RELIGIOUS of the SACRED HEART take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that on the FIRST of MAY next, they propose taking possession of the House of Mr. A. La Roque, situated on La Gauchetiere Street, directly opposite Cote Street.—The Classes will be resumed on MONDAY, the 4th of MAY.

Montreal, Jan. 26, 1863.

TO TEACHERS.

A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding First Class Certificates, are wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, FRESKOTT, to whom a competent Salary will be paid.

The School will be opened on the FIFTH of JANUARY, 1863.

PATRICK CONLON, } Trustees.
JOHN MURPHY, }
HUGH GALLAGHER, }

WANTED.

A TEACHER, for the Male department of the Perth Separate School, one who holds a first class certificate, and who can furnish good Testimonials as to character and ability of teaching. Salary, \$300 per annum. Application to be made to the undersigned Trustees.

WILLIAM WAESH,
EDWARD KENNEDY,
H. S. GALLAGHER.

Perth, Co. Lanark, }
Feb 7th, 1863. }



The peculiar form of infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused; by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing riles, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children into the third and fourth generation; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin require the same remedy, viz purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sarsaparilla in alternative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood; purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will never be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

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

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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

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

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1st Year—Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic.

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2nd. The terms for board are \$75.

The house furnishes a board and a good mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.

3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books included.

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5th. The terms for half board are \$3 per month.

Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and mattress.

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We also Publish the FARMER'S GUIDE, By Henry Stephens of Edinburgh and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. PRICE, \$6, for the two volumes. By Mail, \$7.

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

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

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,
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PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

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May 1.

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

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

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

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

The French and English languages are taught with equal care.

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For Summer—Dark blue dress, with cape of the same material; a straw hat, trimm'd with dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape.

For Winter—A black or dark blue mantilla; a black bonnet, trimm'd the same as in summer.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half.

2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5.50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.

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

4th. By paying \$1.50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month.

6th. Doctors' fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges.

7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1.50 per month; voice of Piano, \$1.50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 40 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

9th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.

10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction.

11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance.

12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Church.

13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand.

Aug 28.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT

WILL OPEN AN ACADEMY FOR BOYS on the 21st of JANUARY, at 296 ST. JOSEPH STREET. He will give LESSONS in the different branches which his pupils may desire to be instructed in—Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Book-keeping. He will at the same time open a NIGHT SCHOOL FOR MEN, and give Lessons on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payment will be required for Music, Drawing and Book-keeping. All at a moderate charge.

Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863. 2m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TERMINUS OF EASTERN TRAINS.

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

ALL TRAINS will, therefore, run as follows:—

FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION.

EASTERN TRAINS.

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

WESTERN TRAINS.

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

TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:—

From Portland, Island Pond and Way Stations, at.....	7.45 A.M.
From Brockville and Way Stations, at.....	1.30 P.M.
From Island Pond do do.....	2.00 P.M.
From Kingston do do.....	8.00 P.M.
From Quebec and Richmond do.....	8.45 P.M.
From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa City, at.....	11.40 P.M.

G. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Montreal, Jan. 21st, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm
Allumet Island—Patrick Lynch.
Adjala—N. A. Ooste.
Aylmer—J. Doyle.
Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron
Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
Arisaig, N. S.—Rev. K. J. McDonald.
Arthurly—M. Moran.
Brockville—C. F. Fraser.
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Gananogue—Rev. J. Rossitor.
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Perth—J. Doran.
Peterboro—E. M' Cormick.
Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
Port-Dulhuatie—O. M'Mahon.
Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears.
Quebec—M. O'Leary.
Rawton—James Carroll.
Reafre—P. Kelly.
Russellton—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Teofy.
Sarata—P. M'Dermott.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
South Gloucester—J. Daley.
Sunnerstown—D. M'Donald.
St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Albanse—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pointe—Rev. Mr. Bourrett.
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherinee, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. John Chrysostom—J. M'Gill.
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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 tatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c., AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c.

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

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THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, namely:—Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agriculture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

JOHN PATTERSON, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GROCERY BROKER; OFFICE—13 HOSPITAL STREET; STORES—COMMISSIONER STREET, MONTREAL. July 3.

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

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

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

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

No Family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No person will ever get well for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Twenty-Five Cents. JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers. Price 25 cents per box. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. Feb. 6, 1863.

BRISOLD'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood.

And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of alcohol. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Sole Manufacturers, LANMAN & KEMP, Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S.

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

INFORMATION WANTED, OF THOMAS KING, son of JOHN KING, Townland of Graigue, Parish of Killesnon, Queen's County, Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received by his uncle, William King, Bethlehem, Northampton County, State of Pennsylvania, United States.

WANTED, A SITUATION, in the line of Book-Keeping, or any ordinary accounts. Address, D. S. DONNELLY, True Witness Office.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL.

DEVINS' SPECIFIC

WILL be found to be the most efficacious, safe and approved remedy ever offered to the public for the immediate relief and speedy cure of COUGHS, COLDS, &c. It affords immediate relief in almost every species of cough, whether arising from obstructed perspiration, or nervous irritability. It is more efficacious in promoting perspiration than any antimonial preparation now in use, which has been satisfactorily proved in numberless cases where it has been administered. It is likewise an invaluable medicine in splitting of blood. Price 25c. a bottle. Prepared only by DEVINS & BOLTON. Dispensing Chemists, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. January 22.

ACADEMY OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female Education.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS: Board and Tuition.....\$70 00 Use of Bed and Bedding..... 7 00 Washing..... 10 50 Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 Music Lessons—Piano..... 28 00 Payment is required Quarterly in advance. October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays in half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

CANADA HOTEL, 15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished. Prices extremely moderate. SERAFINO GIRALDI, May 28. 5m.

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

BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE.

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

The Montreal Gazette BOOK AND JOB STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

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

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

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

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

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

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Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. H. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

McPHERSON'S COUGH LOZENGES

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 36 M'GILL STREET.

CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered a one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy for cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimples. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder-brom.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of bile. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it into your heart's content; it will give you such relief, comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acid fluid oozing from the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in an inflamed 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, 28 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the True Witness with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:—

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1863. 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, Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphan in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

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