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ATHOLIC RONICLE.

VOL. XIII.

1. Construction of the second s second se THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

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

CHAPTER XI. - THE RIDE ROOM.

As our party stood for a moment enjoying the is prospect ere they descended from the Rock, dd Bryan, having carefully hidden away his golden treasure from the eye of day, called after the young ladies, with all of whom he was fami ar from their frequent visits to the ruins-

Take care, ladies, that none of ye'd be tempted, standin' there, to take the leap that Jueen Gormlaith did once upon a time.'

"Why, what leap did she take, Bryan ?" Well, I can't tell you that, Miss Mary ! be-case why, I never hard it myselt, but she took a reat leap here at Cashel-maybe from the side I' the Rock, for all as I know-she must ha' been a great leaper that same Queen Gormlaith -for the ould chronicles tell that

Gormlaith took three leaps, Which a woman shall never take [again] A leap at Ath-cliath (Dublin) a loap at Teamhair l'ara)

A leap at Caisel of the goblets over all." At this the ladies laughed, and the gentlemen

wiled. "Aud pray, Bryan, who was this Queen Gorm-

er " aske 1 Mary Hennessy .

Wisha, then, Miss Mary-unless she's far belied, it doesn't matter much who she was, tor or all accounts she was no great things. They ay she was Brian Boromhe's second or third wife, and that he had to put her away clane and chiver on account of the bad life she led. Sure it's easy known she wasn't a dacent woman or it in't lepin' she'd be. the tory, like a lump of a gessoon, or a wild goat."

"I see you are no admirer of icinale gymuastics, Bryan !' said Lord Elfingham with a smile, as the young ladies walked on in silence, not caring to notice Bryan's concluding remark. "Pin no admirer," quoth Bryan, " of anything laymale barrin' what's dacent and proper.'

It is hard to say what meaning the old man attached to the word gymnastics. Perhaps he understood it in the same sense as Biddy Mostarty, the Pull-lane fishwoman, did 'O'Connell's hypothemuse or parallelogram in his memora-He mathematical scolding match with that re-

Queen Bess-that's ould Harry's daughter, your | Hill. lordship knows-the Vargin Queen-ahem ! as Cobbett calls her-did you ever read Cobbett's | Harriet with a meaning smile as she glanced to-Reformation, my lord?'

'I believe not.'

your lordship's while to read it, and then you'd a father, Harry the Eighth."

'I shall certainly pay my respects to Mr. Cobbett, at the first opportunity,' said the Earl with imperturbable gravity

'Queen Elizabeth was a great benefactor to Ireland,' said the chaptain, his short nose curling back her saucy curls, and with a smiling bow to upwards in evangelical anger; 'she did more to the party in general, tripped after her friend. pacify this country than any sovereign that ever reigned in England.

Well, I declare now,' said Bryan eyeing him no doubt, to exhibit his good taste. with a half coinical look, 'I declare now, if your reverence-ahem !---was tellin' hes all your life, you're tellin' God's truth now-Queen Bess was the greatest hand at pacifym' Ireland that ever tried a hand at it-barrin' Oliver Cromwell !--Sure didn't Bess pacify the country abroad fornenst us there to that degree that they say there was scarce the lowin' of a cow or the voice of a these remain to attest it.' ploughman to be heard from the far end of Kerry to the gates of Cashel. Now that's what I call pacifyin', your reverence, bekase you see where seum-' the people's all dead there's sure to be pace and Cashel is the quietest place in all Munster .--Oh, bedad, yis, they might all throw their caps | throw Cashel in the shade. at the Vargin Queen for pacifyin'-herself and Noll, the divit's butcher !?

ins hands in pious horror ; of a surcty the poison of the adder is on this man's hp, and the thing very great?" sting of the wasp under his tongue. How he blasphemes the holy ones of God ?

"I deny it, sir.' said Bryan with sharp emphasis; 1 deny that Queen Bess and Oliver Crom-

blasphemin' to say the like !' 'Oh ! Popery ! Popery !' groaned the chaplain, as the Earl took han by the arm, and her- [ried him down the steep ascent; 'oh, l'opery ! and so mournful in their utter ruin and desolawhat a foul-mouthed beest thou are-yea, verily, | tion, are no whit inferior in interest even to the the beast of beasts! . My good young lady,' to Acropolis itself - or, indeed, to any ruin, or ruins Miss Markham, 'I am extremely sorry for hav- | with which I am acquainted.' ing been induced to visit this Popish place, the locum tenens whereof is a most violent and rabid Papest.' Now, pray, Mr. Goodehild, do not blame me,' said Harriet with mock gravity, throwing, at the same time, a sly look at her friends ; ' you know that so far from 'inducing' you to visit the ed her eyes again on the weird old walls now Rock, which is, I admit, a very exceedingly Popish place, I warned you over and over that old Bryan would most probably try your patience. Did I not, my ford ?' and she turned with downeast eyes to the Early . You certainly did, Miss Markham,' his lordship gravely replied ; ' I can bear witness that you gave Mr. Goodchild four warning of what he to him just all as one as if he was only a bit of had to expect from the Hermit of the Rock .--You know, my dear sir, old Bryan is somewhat heretic against the received principles of taste, I ' Excuse me, my ford ! but his name were better Briar than Bryan-old Briar-ha! ha! ha !' The really good-natured chaplain laughed till his fat sides shook at what he considered his, excellent pun, and the smile that appeared for a moment on every face he complacently accepted as the tribute of general admiration. All at tised there, pointing backwards to the Rock. once came back ins usual placidity. ' You seem thoughtful, Miss Markham,' said he, the large expansion of his heart taking in at the moment all mankind, even a votury of Rome. ' Thinking, doubtless, of the woful doom that hath fallen on yonder stronghold of superstition." . Not exactly,' said Harriet with much coolness; 'I was thinking, rather, of that celebrated

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

'No, my lord, I do not-I mane the days of polite offer of 'setting them down,' Mary and discouraged a less ardent spirit than that of Har coldly repled: Queen Elizabeth, or as we always call her, Bella turned off in the direction of Gallows riet Markham, but the effect was directly oppo-

wards the clay mansion of that potent charmer, partially visible from where they stood, its low "Oh well, now, see here, that's the greatest thatched roof dotted here and there with the book that ever was prented-it 'id be worth green of the darnel and the chicken-weed, while a tufted sallow projecting over the one gable know all about Queen Bess and her ould baste of which protruded into view from behind a shoulder of the hill, gave it a picturesque and shady look.

'Fie, he ! Harriet,' was the half-serious, halfplayful answer of Mary, while Bella only shook her little cleached fist at the speaker, tossed shrines.'

'What charming young ladies your friends are, Miss Markham,' said the chaplain, anxious,

' They are well enough-for Romanists,' was the arch reply.

'What a superb group of runs !' said Lord Effingham, glancing over the bold outlines of the towering walls so stately even in decay. ' After all, the past greatness of Ireland cannot be treated as a myth, whilst such monuments as

'Pool, pool, my lord ! what are those ruins compared with the Acropolis or the Collos-

'Or the Pyramids !' suggested the Earl by quietness-and for that very raison, the Rock of | way of capping the climax, and he smiled at the eagerness with which the good man hastened to

'Or the Pyramids-precisely, my lord! or any other of the great relics of the past. But "Oh, oh, oh ? said Mr. Goodchild, holding up then, how could it be expected that an insignificant little island like this should produce any-

"Well, I must say,' replied the Earl with caustic humor, ' that to be ' an insignificant island' Ireland has done wonders in the way of producing things great. Now I am decidedly of opiwell were the holy ones of God-it's you that's nion, my dear sir, that those buildings on the Rock of Cashel, so varied in their character, so massive in their construction, so romantic in their situation, so impressive in their solitary grandeur,

Harriet Markham raised her eyes to Lord Effingham's face for one moment, and a smile of wonderful sweetness brightened her pale, spiritual leatures; her lips parted as though she were about to speak, but, blushing, as it were, at her own boldness, she resisted the impulse, and turndraped in the gorgeous noontide rays of the clear cold February day. . +1 am bound to submit to your lordship's judgment,' said the obsequious chaplain, ' but I confess I was not prepared to hear such-such . Such classico-heretical opinions-say on, and fear not. Well, my very dear and rererend friend, even at the risk of being set down as a am free to admit that Christian ruins are at all times more interesting to me than those which date from pagan times and were associated with nagan worship." Pardon me, my lord,' said the cuaplain, his rosy face waxing crimson red, 'I should like to know what other than pagan worship was prac-' Nay, Mr. Goodchild,' said the Earl very gravely, with all the corruptions attributed to the Roman Church-mind I say attributed, Miss Markham-I believe it cannot be desied that she is a Christian Church.? "A Christian Church !' said Harriet, her eyes flashing with the fire of a spirit that would no longer be restrained, ' say, rather, my lord ! the Christian Church. The Church that has risen like the sun over the ruins of paganism-the Church that unites all the ages and all the nations in one eternal act of homage to the Almighty Ruler of the world. Look there, my lord;' and she cast a glance of withering scorn on the crest-fallen pillar of the law-church, ' you admire those ruins as noble monuments of ancient art, attesting the former greatness of a now impoverished people-but think, my lord, of tich a country as you have before you now, and ner must have looked then-just like yours, my the ages that look down from those shattered walls, from the height of yon pillar-tower, and the glories that gift them with everlasting fame. And the memories of Cashel are Christian meremarked with suppressed glee that the chaplain and tradition have both preserved. That mystic vicinity, devoting his attention to the children probably does, but all the other buildings are of who, in all the buoyant ireshness of life's early purely Christian origin, save and except the royal palace of the Munster kings. And indeed, commenting is their own way on the new and for ages long, the very princes who ruled in Cashel were consecrated bishons.' At the foot of the hill the carriage was found. A contemptuous 'humph' from the chaplain, which communicated with two Church by a door,

site on hers, for the bright intelligence that burn-"What! going to visit the fairy woman ?' said ed within was lit at the lamp of faith, and where the honor of religion was concerned, she was all own learned description. Why, you can really life and warmth. Here her country and her draw sermons from stones, if not 'books from laith were both in question, and she could not running streams.' sit by a passive listener. Yet she spoke with a 'My lord,' sau modesty and a womanly grace that at once disarmed angry criticism.

> "If your lordship has no objection,' said she, looking tunidly at the stately peer, 'I will bring from the treasure-chamber of the past, for Mr. Goodchild's edification, a very few of the Christian memories connected with yonder ruined

The Earl bowed assent. The Chaplain groaned in spirit, but seeing there was no alternative short of actual rudeness, he prepared himsell to listen, fortifying his mental position with the love that we trish cherish for 'our own loved a pinch of ' Lundy Foot's' best.

Their little ladyships, delighted at the prospect of a story, bestowed sundry caresses on l their ' dear, sweet, darling Miss Markham,' who simling on her pupils, entered at once on her task.

What Harriet told is known, we hope, to most of our readers, so we shall not follow her in her rapid and picturesque description of the historic glories of Cashel. She told of St. Patrick how he founded the first Christian Church on the Rock which was royal even then, and in the shade of the old pillar-tower which had in still earlier ages ' reared the sacred flame,' rose the cross crowned root of the Christian temple. Of Angus she told, the royal convert of Patrick, with his child-like simplicity of faith and most excellent bumility; of Cormac, the king-bishop, of whom the ancient annals say that 'his loss was moureful, for he was a king, a bishop, anchorite, a scribe, and profoundly learned in the Scotte (i e., Irish) tongue.' Cormac the historian, the elegant scholar-but alas! the too-gentle and too-yielding prince, persuaded by ainimtious courtiers to enter upon the dangerous trade of war in defence of his dominions, in which bloody contest he lost his life, and Ireland, in him, one of her greatest sons. And of Flaherty his successor Harriet told who having been one of the ill-advisers of the late king, was so stricken with norrow and remorse, seeing the cyd which his counsels had mainly brought upon the

land and the people, that he speedily land aside ns episcopal office and his royal state, flung from theo, a not with the fresh fohage of the sycahim the nutre and the crown, and retiring to an Abbey which he founded in a wild and longly spot on a small island in a lake (now a bog) be there ended his life in the austerity of penance common in those days of faith and fervor. Alf your fordship will take the trouble,? said H (rrlet, to look mio Ledwich's . Antiquities of Ireland? a: Monahincha, you will be repaid, I assure you, by the very interesting account he gives of the enormous labor and industry eviaced by the monks in conveying the materials for their magnificent structures not only from the opposite side of the lake but from a considerable distance inland, the island being then only accessible in canoes hollowed, he says, out of excavated trees. You will then, I think, admit that the monks of those medieval times could not have been so lazy who was the ring in advance as usual. as people would have us believe." Blushing at her own earnestness Harriet stopned short, and glanced furtively at her auditors. There was a sinde on Mr. Goodchild's face, a smile half benevotent, half incredulous, and he was tapping his shaff box with provigious energy and determination, as though the king-abbot of Monahunch were bodily encased therein and the nunishment of his folly had devolved on the worthy chaplain. Lord Effingham's baughty tip was curled with something very like a sneer, as he * The Abbey of Monahinch, even the rains of which have now almost disappeared, was istill in to-lerably good preservation when Dr. Ledwich wrote some sixty or seventy years since. According to that and other antiquaries, the Abbey must have been both grand and beautiful, presenting many features of extraordinary interest. It was situate on the confines of Queen's County and Tipperary, but chiefly in the latter county. There were two islands in the lake, now a bog, and on each was situated some of the monsatic buildings. One was called the Men's Island, and contained an Abbey and ora-tory; the Women's Island contained a small Oh pel; and a locality on the firm land, exterior to the bog, contained a second Anter. Sculpture,' says Ledwich, 'seems here to have examined they treasures. A nebule moulding adorns the outward semi-circle of the portal, a double nebule with beats the second, a chevron the third, interspersed with the triangular frette, roses, and other ornaments. It is also decorated with chances arifally made at every section of the stone, so as to concest the junt By some accident ashen keys have been drapped on the walls of this building; in a number of years they have become targe trees. Their coats tave in-sinuated into every crevice, burst the walls everywhere, and threaten the whole with runn.' lieuce the almost total disappearance, of these interesting atructures. Ledwich, further says, Adjoining, the Abbey, on the north side. Westlies Prior s chamber; the state of the

"I should not have thought you were so much of an antiquarian, Miss Markham. Your reference to Ledwich is quite superfluous after your

No. 42.

" My lord,' said Harriet reddening to the very temples, 'I know it is not now the fashion for ladies to devote attention to such matters, much less to speak of them, but my father was a votary of the past, and whether it he be for good or ill to me, his only daughter, I was early imband with his passionate love for ancient lore and the glories that perish not with time. An antiquarian I am not, my lord, in the sense in which you apply the word, but simply a lover of the storied past, especially of this my native land .---You, an Englishman, can scarcely understand island of sorrow;' the fond pride with which we turn ever the departed glories of the fair land, and dream

> Of chieffnins, now forgot, who heam d The facemost then in fame; Of basis, who, once immortal deem'd, Now seep without a name.'

" Englishmen, late other men," the Earl replied, " can anderstand many things for which they do not g t credit. But pray, Miss Markham, is your Cashel chronicle at an end ?

"I see one journey is, at all events," rejoined the lady with a sinder of doubtful meaning. "I regret to deserve Mr. Goodchild of the martyrology of Cashel-and Cashel has literally a martypology. I am bound to crave your fordship's pardon, too' -- her look was very arch just then for I know you would have been much entertained by the account of the various tortures and publishinguts, pains and penalties inflicted on divers of the Archbishops of Cashel by act of Parliame 4.

. Some other time," said his fordship with as iroment to w.

" Ah ! stone out visit to Cashel, perhaps," blandly suggested Goodchild, robbing his fat hards in a such ecstacy at what he considered a capital 4st. He, of course, interpreted Lord Elingham's coldness according to his own wishes, and measure his impressions of Cashel by his own. Periods he was right, perhaps wrong.

The currage had just furned into the long and shady avenue leading to the castle-shady even mass, buy broch and the poplar, at least with the shutton of the dark-lined 'evergreen pine,' the lauses as do to stropy or spruce, planted at intervals along the double row of tall shide-trees that bordered the poble avenue. All at once the little girls broke out into divers exclamations of wonder:

· Dubtin Bay herrings' and powned vender of other piscal edable -.

"Your honor, sir," said Bryan, after coughing a valu once or twice to arrest attention, 'may he you'd be good enough to let me know who you are, for I'm surg it's cone of the common fort you are, any how?

And he stood with his hat in his hand sharp and cold as the day was.

, Why, Bryan, said Miss Markham, ' I thought you knew all the 'quality' for miles around .-This gentleman is the Earl of Effingham."

"The Earl of Ellingham ? cried Bryan in a state of Inducrous amazement, i the great Enga buddagh."

"Never mind, Beyan, merer mind," said the Earl with kind condescension, ' you said nothing but what was very polite."

"Barrin' to the onld gentleman here,' and Bryan nodicid over his shoulder towards the chaplain, who was lottering a pace or two belond examining the ancient tribute-stone, with the rude sculptures thereupon. 'Now, might a body make free to ask who is he?"

On being told Bryan nodded sugariously and miled to himself.

'Ay, ay ! I might ha' known he was some kind of a preacher-he looks for all the world as If he was fed on Lady Farnham's fat bacon !--Well, God be with your honor's lordship, anyhow; sure I often hard people say that you were a rale gentleman every inch of you, only juvenile 'little Johnny Horner' on the memora-mghty grand, as in coorse you ought to be. mighty grand, as in coorse you ought to be. Im't it a beautiful fine country around here, my ford? I'm sure you never seen the beat of it in England beyant."

"Well, I cannot say I did, Bryan ! though we highly poetical lines that followhave some 'beautiful fine countries' in England 100,1 and the Earl smiled.

You have ? well, see that now; but I was there was a time, they say, when it was all as ness of Christian perfection." one as a desert.'

before the country was settled."

Annuls of the Four Masters. According to these famous annulists this Gormlaith (pronounced Gumley) was daughter of a chief of Offaly who Aulat or Aulife by name. O'Donoghoe, in his 'Me commenting in their own way on the new moirs of the O'Briens,' says that she had the great strange objects that came under their eyes. Mark Brian, Burombe for a second husband, and At the foot of the hill the carriage was for was repudiated by that good prince for shameless monality.

-'sat in the corner,

Eating his Christmas pic.

You cannot but remember, my dear sir, the

'He put in his thumb

And took out a plumb, And said, 'What a good boy am 1.''

Boin' to tell your honor's lordship that for all so How inellably gracious the face of Johnny Horall the fine cattle and sheep that's a grazin' in it, dear Mr. Goodchild, under the happy conscious-

The compliment was not so graciously re-Oh, you mean, probably, the very early times ceived as it ought to have been, and the ladies mories, Mr. Goodchuid ! at least what history moved away soon after from Miss Markham's tower may, indeed, date from pagan times and died A.D. 928, and wife of a Danish king of Dublin, spring, were gambolling in advance of the party,

in waiting, and, declining with thanks, the Earl's' and a cold 'indeed ?' from the Earl would have with a Gothic area.'

"Oh, do hook, popa-Miss Markham, see ! see!--oh dear ! what stringe people."

- Following the direction of their eyes, Harriet saw moving along on the sward that tringed the carriage-way on either side, two figures in whom she ut once recognized Mail Mahel and Shana the Poper.

"And, dear, dear, what an ugly little dog," cried the little Lady Ann, meaning poor Frisk,

. If your herdship has no objection,' said Harrist. " the young ladies may now have a specimen of custic man-today. There is the famous Shaun the Piper, and if you will only have the goodness to tel: William to drive slower, I know he will ' give us a tune,' as he says himself.'

The check string was pulled accordingly, and the carriage rolled slowly along the level avenue till it came within a tew yards of Shaun, when he all at once struck up "The Wind that Shakes the Barley' with a vigor and spirit that insde the horses turn up their ears and champ their bits an though they left very much inclined to try what they could do at a reel.

"What barbarous music !" said Goodchild, "at is only fit for savages P

" It is good enough, surely, for " wild Irishry," said Harrowt with a simile, then leaning her head out of the wordow, she accosted the piper-Many manks, friend, for your music. Where may you be going now?'

. Wishe, then, I was goin' to try my luck at the Castle. I never was up there, at all, at all, and they say there's a fine darlin' lady in it atachin' o' the lord's daughters, that's a great triend entirely to the likes of us, an' mighty fond of the ould mu ic.'

"Well, that is true enough, Shaun, but the lady of whom you speak may not be at liberty to draw the likes of you,' as you say, about the house, seeing that she is only employed there." "On, Miss Markham I do have him come oh pray do,' cried the two little girls in a breath ; papa, maya't he come ; we shall be delighted." . Be delighted, then,' said the Earl smiling down in the eager little faces upturned to his ;give hun a general invitation,' he said, address-

iug Miss Markhein. Lord Iffi gham says you will be welcome at

THE FRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .--MAY 29, 1863.

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the Castle whenever you choose to come,' said Harriet to the piper.

'And is the lord here himself ? and maybe you're the beautiful young lady that loves the ould ancient music ?

".The Lord is here,' laughed Miss Markham, and I am the lady that loves the old music-but as for the beautiful lady, I am sorry to say we have no lady of that description in Effingham Castle."

'Now don't say that miss ! don't say that,' cried Shaun with much quickness, 'sure I know by your voice you're as lair and as sweet as the flowers in May. Long life and success to your ladyslup."

'You see, my lord,' said Harriet, 'our Irish piper has the peerage at his finger ends. But what have you to say to Lord Effingham, Shaun ?'

''Deed, then, I've nothing to say but what's good, and very good. Sure only he's the right sort of a gentleman he wouldn't have the good wish of the people as he has, an' them not knowing much about him, at all, at all !?

'There, my lord, there's a specimen of Irish heart-logic for you,' said Harriet archly.

'I accept the compliment,' said the Earl, and I thank you, friend, for your good opinion. The gates of Effingham Castle shall be always open to you and that four-footed friend of yours.'

'I humbly thank your lordship,' said Shaun with his lowest bow, and the blood coursed merrily through his old veins, and the lightness of long-vanished youth was in his step for the moment as he moved on playing 'Planxty Drury.'

' But who is the girl ?' said Lord Effingham, struck with Mabel's sad and singular appearance.

Harriet sighed as she turned her eyes on the poor witless creature who had been watching the inmates of the carriage with the closest attention, and in very unusual silence. 'Ah that, my lord, is a poor wreck of humanity-the neople call her mad Mabel. She is a minstrel, too, in her way. Why so silent, Mabel ? have you no news for me?

'Oh wisha news, what news 'id I have ? But they're goin' to hang Jerry Pierce-did you hear that ?

' Is it possible, Mabel ?'

'It's truth I tell you, and listen hither,' coming over close to the carriage, ' Celia Mulquin and me is going away together to the well o' the most humble of creatures were required before the world's end-you know where that is ?--och no, economy on the part of the Almighty, and what a that isn't it,' she added in a desponding tone, motive to respect and venerate the holy Virgin ! sure it's down at Holy Cross Patrick is, and I dunna where they'll put Jerry Pierce when they hang him-maybe in that dark vau't where they put young Mr. Esmond in.'

The carriage stopped as the coachman wanted to let those within have the full benefit of Mabel's wild prattle. All at once Shaun changed the gay fantastic measure of his planxty for the love-sweet 'Shule aroon,' and Mabel catching up the stram sang in her dreamy unconscious way

"Och! if I was on yonder hill, It's there I'd sit and cry my fill, Till every tear would turn a mill, As' go chi mo vourneen slaun." •

"Oyeh ! it's little I cry now. I used to cry a long time ago before they took him away from me, but the tears are all gone-all gone. Come now, Shaun, let us be off'-and she seized the nest of iniquity, children are taught to insult and in their lives. In a mixed system, the nomination piper by the arm, ' the fun 'ill be all over before spit on an image of the pure Virgin to whom the of masters and the whole management of education we get to Holy Cross, and I want you and me Eternal Father committed the care of His only Son necessarily devolves upon government. Now, what to dance a jig on King Donogh's tomb the night made man. There is another illustration of this spi--no, behind it, where I had from the men that some time ago in London. In that city there is a dence at present? They exclude a some time ago in London.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF DUBLIN.

LETTER OF HIS GRAOE THE AROHBISHOP were men of great learning, and highly, instructed in

and the provide the second second

Very Rev. Brethern-The return of the month of May, associated, as it is now, with a name so dear and sacred to every Oatholic, reminds us of one of our most gratifying and consoling duties. Whilst are occupied at this time in rendering the most touching testimonies of their veneration and love for Her whom all generations shall call blessed, we, who have the happiness to hail her as the special patroness of this diocese and of this country, under one of the most glorious of her titles, that of the Immaculate Conception, should not be slow in gathering around her shrine, and presenting on her altar the homages and oblations of our faithful and devoted people. Guided by that Spirit 'which ordereth all things sweetly,' the Church, when wishing to give a particular manifestation of that tender devotion, which she has cherished and exhibited throughout all ages to the Mother of our Lord, has wisely selected a season that presents all that is pure and beautiful in the aspect of nature-all that is redolent with the odours and animation of the spring time-to celebrate the praises and supplicate the intercession of one so transcendant in the beauty of holiness ; and whom, amidst the trials and calamities of this vale of tears, we are accustomed to invoke with filial confidence and affection as our life, our sweetness and our hope These tributes of devotion to the Mother of God cannot fail greatly to promote the honour of her divine Son, whose grace is reflected from her in all its purity and splendour- to preserve in the souls of the faithful a most grateful sense of the ineffable benefits of the Incarnation-and by continually bringing be-fore their minds that mot exalted, but at the same time most practical model of virtue, which is presented to us in the example of the Immaculate Virgin to incite them to a more fervent practice of piety, and a faithful discharge of their duties. It will be easy for you, reverend brethren, to dilate upon these important subjects; and whilst you exhort the faithful to entertain a true and sincere respect and veneration for the most holy Virgin, to inspire them with greater ardour and increasing zeal in the service of God. In every circumstance connected with the great mystery of the Incarnation, in which the Son of showed the excess of His love for us by humbling Himself to assume human flesh, and to be made unto the likeness of men, you will find the most solid reasons to excite us to venerate the most holy Mother of our Redeemer. When an archangel was sent from the throne of God to announce to her the glad tidings of salvation, he addressed her in the same terms of respect with which Catholics of all ages have been ac-customed to approach ber-'Hail full of Grace,' said he, 'the Lord is with thee; blessed art thou amongst women.' And when he laid open to her his heavenly commission, 'Behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and shalt bring fort a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus,' the great mystery of the iccarnation was not accomplished until the Virgin gave her consent in the humble words, 'Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it done to me according to thy word ;' so that the consent and concurrences of the Let us then zealously combine with our good and faithful people in raising her altars, and ornamenting her shrines, with a gra-

titude and liberality worthy of such a benefactress let us celebrate her praises, and proclaim her virtues teaching them to the young, and recalling them to the old; let us prudently promote every approved devotion in her honour, and let every returning month of May enkindle in our breasts a more ardent desire to adorn her shrine with a brighter wreath and a still more fragrant offering, in the purified dispositions and increased virtues of our people. And ought not our desire to promote her honour and glory be increased, when we consider the exertions which are made by error and heresy to destroy all respect to the holy Mother of God. Tracts are daily published with the view of decrying her dignity; anathemas and insults are daily burled against her from many pulpits, and, as I have learned from the best

every useful art of life; but because their knowledge was not sangulified by religion, they became monsters of iniquity, and a reproach to the human race. The same may be said of the great actors in the first French Revolution, who. having shaken off the guidance of religion, notwithstanding their acquirements the great body of the faithful throughout the world and their knowledge, brought indelible disgrace upon themselves, and perpetrated scenes of cruel:y and blood not to be equalled in the history even of savage life. Knowledge alone may be most pernicious; in order to make it truly useful, it must be guided and sanctified by religion, which a great English philosopher declares to be the aroma or the element necessary to preserve science from corruption. And here let us observe, and this is an observation to be attended to in our days, and in Ireland especially, that this necessary element of religion cannot be introduced and cherished in mixed schools, in which masters and pupils of every religious profession are assembled together, and from which it is necessary to banish religious instruction and religious practices, lest the followers of one creed should be offended by the doctrine and practices of others. In such schools, religion, the most important duty of man, must give way to temporal concerns. Masters are to make no allusion to religion; they cannot sight which has never before been seen in Gravesend. touch on the history of the Church of God; they In the old Monastery of Rochester, and in the College cannot denounce the authors of heresies and schisms; they must give mere Pagan instruction to their pupils. The whole day, the whole year, all the hours of school must be devoted to the cultivation of things connected with our short existence here below ; the interests of that eternal life which is beyond the grave are not taken into any account, and are left to be provided for by chance, and outside the common hours of school. Besides, in our case, In the mixed system the claims of the Catholic Church are ignored or openly set aside, and the whole right of directing the education of a Catholic people is handed over to a Protestant government. Dearly beloved, our Divine Redeemer gave to His Church the right of teaching all nations, and she has faithfully discharged that commission, banishing ignorance and superstition from pagan countries, propagating the blessings of civilization, instructing states in the art of Christian legislation, breaking the chains of the God | slave and the captive, preserving literature, directing the course of science, establishing schools and bonest English prejudices would most unmercifully customed to privations; but in the aggregate we universities, and doing everything to promote man's welfare in this life, and to secure his eternal happiness hereafter. In Ireland, though the Church has been so often stript of her possessions and reduced to poverty by her enemies, who still enjoy her spoils, has she not watched with assiduous care over the education of the people, and made most extraordinary sacrifices in establishing schools, colleges, convents, and even a university, to provide for their instruction? and are we now to be told, are the Catholic people of Ireland, who sacrificed everything they had for their religion, to be told, that for the future the Catholic Church is to gave no share in the education of their children, that in their school books no mention of their religion or their Church is to be made, that the future teachers of the rising generations may be Socialians, or Unitarians, Presbyterians, or Protestants, who may infuse their own opinions into the unsuspecting minds of our Catholic youth, whilst the Catholic Church, notwithstanding her Divine commission and her past services, is to be deprived of her influence and her rights? England is to have separate schools for every religious denomination; Scotland is to have the same, the religion of the colonies is also to be respected, but the great boon reserved for the Catholics of Ireland, a boon for which they are expected to be most grateful and thankful, is, that schools are to be opened, for their children, in which, to mention their religion. to mention the name of Catholic, to mention the Vicar of Christ, to make the sign of the Cross. to invoke the Holy Mother of God, and other similar acts, are to be most strictly prohibited. Protestants and Piesbyterians may be very learned and skillful in secular knowledge and in the arts of life, but they cannot make those religious impressions on the minds of children, which are necessary to prepare them for their struggles against the spirit of the world, nor can they teach them those practices and doctrines of our holy Church, without which it is impossible to seauthority, in a school not far from this city, instituted | cure our eternal salvation. Masters, destined to infor the purpose of robbing Catholic children of their struct Catholics, ought to be good Catholics themfaith, which has been justly described as a vulture's selves, sincere in their belief, practical and edifying

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MISSION OF THE JESUIT FATHERS. - The missionary fathers are labouring with untiring zeal and assiduity, in the pulpit and in the confessionals. The resident and neighbouring clergy have been assisting during the week in hearing the confessions of the large num-bers that attended. On last Sunday, in the Ohurch of the Immaculate Conception, there was a solemn and magnificent procession, consisting of about five huncred children of both sexes, suitably dressed, the clergy, and his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong. A rich and beautiful canopy was borne over his lordship, who carried the Most Holy Sacrament of the altar. On Tuesday last his lordship administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to upwards of six hundred children .- Wexford People.

THE RECEPTION OF A NOVICE IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH. -The following interesting description of the reception of a Novice at Gravesend is taken from a Protestant contemporary-the Gravesend Free Pressomitting only the description of the ceremonial, with which our readers are familiar. On the evening of Monday April 20th, we witnessed in this church a of Cobham, vows had been taken in days of yorebut by Monks and Priests. We have no record however of a convent in Gravesend till our own days. In Catholic times the fishermen were of course Catholic, and in the Old Church of Milton their Parish Priest or Chaplain ministered to their spiritual wants. duce of the country, the production of corn and But as a town, Gravesend has been essentially a Protestant town. Many amongst us remember the day when there was no Priest in Gravesend, when our only notion of Catholicity was connected with the begging tramp and the Irish harvesters and hoppers. | also import both, only that those which they send How would our grandfathers have been astonished could they have risen from their graves and have witnessed the spectacle of Monday evening. In one of the largest, and certainly in the most beautiful church in the town, they would have seen their own are comparatively, it seems underiable that large children and grandchildren (some still Protestants, numbers of the Irish people are reduced to the very but many of them Catholics,) assembled together to extremity of want. The distress is not concentrated, witness a ceremony of which they themselves had no as in the cotton districts of England; it is spread conception, and which had they known it, their over a larger surface, and among a people more necondemn. It was the reception of a Novice into the we doubt not that it is as great and deep as that of Order of the Sisters of Mercy, as the ostentatiously Lancashire. No one can reasonably find fault with displayed placards had already announced to us. Upwards of 1,000 persons were present. After the Novice had quitted the Church, the Bishop seated dividual statesmen mean well, but they are necesbefore the altar preached a quiet, unpretending, but sarily the slaves of a traditional policy which has solidly instructive sermon. The closing portion of sprung from the existence of predominant interests the sermon was most touching. The speaker spoke of Christ as our Judge, and told his audience that their Judgment questions would not be concerning their position in the world.

THE MAGINN MONUMENT - OUR DEPARTED GREAT MEN.-(From the Galway Vindicator,)-It will be perceived from an article copied from the Nation into another column, that our respected contemporary has consented to become the treasurer of the "Maginn Monument Fund"-a fund contemplated to be raised for the erection of a monument over the grave of the late lamented and illustrious Bishop of Derry, the Right Rev. Dr. Maginn. The public are now in the mood of erecting statues, of perpetuating the memory of our great men ; so that we cannot doubt the ap peal on behalf of the "Maginn Monument Fund" will be generously responded to. However, the character and career of Dr. Maginn may be considered, whether as priest, prelate, or patriot, he was undoubtedly one of the greatest Irishmon of the present century. A man of imposing presence, of profound erudition, of unrivalled eloquence, and undying love of country, he laboured for a quarter of a century to elevate the position of his fellow-countrymen morally and socially, and he succeeded in imparting a spirit of independence and self-reliance to his co-religionists in the North, which in many districts of Ulster, and Derry especially, has felled the demon of ascendancy that was rampant in that province from the "Plantation of Ulster to the advent of him who was justly styled " the Fenelon of the North." Only those acquainted with the district, which was the scene of his labours, could form an opinion of what a patriot priest, devoted heart and soul to the progress, mental and material of his people, could accomplish. His life was full of labor. He was always ergaged in building churches or schools, in organizing public meetings for the amelioration of his countrymen, and corresponding with every man who took an interest in the welfare of Ireland, and the advancement of the Irish people. The great pro-gress of the Catholic people of the North, within the gress of the Catholic people of the North, within the past half century, is eminently due to his example year since 1859 the crops have diminished, and the and energy. Nor was he a man of narrow prejudices. Though he never spared the tyraut or evil-doer, no matter of what creed, he enjoyed the respect and es-teem of his Protestant and Presbyterian neighbours, and many of them, we have no doubt, will now join in the national tribute about being inaugurated to his memory. During the three years of his Episcopate he was a pillar of light in the Irish Church. His name and fame resounded from one end of Christendom to the other; and his unexpected demise, in what might be termed the commencement of a brilliant career, was mourned throughout the Catholic world. It is somewhat of a reflection upon the Catholics of Ulster, and of Derry especially, that the grave of the immortal Dr. Magina has remained anhonored and undistinguished for the past fourteen years. But knowing the public spirit of the people of that province, we are inclined to believe that it was because a call was not made on them for this high and holy purpose, that the grave of their popular prelate has been so long neglected. They will now, we have no doubt, generously discharge one of the deepest debts of gratitude ever due to departed greatness. And we feel certain, also, the appeal in the Nation will evoke a wider sympathy. There were few men of mark in Ireland during the lifetime of that great priest and prelate who did not enjoy the hospitality of St. Mary's Costage, at Buncrana, on the picturesque shore of the Swilly, and who did not depart rejoicing, at having made the acquaintance of one of the most gifted and warm-hearted patriots who ever breathed the pure air of Ireland. In every province of Ireland, therefore, and in every clime to which our people have gone, there will be numbers of our countrymen who will feel honoured in being permitted an opportunity of contributing towards the erection of the Magian monument. wish our contemporary every success in the laudable labor he has undertaken. To us also it will be a labor of love" to co-operate in every way we can in this patriotic and praiseworthy movement. Dr. Magion has bequeathed a character of sterling patriotism to the people of Ireland - he has left behind him in the history of his life a bright example to the priests and Bishops of the Irish Church-and it should be the duty of all, of priests, prelates, and people, to mark, for the admiration of future generations, the spot where rest his sainted remains, by a monument worthy of his reputation, and of the large place which he occupied in the affections of his contemporaries. Our truly great men are so few, that their graves ought not to be neglected. IRELAND'S " PROSPERITY," - (From the Morning Star.)-It is not uncommon to read in the accounts of voyages to remote regions of canoes fall of rude savages boarding a ship from shore, and helping themselves to her stores. Tribes untutored in the art of agriculture, and subsisting entirely by the precarious fruits of the chase, or by fishing, and decimated by periodically recurring famine, do nothing to startle the observer in robberies such as these. On the coast of Patagonia it is intelligible; but what is to be said to an event of this kind on the ed (probably to America), taking with him the coast of Ireland? There was a time when that amount of a cheque drawn in his favor to pay cerisland was populous and prosperous, yielding in tain expenses for something under £300, and a sum abundance the fruits of the earth, and covered with fat flocks and herds—a time when its people were so light hearted and joyous that their happiness became Saunders.

a proverb in Europe. Civilisation; as it unfolds itself in science, and art, and letters, was a vigorous growth with them; and not only were Euglishmen largely-fed from Ireland, but this country also recoived from it statesmen, philosophers, orators, and poets. For we know not how many bundred years has Ireland enjoyed the benefit of the English Government, with English laws and the English Church - all administered in the spirit which created them; and now in this year of grace 1863, at the time when but for an exceptional and temporary calamity this country would be flourishing in such abundance of wealth us she never before attained to, the newspapers are called upon to chronicle an occurrence on the Irish coast which must be read as a stern rebuke to our principles of government in Ireland. An English vessel sailing from Liverpool for Wexford, laden with maize, was boarded off the Wexford coast by a number of fishermen, who took possession. They refused money ; their families and themselves, they said, were starving; they wanted food. They ate there ravenously of the raw corn, put a large quartity into their boats, and went home with it. These men, it is obvious, were not ordinary plunderers. What they did was evidently done under the dire pressure of want. They were starving, and their country supplied no food for them. How comes it that a cargo of Indian corn could command a higher price in Wexford than in Liverpool-Ireland being an agricultural country, if anything at all? With the exception of the linen manufacture, which has increased of late years, but which nevertheless represents only a small portion of the annual procattle is the occupation of the Irish people. Do they, then, not produce enough for their own consumption? Not after paying for their imports of other articles. They still export corn and cattle; but they away are of superior quality, those they receive of inferior. Indian coru, and maize, and American beef and bacon, cost less than Irish wheat horned cattle, bacon, pigs, and butter ; but cheap as they this administration or with that, elthough careful inquiry might bring home culpability to some. Inincompatible with a wholesome regimen of Ireland. So undemable is the depletion of Ireland both in wealth and population-the result of some grand defect in the law and government which makes them, as they are, unsuitable for the Irish people to live

AT STREET

under and thrive-that in some quarters in which the government is thought more of than the governed, an attempt has been made to show that the change in progress in Ireland is for the better. It is certainly for the better that such of the Queen's subjects as are incurably discontented should go away ; but it is surely for the worst that causes for such discontent should exist, leading to a loss of population. At any rate, it cannot possibly be for the better that the soil of Ireland should cease to yield the full measure of food it is capable of yielding. This, at least, is retrogression - this, at least, is a falling-off of the nation's strength and resources. And is it not a fact? Is not the diminished productiveness of Ireland a great and startling fact, portending some greater calamity, and by no means to be imputed to wet seasons and a want of sunshine? The Chancellor of the Exchequer feels it, as well as the poor people who are pining on insufficient food in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone is obliged to adduce this fact to help him to account for the falling of his estimated revenue. We have from time to time, so far as we know almost alone of English journals, called attention to the remarkable decay of Irish resources, and need not now go minutely into the authentic statistical returns which prove that decay. But we may cite the figures of the statement which the Chancellor of the Exchequer says the government has caused to be carefully drawn up. Taking the four years from 1856 to 1860-themselves exhibiting a falling off as compared with preceding years-but taking these as the normal or average condition of Irish agricultural wealth, it is found that the three principal crops-oat, wheat, and potato-with an estimate added of the value of the other products ascertained by the number of head of stock, amounted number of cattle has diminished, and the number of cattle has diminished. In 1860-1, the aggregate value full to £34,893,000, a decrease of four millions and a half. In 1861-2, it fell to £29,077,000, a de-crease in two years ten millions and a half. In 1862-3, it descended yet lower, having fallen to £27,327,000, or in three years nearly one-third. And that this is not the result of had seasons is plain. These will only diminish the yield of crops per acre; but in Ireland, year after year, hundreds of thousands of acres are going out of cultivation altogether. In 1862 there were 235,807 acres less under crop than in 1861, and the decrease was nearly equally divided between cereal and green crops. Since cattle as well as men are fed upon the produce of the soil, it is natural that there should also be a falling off in live stock, and, accordingly we find that the value of the stock in Ireland in 1861, and £4,164,000 less than in 1859. At the same time the emigration of the most valuable class of the peasantry is increasing, and statesmen may foully hope that they are thus getting rid of the "Irish difficulty." The Irish difficulty is curing itself by killing the patient. It was a political-religious difficulty which might have been removed by honest legisla-tion. But if the difficulty be disappearing, the strength which Ireland imparted to the empire is disappearing with it. Can England better afford to lose that strength than make an effort to retain it?

killed ould Esmond-ha, ha, they wanted to kill missionary museum, containing objects of curiosity me that time, but I was too many for them-so from various countries visited by Protestant misnow, Shaun, put the hest foot foremost,-step out, man-augh, maybe it's going to hang that purty lady in the cosch they are-or shoot her, or something, and then she'll be walkin', walkin' ever, like me and Celia Mulquin. Ochone, but idols by which she is surrounded. Here, indeed, we like the direct di I'm tired-tired-and my heart is sore ?'

There was a mournful pathos in the tone and the words that drew tears to Harriet's eyes.

'A strange being, that,' said the Earl carelessly as the carriage rolled away.

• An Irish *Blanche*, my lord ; her story much the same, only sadder still.

'By her madness hangs a tale, of course.'

"A tale ?--- uv, a tale of horror--- of blood ---and of-'

· Of love stronger than death !' subjoined Lord Effingham with a chilling smile that was more than half a sneer.

promptly.

'It were worth the hearing, if so,' said the peer in the same ironical tone. 'I see the children are dying, as you ladies say, to hear the story. Could you not gratify their curiosity some of these first evenings-when Mr. Goodchild and I are within Learing-and Mrs Pakenham-if in humor to listen ?'

" Most willingly, my lord, if Mr. Goodchild will promise to keep awake to hear me !'

'My dear Miss Markham ! -- ' began the chaplain, by way of entering a protest against Church and her holy doctrines, the importance of the implied charge.

• My dear Mr. Goodchild, I freely forgive for steeping your senses in sweet forgefulness during my late prosy narrative,' said Harriet with a smile, 'on condition, however, that you lend me rents in their domestic circles, by masters in schools your ears, as Mark Antony says in the play, and colleges and by the sacred ministers of religion in when I come to unfold the sad tale, not exactly their public instructions, it is to be ferred that the of poor Mabei's wrongs, but of her sorrows.'

The chaplain, ashamed of being so literally ' caught napping,' the more so as he detected an incipient smile on his patron's face-was but too well pleased to get rid of the subject with an unconditional promise. The carriage stopping just then, Mirs. Pakenham's portly figure was soon visible in the vestibule of Effingham Castle, and poor Mabel was, for the time, forgotten in the unportant business of 'lunching,' for which the drive through the frosty air and the long visit to the Rock had duly disposed the party.

* And may my love come safe (To be continued.) sionaries. Among other things there is a collection of most infamous and obscene pagan gods and goddesses, in the midst of which the managers of the museum have placed au image of the pure Mother of Our Lord, as if to degrade her to the level of the

sioning the ruin of our first purents, is still lying in wait for the heel of the purest of Virgins. But the words of the Lord are still fulfilled ; for, notwithstanding all the arts and exertions of the arch-enemy of mankind, she still crushes his head with her virgin foot : upsa conteral caput tuum ; and with the Church we may say that she alone destroys all beresies in the whole world, tu sola interemisti omnes hereses in universo mundo Knowing the intensity of your zeal in promoting every good work, and the affection of your flocks to the holy Mother of God, I will not de-tain you any longer on the devotions of this holy season ; I shall rather direct your attention to some practical matters, on which you will find opportuni-ties to instruct the faithful, whilst addressing them in the course of this month. The first matter I shall 'Yes, even of that, my lord,' said Harriet refer to is the important question of Catholic education, a question which may justly be discussed when treating of the holy Virgin, who enjoys the glorious privilege of being invoked as the seat of wisdomsedes superluc. The condition of the present times render the knowledge and practice of religion most necessary for youth. The world is now beset by a wide-spread indifference for every form of religious belief; all its tendencies are directed to the cultivation and promotion of material interests. Men engaged in the pursuit of those temporal matters, too often forget their Greator, their last end, and the concerns of their immortal souls. As a preservative, against such fatal evil, it is necessary to inculcate, with unceasing care on the tender minds of youth, the fear and love of God, attachment to the true receiving the sacraments, devotion and respect to the holy Mother of God and the infinite superiority of spiritual things over the fleeting, vain, and transitory goods of this world. Unless deep impressions of this kind be made on their children by pasuggestions of flesh and blood will be too powerful for youth, and that they will be carried away by the torrent of bad example, and overcome by the bad maxims of the world, which are extelled and inculcated every day, and brought home to every one, even the humblest peasant, by the licentiousness of the press, and publications which now appear under the name of Protestant dignitaries and bishops, im-pugning the authority of that sacred volume to which, in past times, they used to appeal, as if it were the special foundation of Protestantism. The dangers to which youth is exposed were never so great as at present, and hence the necessity of a practically religious and thorough Catholic education. What will it avail young men to acquire learning, and to prepare themselves for some useful and honorable earthly career, if they have not learned the doctrines of the true faith, and the practices family beyond the seas. of the Church of Ohrist? The Pagan philosophers mentioned by St. Paul, in his epistle to the Romans, Dublin, April 23, 1863

sity, royal colleges, charter schools, Kildare-street schools, incorporated schools, all engines, and powerful engines for propagating Protestantism, and taxed the country to endow such establishments ! They speat millions in promoting Protestant education in a Catholic country; and make most stringent laws to prevent Catholics from teaching, and to render it impossible for the Irish people to instruct their children in the Catholic faith. We are not to be surprised that they acted in this way, as they were imbued with a bitter hostility to the faith of St. Patrick, and were accustomed to swear, or to profess to believe, that our religion is superstitious and idolatrous. Looking, then, to the doctrines of Protestants, and consulting the experience of the past, and guided by its light, must we not look with suspicion on any attempt to place the education of Catholic children under their control however fair and liberal they may be in other concerns : and it is our duty to insist on having a Catholic system of education for a Catholic population, and Catholic instruction for Catholic youth? Acting in this way, we shall be only carrying out the advice given to us by one of the greatest statesmen and orators of modern times, our countryman, Edmund Eurke-" The schemes of these colleges," he says in a letter to Dr Hussey, Bishop of Water-" did not originate from them (the ministers of ford. that day); but they will endeavor to pervert the benevolence and liberality of others into an instrument of their own evil purposes. Be well assured that they never did, and never will, consent to give one shilling of the public money for any other pur-pose than to do you mischief. If you consent to put your clerical education, or any other part of your education, under their direction or control, then you will have sold religion for their money. There will be an end, not only of the Catholic religion, but of all religion, all morality, all law, and all order in that unfortunate country, Ireland." - Burke's Leiters, vol. iv., p. 293. The words of so profound and upright a politician ought to make a deep impression on our minds, confirmed as they are by the experience of other countries, where it has been found that the education of a people cannot be given up to a Protestant government without exposing to imminent destruction, not only the Catholic religion, all morality, all law, all order, and introducing a revo-lutionary spirit, a most fatal indifference to overy creed, and a contempt for everything sacred. The next subject which I recommend to you as a theme for your instructions is the exercise of charity, of which you will find many illustrations in the life of the holy Virgin. The circumstances of the times call most loudly for the practice of this virtue. In this city scenes of the greatest misery are witnessed every day, and the destitution is still greater in remote parts of the country. The people in many places are so pressed by want that they are abandoning their homes in large numbers, and seeking foreign countries, where, in all probability, as they are starting without any proper preparations, they will have to suffer excessive hardship, and be ex-posed to the greatest danger both of soul and body. Exhort the poor emigrant to be cautious about what he is doing, and not to leave his home until he shall know what provision he can make for himself and

The petition, as insolvent, of Maurice O'Connell, ate of Drumcunning, Tralee, in the county of Kerry, farmer and butter dealer, previously of Rock street, Tralee, aforesaid, shopkeeper, superannuated sergeant of the Irish Constabulary force, was to have been heard on the 13th inst., in Dublin.

IMMINENCE OF WAR WITH AMERICA .- We have this afternoon received a communication from London, which enables us to state on the highest authority that a war with America is most imminent. Orders have been transmitted to our dockyards to hold all our available vessels in readiness for immediate service, and to prepare to commission every available ship; and similarly warlike instructions have been issued to the War Department and the Horse Guards. -Irish Times.

Wo (Drogheda Argus) have just been informed that au order reached Drogheda on this day (Satur-day), to immediately fit up Millmount Infantry Barracks for 650 stand of arms.

DISAPPEARANCE OF AN OFFICIAL. - The official to whom reference is made in a paragraph headed as above, is a gentleman who held the office of pay clerk or cashier in one of the most important administrative public departments in this city, the business of which is conducted in the Custom-house. His absence from his duties for a few days, about a week ago, excited the suspicion of his superiors, and orders were issued for his immediate attendance at his office. His non-appearance caused further inquiries of a very searching character to be made, which resulted in the discovery that he had abscond-

THE-TRUE-WITNESS-AND-CATHOLIC-CHRONICLE .--MAY-29,-1863

0 MINISTERIAL ADMISSION OF INISH DISTRESS. When, two years ago, the Irish Hierarchy and Glergy, who were necessarily the best authorities on the subject, gave warning that the people of Ireland, and especially the small farmers and agricultural laborers, were suffering severely from distress, the result of two successive excessively wet seasons, the organs of the Government and of the Orange faction boldly denied that there was any cause of alarm. -Though the Priests are necessarily in daily interoourse with their flocks, and must therefore be better acquainted with their circumstances that anybody else, and though it is quite evident that the Clergy cau have no selfish or improper motive for proclaim-ing the existence of distress unless it actually exists, yet, so great is the perversity of faction, that, with one honorable exception-the Dublin Times, which has throughout this controversy risen superior to the tactics of party and generously advocated national interests-the Protestant press of Ireland has systematically deried the existence of distress in that part of the Empire, and stigmatised the assertions to the contrary as a Priests' cry to which no attention ought to be paid. Still, this disreputable manmuvre of the Orange faction would have dove comparatively little harm, if the Government and its agents had not pursued the same course, and deliberately misled the lititish public on this most momentous subject .--What the motives of the Executive were for acting thus, we confess we never could comprehend. But it is now beyond all doubt that when they were vehemently protesting that there was no extraordinary distress in Ireland, ney, that that country was making rapid strides in prosperity, they were well aware that their statements were untrue, and that the bright picture which they presented of the state of Ireland was a gross imposition. We have this damning fact established beyond cavil or question by a witness whom Government will not ven ure to contradict, and by whose testimony they must abide. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has proved to demonstration in His Budget speech that the bold and reckless assertions of Sir Robt. Peel and his toois, the Irish Pour Law officials, about the prosperous condition of the people of Ireland, were diametrically opposed to the truth, os was well ascertained by the Government themselves. When the Irish Seci is, at the conclusion of his helter-skelter run on a jaunting car round the western and northern coast, accompanied by his Mentor, the chief of the constabulary, proclaimed confidently that the tale of distress was all a Priests' fabrication, and when, to back up the Chief Secretary the Poor Law officials, as in daty board, produced their concocted statistics to prove that so far from suffering from distress, Ireland was afflicted with a plethora of prosperity, it now appears, from Mr. Gladstone's evidence before the House of Commons, that all these reseate reports were wicked fictions, the effect if not the object of which was to prevent the flow of British benevolence into the distressed districts of Ireland, and thus to starve the Popish Celts to death, or force them to fly from their native land and seek shelter among strangers .- Weekly Register.

THE EXODUS. - An evil day has come upon the neople of the old land, and to avoid the miseries which it must bring with it, they are quitting in hundreds the homesteads where they were once contented at least, if not prosperous, to pass amongst strangers the remnant of their days. It seems to be the lot of Irishmen to have no home but the wide world. Each ship that takes her departure from our ports-each train that leaves our railway stations, carries away from amongst us numbers of the able bodied peasantry of this country. The scenes that take place every day as the aged mother parts with those whom she loves best, never to lay her eves upon them this side of the grave -are positively most heartreading. And we may well imagine how the old country-the common mother from which we all have sprung - weeps silently over the departure of those stout children who should be her hope, her strength and her pride. But it is no ideal or imaginative subject we are dealing with: The sail reality stares us in the face-the people are flying from our shores; and flying, too, at a time when it was hoped that an era of prosperity had dawned upon as. Within the last few days no less than 69 or 70 pessengers have left our port in iwo emigrant vessels belouging to the same owner, Mr. A. Yorke. One of these, the Joseph Hensley, took her departure at an early hour on Thursday morning for St. John's, N.B., with 40 emigrants on board. Of course these numbers can give no idea of the actual extent of the exodus from our city and neighborhood as large numbers leave daily by trains to take shipping in other 10 ts. Every morning at ten o'clock we have a convoy from the country to Biancon's car accompanying some fine young fellows going to take shipping at Limerick or Cork. The cries of the women especially, parting with their sons and brothers are heartrending. A similar scene occurs every day at the departure of the Dublin train at four o'clock. And only those are going who are required at home -the healty athlethic male population of the country. - Galway Vindicator. For some months pauper girls in the Sligo workhouse had been importuning the guardians to supply them with means and an outfit to enable them to emigrate to Uanada, and at length, after communicating with the Poor Law Commissioners, the guardians consented, and 18 inmates were selected. To do the Rev. Mr. Gregg to trace this state of things to its guardians justice they made ample provision for those girls, whose ages are from 15 to 25 respectively. Besides paying their passage money to Mr. O'Donovau, emigrant agont, the girls were provided with two suits of clothes; indeed, nothing was left undone | few amongst the many calamities which, we are ascalculated to insure their comfort. On Tuesday morning all the girls (who had been for a considerable time under the spiritual care of the Rev. T. O'-Boyle) received Holy Communion from the reverend gentleman after Mass in the workhouse ; and ou that as on previous occasions, their conduct was most edifying. At the conclusion Father O'Boyle addressed them in feeling terms of advice. He told them that their future position in life was in their own hands. They were about proceeding to another country, and by good conduct and attention to their religious dutics, there was no doubt of their being successful. He also cautioned them not to be unmindful of any relatives they may leave behind them ; if they acquired means, they should not be selfish, but to the teenth century society has been going to the bad.-best of their power assist those who had a claim. The reign of Elizabeth was the model. There was upon them. The good counsel of the rev. gentleman appeared to make a deep impression on the poor girls On Tuesday they were permitted to visit the town, and through the benevolence of a Good Samaritan they were liberally entertained outside the walls of the workhouse, and, we need not say, to their great satisfaction. ()a enquiring the name of their kind benefactor, the reply we received was-' He does not wish his name to be mentioned, but we shall never forget it-God bless him.' We did learn the name after all, and regret that we are not at liberty to publish it. On Thursday morning the 18 girls left Sigo for Derry, where they are to take shipping for Gau-da. And thus are 18 young women saved from the horrors of a life spent in an Irish Workhouse, and aforded an opportunity of being useful members of Society. May we have many such instances to relate : to which aspirations wo are sure every kind heart will respond - Amen - Sligo Champion.

A large number of emigrants left by train this morning, from the Limerick terminus of the Water-ford line! The agricultural was the principal chass, but there were mercantile and other hands going away to seek their fortunes. - Munster News.

A correspondent of the Oork Examiner complains of an outrage perpetrated by the Protestant clergy-man of Kiltallagh, near Castlemain. A respectable farmer, named Thos. Murphy, died on Friday, April 17, and on Sunday his remains were removed for interment to the burial ground attached to the Church of Kiltallagh. The deceased was a Catholic, and the Rev. B. O'Connor, P.P., Milltown, and his cuwhen the coriege arrived at the churchyard gate, the Bev. Mr. O'Connor addressed the relatives of the deceased, informing them that he dare not enter the churchyard to read the burial service, and should therefore read it on the roadside. If he went in, he Drew, who had so warned him.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Killarney, under date April 27, gives a sad picture of the destitution of the people of his locality. After speaking of the townspeople, he says :-Last week a few instances of the real poverty of the small farmers came under my notice. The facts are these :- The wife of a farmer, whose name it would be indelicate to insert, finding that there was no earthly means of purchasing seed to put into the ground, thought of disposing of a quantity of feathers. After coming into Killarney for the purpose, she was forced to sell the feathers at about half their value. The following day she again came into the town with the only comfort farmers allow memselves - her feather bed ! She offered it for sale to a few respectable housekeepers, but found it difficult to obtain the price she demanded, and after visiting the nawn-office, she was at last forced to dispose of the article for whatever price she could get. Again, in a few days after, another farmer's wife, similarly circumstanced, trudged into town from near the parsh of Kilcummin, with a few articles of dress to pledge. The sum given on them was ten shillings. It was not much, but, to use the poor woman's expression, 'it would help in buying seed.' The situation of a great many others is just as had. They have no money in hands, no food for their support, and no seed for their land. Ariears of rent are hanging over them, decrees have been obtained and executed on them; and those who have stock are apprehensive of being obliged at any moment to surrender them on the demand of the bailing. In fact, their fate is altogether in the hands of either the meal merchant, the butter buyer, or the landlord.

A LATTER-DAY SAINT, -It has been the usual fate of prophets, from Cassandra to Comming, to be disbelieved in their own generation. Posterity may recognise the accuracy of their predictions, and may look back with awe and reverence upon their lives but the stiff-necked spirit of their contemporaries inevitably rejects the saving truths and proves deaf to the warnings of inspiration. On no other principle can we satisfy ourselves for the indifference and neglect with which the prophetic warnings and start-ling denunciations of the Rev. Thresham Gregg are listened to to-day. After a long seclusion, this tillar of his Church has again come forward to edify and instruct us : his light is to be no longer hid under a bushel, his inspired teaching is no longer to be confined to the limits of the Parish of St. Nicholas Within. He has sketched out for himself a splendid crusade. Popery is to be overthrown, England is to be turned from her sins, the evils of Ireland are to be eradicated, and, still more delighful, that favored country is to be made the grand instrument in the new evangelical revival. Such are a few of the benefits to result from the acceptance of Mr. Gregg's doctrines, as revealed by his memorial to Lord Car lisle, and his late address in the Metropolitan Hall. In the latter, which was only the first of a brilliant series, the reverend gentleman gave to the world an exposition of his views upon the affairs of Church and State. He commenced by a modest reference to his antecedents, and informed his audience that since his last anti-Popery campaign he had been - to use his own words -- "engaged in digging in the depths of Scripture," and completing a work which, be tells us, "contains a discovery of the mind of God, and places a lever under the corner-stone of Popery which will certainly upset the whole sys-tem." The size of this work will, no doubt, be proportionate to its importance-for we learn that he manded, to be brought up at the petty sessions. She the same period of 1862. The returns for the South no time to attend to the carrying or provisions in has been enjuged on it during the past twenty also tried to induce another girl to set fire to her of England were satisfactory; the increase was in costs nothing hardly to march through this country : bed at the same time: but she refused, and caution- the North. In all England it amounted to 149,967, males and horses in plenty, cattle in abundance, and and great undertakings are naturally slow in their progress. The time may appear long, but it certainly has not been wasted if, as he states, it has enabled the oracle of St. Nicholas Within to accomplish what has for ages been attempted in vain. Mr. Gregg devoted a large portion of his lecture to the condition of our poor. He is, like the rest of us, by no means satisfied with the amount of poverty that exists, or the way in which poverty is treated ; but we are not all privileged to see the matter in the inspired light in which it is viewed by this gifted personage. The poverty prevails in Ireland and crime in England was patent to all, but it remained for the source, and prove that it is the natural result of the Maynooth grant. In fact, this has been the cause of iunumerable evils, present and past. The famine of '47, the Indian mutiny, and the Grimean war, are a sured it has occasioned The amiable lecturer, however, did not limit himself to discussing the case of the poor. The lamentable state of public affairs in general came in for a large share of attention. He denounced in eloquent terms the apathy of churchmen and the backsliding of ministers. The doctrines of toleration received his strongest consure.-"They were told," he informs us, " that they should live in brotherly love with the Papists, and so forth; but all this was base, mean, cowardly, hypocritical cant." The lofty mind of Mr. Gregg reverts with natural pride to the days when, as he expresses it, holy zeal was not regarded as intolerance, or quiescence in error as commendable. Ever since the sixno backsliding in high quarters -there was no countenancing of idolatry - no parleying with the beast. It was the age of virtue, integrity, and justice. Then it was that wealth and liberty were allowed only to the elect, and when the adherents of Popery were punished in the most orthodox manner with persecution and death. A return to the practices and observances of that glorious period is, in Mr. Gregg's opinion, the most effectual remedy for our misfortunes, the grand panacea for all our evils. Under that happy regime the North and South Dablin Unious would soon be emptied, Mountjoy and Richmond deserted, Romish priests would no longer parade themselves in open day, and orthodox cars would no longer be assailed by the offensive cound of Mass bells. Such is the glorious prospect conjured up for us by this second Daniel come to judgment .-Such is the future he presents to our admiring view. Unfortunately, we stand but a poor chance of sceing it realized. The missionary who volunteers our conversion is mistrusted and despised. In his own words, he is "tabooed." In fast, though the race of Spooners and Whalleys is far from extinct, the days when teachings such as this would insure attention

and respect are gone by, and the inspired language

of Mr. Gregg is, alas, regarded even by the vast ma-

jority of his own party, as the ravings of a mis-

At the last Ardfinan (County Meath) petty ses-

sions, Thomas Ffeanell, Esq. Conservator of Fishe-

ries, proceeded against Thomas Anglim for using a

spear in the river Tar, and killing a salmon on the

chievous fanatic .- Dublin Nation.

COSTE.

A Ray. Busymony. - The following correspondence will show that intolerance is again rampant amongst a portion of the Protestant clergymen in this country. The, Catholic clergymen may look out for the rein-forcement of the penal laws of Elizabeth and a total prohibition of their offices for either the living or the dead. The Rev. Mr. Fleming, against whom damages over breach of promise, to the amount of £1,000, was obtained by a young lady at the last Galway assizes might have been better employed than in disturbing the fuceral procession of a deceased gentleman, because he thought proper to become a Catholic. Our correspondent furnishes the following account of the funeral :---

'Mr. Joseph Smith was station-master at Woodlawn, was a Protestant, and conformed to the Catholic religion a few weeks previous to his death. -The Rev. Me Flemming, Protestant rector, hearhearing of his death and wishing to perform the funeral rites over him, having heard that he abjured would be prosecuted by the Rector, Rev. Browning the Protestant religion, swore information before J. Drew, who had so warned bim. what he considered the discharge of his duty, there would be a breach of the peace; consequently there whs a large attendance of the police, with the resident magistrate in Kilconnell, to preserve order. The Rev. Mr Mannion attended, and read the foveral service according to the rites of the Catholic Charch, and although the Rev. Mr Fleming persisted cuttury to the wishes of the relatives of the deceased, yet there was not the alightest obstruction given to him; but the people were more devoted and more fervent in their prayers for the soul of the deceased than on ordinary occasions. It was the bargest funeral seen t in that part of the country for years, Me Smith having through life, by kind and bland manners, gained the esteem and respect of rich and poor. May be the esteem and respect of rich and poorrest in peace.'- Galway American.

At the Mallow Sessions last week, Jeremiah Ryan, teacher of Sallybank National School, near Brondford, county Clare, obtained a decree for £7 17s against William Humo Franks, Esq., Carrig Park, Mallow, county Cork, on account of a distress made on plaintiff last September. A few days previous to by the landlord demanding and obtaining possession of the land held by Ryan since 52. The Chairman, R. D. Kenne, Esq., in giving his decision, declared it to be a case of great hardship, and directed the amount with costs and expenses to be paid into court after deducting three pounds ten stillings, half a year's rent due to the defendent up to the 25th March, 1863 .-- Cor. Munster News.

THE SPRING WORK - ARDFERT, - The readers of the Chronicle will probably be so occupied with the latest intelligence of the sanguinary transactions of our Transatiantic friends, or the interesting news from galiant Polat d, that Poland new so gloriously in arms, for the attainment of that freedom which is its birth-right, as to have but little patience for any observations under this head. I will, therefore, content myself with merely telling you that the spring operations in this locality are well-nigh completed, which is little wonder as we have never had, thank Heaven, a more favorable senson. Potato stalks are fastly peeping above the earth in most places, and the corn crops are advancing pleasingly. The dearth of employment is very much felt, and the stream of emigration gushes on more rapidly thau ever. It is, indeed, a doleful circumstance to see thousands of our race, comprising the young and innocent, the old and enfeebled, drifting away from their beloved land to a foreign clime, to look for that support which is denied them at home. I have been speaking to several through the country, on the subject of distress, and was informed, in every case, that the times were as trying as over, the pour people cannot obtain the carning of a single penny, the farmers of every class dispensed with their own domestics in doing the business, and consequently to a poor laborer with a house and family, the ordeal is fearful .- Correspondent of the Trulee Chroncle.

ATTEMPT TO BURN & WORKHOUSE .- Cashel, April 26.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a fe-male pauper of the Cashel Workhouse set fire to her bed and bedding, in one of the wards attached to the infirmary. Little damage was, however, done, as the wardmistress immediately observed the fire, and with assistance had it extinguished. The girl, named Mary Skehan, who set fire to ber bed, admits

planted the Christian religion and raised the native population from their fallen condition. The Catholic Church had done more to mitigate the evils of slavery than any other organisation of men, and he was delighted to give this proof of what she had done for the human family. The lecturer having given a physical and geographical description of the countries, a vote of thanks was passed, and the meeting separated. - London Tablet. "THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR."-As we in-

this new Order of Roman Catholic Religious have arrived at Welburn, Lochce. The party at present numbers seven, and in that seven are the representatives of no less than five nationalities-one is English, two Irish, two French, one Belgian, and one German. Yesterday evening, the 'Little Sisters' were introduced to the notice of the charitable of all denominations in the town and neighborhood, by the Rev. George Davidson, in the Chapel, Lochee. He chose as the text for his discourse, Ecclesiasticus vii. 30-38 : 'Stretch out thy hand 'o the poor, and be not wanting in comforting them that weep ;' and thence delivered a very able and impressive discourse on the duty of helping the poer, enlarging on the self-sa-critice and devotedness of the 'Little Sisters,' whose whole sim in life was to serve Christ in the persons of his poor. He mentioned that to-day the Sisters would commence their work, and in commending them to the notice of all charitable persons, he mentioned that the Sisters received the old and infirm of other demoninations as well as Catholies. Mr. Davidson concluded his discourse by a very powerful appeal to his hearers, and to all in Dundee and the district who wished to assist the poor, to feed the hungry, cluthe the naked, and instruct the ignorant, on behalf of the 'Little Sisters' and their mission The offerings were for the benefit of the Institution. The large property at Wellburn is now being put into proper order for the purposes of the Institution but as we described the objects of the 'Little Sisters' so fully a short time ago, we need not again detail these at length. Suffice it to say that they expect the distress he was served with a notice to quit, to provide accommodation in a short time for fifty which was carried into effect on the 25th March last | poor and infirm people in their house at Wellburnsay about twenty old men and thirty old women .--Although they have been here only a few days, they have already received four old women into their house; and in the course of next week they expect that their numbers will be increased to about a dozen. These, and all others who may be added, they will support by voluntary contributions of meat clothes, money, or donations of goods of any kind. as they refuse nothing, and even make of the collection of broken victuals a principal mainstay of their institution. On Saturday the Lady Superior -- Sister Emanuel - and some of the other Sisters, in the habit of their order-a black serge gown, with a cloak and hood of the same texture and color - were in Dandee making some purchases; and although they had not then begun to-yes, to beg -for their poor and unfortunate protects, their hearts were cheered by the cordiality and kindoese with which they were greated. Several poor people of both sexes, knowing their character and object, went up to them on the street and dropped their mites into their hands ; and the Sisters were especially struck by the conduct of one workman, who, on learning that they were the Sisters of the Poor, turned and kindly offered them a penny, which they thankfully received. On the donations of the charitable, indeed, they wholly depend, for they have no funds to fall back on, and maintain themselves and their poor charges by begging from day to day-so that, in the words of the Rev. Mr. Davidson last night, they depend on the Providence of God as much as the birds of the air. To-day they commence their work in Dandee, and as their object-the maintenance of the aged poor and infirm-is simply and solely of a character which commends itself to all, without distinction of sect, there can be no doubt that they will receive from the charitable a favorable, and from all a respectful reception. - Dundee Advertiser.

> No fewer than three convicts committed suicide lest week, one in the Sussex Gounty Gaol, and two tion theory at the South :in the Lewes House of Correction. One of the last mentioned, Manion by name, is generally believed to here, boot at the idea. One planter will plough have been innocent of the grave offence of which he hunder two handred acres of angathered corn to plant was convicted.

PAUPSRISM. - Another monthly return for January has been assued by the Poor Law Board. At the she did so with a match, but will not assign any close of that month the number of paupers in receipt caten them out, and the railways are kept busy reason for committing the act. She has been re- of relief in England was 15 85 per cent, more than at transporting troops and munitions of war, having

is evidenced by the French names of places, and had better that we should be charged with want of sympathy with those we most highly esteem, than that we should do anything which may endaeger the impartiality and purity of the tribunal of justice.

There was, indeed, another resolution of the same meeting, on which I most willingly act, by inhibiting my Clergy from inviting or permitting Bishop Colenso to officiate in any of their churches, until he shall have cleared himself of the charges which are so commonly urged adainst him. I request you to announce this, my determination, to the Clergy of timated some time ago, a number of the members of your Archideaconry, together with an assurance of this new Order of Roman Gatholic Religious have

I am, my dear sir, yours must faithfolly, H. EXETZA

UNITED STATES.

AN IMPORTANT DEMONSTRATION.-A great meeting, says the New York Freeman, was held at Albany, the Capital of the State of New York on last Saturday evening, to express the indignation of the freemen of New Yo k at the lawless and revolutionary kidnapping of the Hon, Clement L. Vallandigham. The Hon. E. Corning presided. The Congressman elect from Oneida, the eloquent Frank Kiernan, addressed the meeting as did Judge Amasa Parker, and others. We have not yet received a report of this important meeting, but we have received a copy of the letter of our true-hearted Governor. We here subjoin it, with the fitting invocation :

GOD BLESS THE NOBLE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK Executive Department, May 16.

I connot attend the meeting at the Capitol this rening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which cas brought dishonor upon our country. It is full f danger to our persons and our homes. It bears spon its front a conscious violation of law and jusice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed inform. rs, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of stight, armed men violated the house of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to milibary trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offences against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech ; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures ; it pronounced sentence without trial, save one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment. not for an offence against law, but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the governmen, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution-it is revolution ; it will not only lead to military decpotism it establishes military despotism. In this aspart it must be accepted or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown; the sufery of our persons, security of our property will lacent or depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

liven now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have suck into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men who have been sent into their borders It is a fearful thing to increase the dauger which now overhands us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. T: e people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decision of the administration upon dere acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one-half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR. •

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times who is with General Grant's army thus explodes the starva-

As to there being anything like scarcety of food estion. The only reason that you hear the cry is that Virginia, and the Carolinas, and Tennessee have been run over by marching armies, who have

A correspondent of the Limerick Reporter, under dute April 22d, writes :-" There is a Mr. Sands who holds a property within a mile of Abbeyfeale, in the parish of Brusua, County Kerry, who obtained 47 ejectments at the last Quarter Sessions, and had the Surriff out yesterday evicting them. This part of the country is tumbling fast, and every one that can is running off to America Mr Galway, R.M., signed 60 summonses for poor-rates to day. The shopkeepers are galloping about the country with their bai liffs, striving to execute decrees. This a frightful state of things"

The Glenbeigh property has devolved, under the will of the late Lady Headley, upon Rowland Winn, | night of the 17th February. He was fined £5 and Esq - Tralee Chronicle.

ed Skehan not to do so .- Dublin Freeman

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD, -- A man named Regan, who was arrested last assizes on the charge of being an accessory to the escape of Walsh, one of the murderors of Mr. Fitzgerald, has suddenly been discharged from gaol, without any previous intimation, and greatly to the surprise of himself and his friends. It will be remembered that Mr. John Sandes Cussen in his evidence stated that Denis Dillane said to him, 'You may trust that man at the other side of the street who is with my wife.' The man referred to was Regan who has now been discharged. The Crown, it is stated, are determined to bring Matthew Dillane to trial at the next assizes, and pro fess to be quite confident of obtaining a conviction. - Cork Examiner.

FATAL ACCIDENT.- Cork, April 25.-Yesterday very general regret was evideed in this city and county as it became known that Dr. James Uniacke had lost his life in the afternoon of the previous day while riding with a pack of bounds. This gentleman, who was only about thirty-three years of age was well known in the hunting field as a good and daring horseman. He hunted almost daily throughout the last season, and went yesterday, as he said, to close the sports of the year with the Rathcorney harriers. It appears that a hare was started on the mountain to the rere of Ballyedmond, the estate of Captain Smith Barry, and the dogs were in full cry. Dr. Uniacke leading the horsemen, which were but few. He had not rode far when his horse was tripped by a tressock, and, falling forward, threw Dr. Uniacke over his head. Ilis brother sportsmen immediately pulled up and lifted him from the ground, but the unfortunate gentleman was dead. He did not live a moment after the accident, having dislocated his neck in the fall. Dr. Unincke Intely served in the North Cork Regiment of Militia, but some few years since resigned his commission. He leaves a young widow, having married about two years since. -Saunders.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LECTURE ON THE CATHOLIC RELIGION IN THE U. STATES AND CANADA, IN ST. WILFRID'S SCHOOLS, MANCHISTER.-On Monday last, Dr. Carponter, a Protestant gentlemas, delivored a lecture 10 St. Wilfrid's school-room, Manchester, on the above subject to a large audience, the Very Rev. Canon Toole in the chair. The lecturer described the Catholic religion as making great strides in the United States, and increasing even in Catholic Canada. It appeared to him, from the opportunity which had been afforden him to visit the Religious establishments both of met: and women in hospitals and schools, that the Unibolic religion alone made men what they would not be without it, by enabling them to make a sell sucrifice for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, not to be witnessed in any other religious be-He recommended strongly the emigration of diea. Catholics to the Canadas, because there was more freedom, and a much better system adopted by the Government in rendering aid to the Catholic schools an important consideration to parents. He ignored the protentions that 'the Pilgrim Fathers' were the pioners of civillestion on the American Continent. Long before that religious body was in existence the Jesuit Fathers had penetrated into that country, as

and of that number 144,122 belonged to Lancashire and Chesire. - Times.

THE WAR RUNOURS .- The ugliest rumours are heard at the arsenals and dockyards of the Kingdom, owing to the pressure which is being put on the works and the workmen, who, from the most insignificant wielder of the hammer and two and sizpenny nail to the dockyard A 1, say, 'This means war.'-Court Journal.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR THE FEDE-AL ABMY .- Among the Parliamentary papers issued on Tuesday was a correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr Adams on the above subject. It commences so far back as 20th November last, when Earl Russell refers to reports which had been received that recruits were being raised for serving in the Federal army, and in roply Mr Adams denies all knowledge of such proceedings. The correspondence is resumed in April, 1863, when Earl Russell (April 16) furnishes to Mr. Adams the substance of reports received, that within the previous fortnight 1,278 emigrants had left for the United States; that certain number were militiamen, who had been informed they would receive 250 to 300 dollars bounty; that the friends of these persons were paid so much for sending them to America; and that with regard to 800 young men booked to sail from Queenstown on the 9th April, it was freely spoken of that they were going to join the Northern army.

From a return issued on Tuesday morning we learn that the cost of the iron-plated ships since the Warrior had, been as follows : - The Black Prince, £373. 899; the Resistance, £257,848; and the Defence. £252,898. The whole cost of the Warrior, before heing ready for sea, is now known ; it amounts to £377,373; the principal difference between the cost of the Warrior and that of the Black Prince being in the items of masis and yards, rigging and stores. -Express.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND DR. COLENSO - The Bishop of Exeter has addressed the following letter to the Rev. Prependary Freeman, Condjutor Archdeacon of Exeter :--

London, April 5, My Dear Mr. Coadjutor Archdeacon of Excter, -1 have received your letter, accompanying an address to me from the clergy of your architesconry, which demands my most respectful attention. That I feel deeply the value and importance of such an address I need not say. Yet I must beware of making an unrestrained expression of concurrence in the sentiments therein contained. In truth, I deem it the duty of the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury whatever may be the duty of others-to abstain from making any declaration which shall prejudge matters which must be the subject of judicial consideration before our Archlishop. His Grace, as an appelate judge, will, I apprehend, have to preside on the trial of the Bishop of Natal, for having set forth the statements which have given rise to widely sprend alarm. His Grace will call to his aid, as assessors, some of his Comprovincial Bishops. 1, indeed, from my age and infirmities (even if there were no other reason), cannot be of the number. them. But I nevertheless deem it my duty to adhere to a resolution of a meeting of the Bishops which I at & Oampbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. tended, to avoid any extra-judicial declaration ou J. Gardner, J. A. Barte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & this unhappy subject. For it is manifestly much | Son.

h yan eresti atea ya in

cound to those that Joseph drea ned of.

The New York World says the total Federal loss at Fredericksburg was not less than 30,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Mayor Anthony, of Leavenworth, Kansas, fined the editor of the Times twenty dollars for criticising General Hooker's campaign. The editor wouldn't pay, and went to juil, was habeas corpused, and thus he case stands.

President Lincoln has changed General Burnside's sentence of the Hon, C. L. Vallandigham from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through the Federal lines. He is to be sent to Louisville today on the gunboat Exchange. Upon the arrival of Vallandigham in Louisville he will be handed over to Rosecrans, who under a flag of trace will deliver him into the lines of Gen. Brage. MANK THE CONTRAST - Wm. II. Seward, our Secre-

eary of State, in a conversation with Lord Lyons, utered the following language :

'I can touch a bell on my right hand and order the arrest of a citizen of Ohio ; I can touch the bell benin and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York ; and no power on earth, except that of the President, cau release them. Can the Qucen of England do as much ?

Lord Chatham, one of the ablest of England's statesmen and jurists, once said :

. The poorest man in his cottage may bid defiance to all the forces of the Grown. It may be frail; its roaf may shake; the wind may blow through it; the storm may enter it. All his powers dare not cross the threshold of that ruined tenement."

The contrast in sentiment is most humiliating to an American patriot,-N Y. Criffic.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE .- The Tribune says Lee's ermy at the time Hooker cross d to give him battle only counted 50,000 men. The Times says Hooker's army at the same time numbered 159,300 men. It this appears that with more than three times Lee's atmy Hooker was unable to whip him in the first light, and unable to do it with twice and a half his number of men after he got his reinforcements. According to the statements of the Tribune and Times. If mker's loss in killed and wounded, in the several mattles, amounted to only from 17,000 to 18,000, which, with the prisoners captured by the enemy, autobering five or six thousand more, would make the total loss from 23,000 to 24,000. - New Fork Herald.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER - This is the original toilet water so much extelled by the Spanish press of South America, and of which so many imitations have been sold in this country. We understand that it was for the purpose of protecting the public against imposition, that the proprietors of the genuine article introduced in the Spanish republics, Cubs and Brazil, twenty odd years ago, commenced manufacturing it for the home market as well as for exportation. It has already become popular, and is likely to supercede here, as it has done in South America the more costly European perfumes. It is equal in all respects to the finest of

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough ter i filler en førster i som en s

Address and and generation they respect to a

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MAY 29, 1863.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 48 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Our latest European dates are per Asia to the 16th instant, but they contain nothing of apy interest. A great battle betwixt the Russians and the insurgent Poles is reported, in which the victory was clauned by the former, but we have no details. The news of the loss of the Anglo-Saxon had created a great sensation in England-and Mr. Dawson had given notice in the House of Commons that he would ask for particulars of the disgraceful affair. It is now perfectly clear that the vessel was lust by the gross neglect of the commonest precautions, and the incompetency of the captain. The case of the Peterhoff still formed the subject of lively und angry discussion, and the members of the leading mercantile interests were about to petition the Imperial Government to take immediate and active measures to put a stop to the aggressions of Yankee cruisers upon British merchant ships. The Continental news, with the exception of that from Poland, is very tame, the only exciting topic is the approaching election in France.

The army of the Potomac has accomplished nothing worth recording since our last. The Yankee papers however, claim a victory for General Grant over the Confederates on the 16th instant; and it seems only too probable that the latter are sore pressed by the enemy before Vicksburg. The spirit of the gallant Southerners is by no means daunted however, and their resolve to maintain their liberties and to throw off the bated Yankee yoke is strong as ever. There are good reasons also to hope that in the Western and Northwestern States the people will shortly rise in arms against the infamous tyranuy of the Yankee Jacobin party. The arrest of Vallandigham has opened the eyes of thousands, and convinced them of the necessity ol asserting, ere it be too late, their constitutional rights, now trampled under foot by the meanest and most detestable tyrants that ever played their fantastic tricks before high heaven.

legislation, and to oppose the political atheism which at the present day passes current amongst the unreflecting for genuine liberality, of which it is but a miserable counterfeit.

What then are these particular duties which Catholics have to perform in the selection of their representatives in, the Provincial Parliament? It is their duty, we say it fearlessly, to assert the great but alas ! too generally ignored principle - that this is God's world, not the devil's world; that God is the moral ruler of the universe, and that the politician as well as the priest is bound to yield allegiance to His revealed laws. The electors are bound therefore to weigh rigidly and conscientiously the claims of the several candidates who may present themselves before them; and to vote only for those who, after such scrutiny, shall appear to possess the requisite qualifications, material, intellectual, and moral.

By material qualification we mean that the candidate for a seat in the Legislature, and a voice in the governing of the country, should be what in vulgar parlance is termed a "a man of substance :" that is to say a man possessed of an independent fortune, sufficient to render him indifferent to the necuniary temptations which beset the path of the mere needy intriguer and place-beggar, or fellow who takes to the business of politics, as other men take up the professions of lawyer, or of surgeon, or embark in mercantile puruits-with the view of promoting their private interests, and of acquiring a position in the world. A poor man may of course be an honest man; but if poor and honest, he will never be a candidate for Parliamentary honors; and it may be laid down as a rule admitting of no conceivable exception, that the man who enters public life, with the idea of "bettering himself," as the saying is, or as a means of improving his fortunes, and making a living, is and must be a rogue, and therefore unworthy of that seat in Parliament to which he aspires. The first practical rule titen, which from those considerations we would lay down, is that it would be most imprudent to vote for any man not possessed of such independent fortune, or ostensible and well assured means of livelihood, as shall place him beyond the suspicion even, of being actuated by any peruniary or personal motives in presenting himself as a candidate.

Our representatives must possess also an intellectual qualification. They should be men of education and refinement; men capable both of discerning what things make for the good of the community, and of clearly and forcibly advocating them. It is to the honor of a constituency that it be not represented by a fool, however wealthy, or by an illiterate, ill-mannered boor.

But above all, would we insist upon the moral qualification, without which the others above enumerated, would be not only worthless, but all things from our representatives is, that they subjects.

We have constantly dinned into our ears complaints of the dishonesty, the peculations, the rowdyrsm and corruption of our legislators and as correct, what a strong light do they not throw partir" representation according to population. statesmen; but these complaints when coming upon the peculiar relations existing betwixt the from the people of Canada, are most ridiculous. It has been said, and by high authority, that a good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, nor a Legislative Union, with the British type of Concorrupt tree, good fruit, and most directly does stitutional and Responsible Government. this apply to the elective system of Government. The elected are morally as well as legally the representatives of the electors; and as a stream can never rise higher than its source, so it is impossible that the former should be morally superior to the latter. An honest, high-minded, and intelligent constituency will invariably be represented in Parliament by an honest, highminded and intelligent gentleman; and on the other hand, the corrupt, time-serving, and rowdy member of the Legislature is invariably the outward and visible sign, as he is also the choice, of a morally degraded constituency. If the latter in their selection of candidates were actuated only by pure motives, so also would be their representatives in Parliament; and if electors cast their votes improperly, with a view to the advancement of their private interests, with an eye to Government situations, Government contracts, or any personal advantages for themselves or friends, they have no right to expect honest and disinterested votes from those whom they dishonestly elect to the Legislature. If then there be corruption and gross political immorality in high places, it is because there is no purity, no political morality in the lower places beneathand because the constituencies themselves are

rotten, and the electors infected with leprous disease. So long as the latter remain in this state, it is absurd to expect of them that they shall send honest men to Parliament; and if we would work reform in the body politic, if we would eradicate the cancer which is said to menace its life, we must commence our sanitory work, not with the elected, but with the electors, confident that when the latter shall have been restored to health, the cure of the elected will be complete. Of course we do not pass any judgment upon the truth of the accusations brought against the integrity of Canadian publicists; but these, if true, imply that the moral standard which obtains amongst the constituencies of Canada is very low; for what they are, that are their representatives-neither better nor worse.

To descend, however, to particulars we may add that upon or two particular points the duty of the Catholic elector is clear. Whether in Upper or in Lower Canada he is bound to use his vote for the promotion of religious education, and for the maintenance of the Separate School system; he is bound to use his vote so as to exclude from the Legislature those whom actively mischievous. What we require above be may reasonably suspect of harbouring designs upon the Christian law of marriage, and of entertaining projects for legalising divorce; he should strenuously discourage all secret societies no matter under what name, or with whatsoever purposes formed; and as a means to these desirable ends, essential to Freedom of Education in the West, and Christian morality in both sections of the Province, he should exact from the candidate for whom he votes a distinct, solemn and irrevocable pledge-to support Equality of Representation always as betwixt the two sections

promote, as far as lies in their power, Christian than into the colour of their hair. All that we mend them to the confidence of the Upper Cashould exact is this-that they be loyal. British | nadian constituencies. We cannot therefore but suspect that, either the Globe or L'Ordre is the victim of a mystification.

> two sections of the Province; how forcibly do they not demonstrate the incompatibility of the

The essence, the condition sine qua non, of the British system that has obtained since the beginning of the eighteenth century, when Ministries were for the first time established, is that of a perfect accord on all the great questions of the day, betwixt all the members of the Cabinet; who by the very condition of a "Ministry" are bound to vote as one man upon all those questions. Now beyond all comparison, the Representation question is the most important question

with which the statesmen and legislators of Canada are called upon to deal: and if therefore there be any one question upon which perfect unanimity of sentiment, and unity of action are imperatively required from the responsible advisers of the Queen's Representative, it is on this.

Such however, is our actual social condition, such the essential ineradicable antagonism betwixt the two sections of the Province, that, upon this vital question it is morally impossible to obtain that unity and harmony which are essential to the working of a Ministry. Disguise it as we will, we have two distinct Executives, and the question presents itself therefore, with ever increasing force-if two Executives, why not two Legislatures?

The programme of the new Ministry as published by the Globe differs considerably from that given by L'Ordre. Whilst the latter asserts that the Representation by Population question is " closed" in so far as the Lower Canadian section of the Ministry are concerned, and "open" only for the Upper Canadian section-the Globe asserts equally positively that the same question is open to the Ministry of both sections. Here are the words of the latter :---

" The great issue of Representation by Population will be an open question. The members of the Gov-ernment will be free to advocate it and to vote for it as individuals; but the Government as such, will have no common policy upon it."-Globe.

The Clear-Gr it organ does not pretend that the party which it represents are satisfied even with this dereliction of duty on the part of the Lower Canadian Ministry ; but they accept it as an instalment, as a pledge of better things to come, and as a condition imposed upon them by the necessity of keeping Messrs. J. A. M'Donald and Cartier out of office. Of the advent of these men to power, the Globe entertains the most profound horror, as the death-blow to its darling schemes for enslaving Lower Canada. and upsetting the Separate School system, and the Ministry is to be at liberty to rote on the it speaks of it in the following terms :---

"That would have been the death-knell of reformd representation for years to com

letter of M. Domon's Address. A pledge to support Equality of Representation would be therefore far more precise, and far more satistory to Lower Canada, than a pledge to oppose But accepting the statements of the latter every proposition tending to redistribute "re-At the same time we would add that it is by no means established that M. Dorion has the right to speak in the name of all his colleagues upon this vital question ; for in the first place, Mr. Holton in his address to the electors of the Centre Ward avoids all allusion to it-and he is one of M. Dorion's Lower Canada colleagues; and in the second place, Mr. G. Brown in an oral address delivered to the electors of Ingersoll on Wednesday, 20th inst., gave a very different account of the existing Ministerial arrangements. and of the policy of the M'Donald-Dorion Cabinet on the Representation question. We copy from the Ingersoll Chronicle of Friday. 22ad alt.

> After describing the financial arrangements of the new Ministry, Mr. Brown then proceeded to give a description of the terms upon which the Representation question had been settled. He said :---

" After the satisfactory arrangement of these questions, the great one of Representation by Population came up. I do not desire that you should for a moment suppose that we have got all we claim for Upper Canada on this question, or that we are satisfied with what we have got. Far from it; and I am the last man who would come here and counsel the abaudonment of the just claims of Upper Caoada, (Applause.) But we did the best we could under the circumstances; and I am determined that you shall thoroughly understand the matter before I leave the platform. In Upper Canada we have sizuyfive representatives, while Lower Cauada has also sixty-five. In Upper Canada, we have 300,000 more inhabitants than in Lower Canada, and we are justly entitled to twenty or thirty representatives more than we now possess; but through the solid manner in which the Lower Canadian members hang together, the party divisions in Upper Canada, and the betrayal by some members from this section of the trast reposed in them, this justice has hitherto been denied us. When the Administration came to us to demand our support, I asked Mr. John Sanfield Macdonald what he intended to do in this important matter. He said he would do whatever Mr. Dorion thought he could do in Lower Canada. This was very fair ; and we turned to Mr. Dorion and inquired what could be done in the matter in Lower Canada? He replied, absolutely nothing; that after the conduct of Sir Edmund Head, and of so many of the Upper Cauadian members, in opposing and decrying the measure, no Ministry could go the country in Lower Canada with any hopes of success, if Representation by Population was made a Cabinet measure. All the Cabinet could do was to leave it an open questioneach member voting on the measure as he pleased. l asked him if they could not at least admit the principle ? He said, 'No ; the Government, as a Government must have no policy upon it, if we would succeed in Lower Canada. But you can agitate it as much as you please, bring down petitions, and make motions in favour of it; anything but making it a portion of the Government policy. For then it would be a hopeless task for any member of such a government to seek election in any Lower Uanadian constituency at the present time."

According to Mr. Brown's version of the story, all that M. Dorton is pledged to, is, not to make Representation by Population a Cabine: question ; and whilst every individual member of matter as he pleases, M. Dorion-whose only objection to the proposed change is, that its open advocacy would injure his electioneering prospects in Lower Canada-tells Mr. Brown, that he may agitate it as much as he pleases, and do everything except " making it a portion of the Government policy ;" for were the Ministry to do so "it would be a hopeless task for any member of such a Government to seek election in any Lower Canadian constituency at the present time." With M. Dorton's explanations on the School Question, we have no fault to find ; they are explicit, and satisfactory.

cribe the state of public feeling :---

The eastern papers come loaded with denunciations of the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. Our friends tast must not suppose that because very little is said in Ohio, that there is no feeling on the subject. The feeling is far beyond the audible expression of the people. Under no circumstances did we ever witness the same state of public mind. It pervades every part and portion of the State. Scarcely a word passes between the Democrats and Republicang-they pass as total strangers.

The Crisis a journal published in Ohio thus des-

And again:

And again: So intense is the feeling in the State that few feel like saying anything on the subject. There is a death-like feeling in every heart, which is smothered under the mere inquiry of "What has been done with Mr. Vallandigham?" and such like inquiries. Wouig to God that the authorities were fully sensible of the great blunders they have made; of the slumhering volcano underneath. Who counsels-who advises them? Surely not the men of senseof patriotism, nor lovers of order and of safety. We pray for peace, for law, and for order, but we fear that our prayers are but mockeries. If trouble comes, let it rest on the shoulders of those who would have it so.

From Mexico we have tidings of a misfortune to French arms hefore Puebla, which if confirmed will create a profound sensation in France, and greatly affect the policy of the Empire. These reports however must be received with great caution.

By the latest reports, Vicksburg was not taken. The enemy had made two or three assaults, but bad been gallantly repulsed by the Confederates.

THE ELECTIONS. - Our readers will do us the justice of admitting that, to the best of our humble abilities, we have always protested against the modern Liberal or revolutionary doctrines, that religion has nothing to do with politics, and that it is desirable to sever all connection betwixt Church and State. Religion has. or should have, a good deal to do with politics ; and the Catholic elector who, in the exercise of those privileges which the law awards him, should act as if he were not responsible to God for the manner in which he casts his vote, would approve lauself either strangely ignorant, or culpabiy regardless of the teachings of his Church.

he emphatically Christians and gentlemen ; men of unimpeachable integrity, of delicate honor, of unblemished character, against whom the voice of scandal has never been raised, whom it would be impossible to suspect even of a dirty action. or dishonorable deteliction of principle. The mere needy place-beggar may of course be expected to sell the interests of his constituents ;

the intellectually incompotent representative will bring ridicule upon them; but the immoral representative will, without fail inflict upon them,

both loss, and disgrace, injury moral and maternal. What more humiliating or damaging to a Catholic community, can be conceived than that Captain could not do wrong who should lay to be represented in Parliament by men of doubtful character, of tainted antecedents, of vicious habits, of scandalous lives, and notorious for profligacy, for tergiversation, and absence of fixed principle ? No matter how high in station by hirth, or the accidents of fortune, such men might be-no matter how brilliant their talents, how servied their logic, or how keen their wit, these qualifications would show but as bright jewels in the swarthy Ethiop's ear-would but bring out into stronger relief, the fact of their personal unworthiness for the post of legislators for a Christian community-and would but serve to blazon abroad the infamy, and moral degradation of the community which could elect such

men as their representatives. Though Catholics ourselves, we would not certainly insist as a condition sine qua non, upon being represented only by Catholics .---True ! we should much prefer a Catholic representatire, if we could command one; but if our choice lay betwixt a lax or indifferent Catholic who habitually disregarded the obligations of his religion, and an upright Protestant, a man of section. honor, and moral integrity, a gentleman in short in the true sense of the word gentleman-we would without besitation give our vote for the latter. Neither do we at all insist upon the Catholics, we insist, qua Catholics, have parti- matter of a candidate's nationality, for this seems

cular interests to defend, and have therefore parti- | to us irrelevant, or in other words as buncombe. cular duties to perform. They are bound, first and and indeed as beneath the consideration of a raabove all things, to seek the greater honor and tional being. If we can obtain candidates glory of God in all their acts, whether public or morally, intellectually, and materially competent private. They are not merely citizens, but they to protect our interests-we should no more are Christians; and it is therefore their duty to dream of enquiring into their national origins, of the new Ministry, and should seek to recom- Province might be made without violation of the viler than any dog. Here are some particulars

· It was a saying of the great Nelson that, in case of a signal being misunderstood in action. his ship close alongside of that of an enemy. In like manner, and to sum up, we would say, that in the present crisis, and when doubtful how or for whom to vote, the Catholic elector cannot greatly err who goes to the polls against the nommee of Mr. George Brown, and the candidate favored by the Clear-Grit or Protestant Reform party of Upper Canada.

of the Province.

THE GREAT QUESTION .- L'Ordre which speaks as one having authority, or as a Ministerial organ, in its issue of Friday last makes the subjoined announcement as to the intentions of the McDonald-Dorion Cabinet on the question of Representation :---

"We are in a position to announce officially, that the McDonald Ministry makes of the Representation by Population question a closed question for the Lower Canadian section of the Ministry, all of whose members are bound to vote against it: and that every Lower Gaussian Minister who might desits to vote for Representation by Population is bound to resign before doing so. As to the Upper Canadian section of the Ministry the question will remain open, so as to leave the Prime Micister whose opinions are well known, free to vote with the Lower Canadian

'The policy of the Government on the Separate Schoul question continues to be that of the McDonald-Sicotte Ministry."-L'Ordre.

As we would not impute deliberate bad faith to our Lower Canadian contemporary, we must conclude from the above that the crowing of the Globe over the advent of M. Dorion to power, is premature, and without any foundation in facts. And yet it is strange, passing strange, that the Clear-Grit organ of the Upper Province should be so mistaken as to the real designs and policy

On the whole therefore the Globe is satisfied with the M'Donald-Dorion Cabinet, not as the best conceivable, but as one which on the great sectional issue of Representation by Population, is "in advance of any other that could now be found." Our readers must endeavor from these contradictory utterances of L'Ordre and the Globe to extract the truth for themselves. " Non nostrum tantas componere lites."

In justice to M. Dorion, whose good faith on the Representation Question we may seem to have impugned, we translate from the French paper L'Order, the paragraphs of his address to the electors of Montreal East, wherein he alludes to the two great questions of the daythat of Representation, and that of Education. M. Dorion says :---

"Upon several questions, of which the most important is that of representation, the experience of ate years has demonstrated that it was impossible. because of the different opinions entertained in Upper and Lower Causda, to form a Ministry which should be nuarimous; but as to inyself, and as to ail my colleagues of Lower Canada, we are united to oppose, repousser, every proposition tending to redistribute representation according to population. The law passed by a great majority during the

inst Session on the subject of Separate Schools, and which places the Gatholic minority of Upper Canada nearly on the same footing as that of the Protestant minurity of Lower Ganada as towards their schools seems to meet with general approbation, and by all who desire to put an end to a dangerous agitation should be considered as having definitively settled one of the most embarrassing questions of the legis-lation of the country, and I shall oppose all efforts that may be made to repeal that law."

We can not attribute any occult designs to M. Darion, but we should have been much better pleased had he in his Address declared his mtention of maintaining Equality of Representation betwixt the two Provinces. At first sight the pledge to oppose a repartition of representation according to, or in the ratio of, population their countrymen to take service under Yankee may indeed appear to amount to the same thing; colors. Prob Pudor ! These are the men who but if we look more closely into it, we shall find

that it is by no means so precise as is the other land, and who, in so far as lies in their power, jusformula for which we contend. For instance ; lify the worst taunts of the Church's worst enein consideration of its greater population, a greater number of representatives might be awarded to Upper Canada, without at the same time redistributing the representation in the exact ratio of population throughout the Province; and thus a concession most runnous to the Lower again draw the sword in their defence would be

Having thus given the two contradictory statements-that of M. Dorion, and that of Mr. G. Brown-with respect to the policy of the new Ministry, we need only add that we are inclined to accept as true, that made by M. Dorion, in whom even political opponents recognise a gentleman of strict veracity, and unblemished honor.

HOW CATHOLICS ARE TREATED BY THE YANKEES .- A large section of the people of the Northern States have over been notorious for their No-Popery fanaticism, for their hatred of Catholics, and their brutalities towards Romish priests and religious. The war in which they are now engaged with the Southern States has brought no change in the Yankee breast; and the worst atrocities of the Reformation against the Church, are at this moment perpetrated by the soldiers of the Federal army, with the connivance of their officers, and the approbation of the Yankee Government. And yet there are men calling themselves Irish Catholics, mean enough to fight for such a Government! and there are men who have the impertmence to assume the tone of leaders of the Catholic people of Ireland, who are vile enough to encourage bring disgrace upon the name of Catholic Iremies. Dogs, it is said, will lick the hand that flogs them, provided from time to time it fling them a bone to gnaw ; but the Catholic who, after the treatment which his religion has received from the men of the Northern States, should

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-MAY 29, 1863.

of that treatment, which we clip from the last parent. number of the New York Freeman :---

HOW CATHOLIOS ARE TREATED BY THE YANKEES. --A gentleman of that city, a devout Catholic, writing to bid us farewell on the eve of his quitting New Orleans, furnishes us with the following facts, which our correspont assures us cannot be discredited : After the Hartford and Albatross had passed port

Hudson, the crew of the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's fag-ship, landed at Point Coupee, some twenty five miles above Baton Rouge. They commenced to plunder the place, and assaulted the Catholic church. The church is in the midst of the old parish grave-yard. The monuments there erected to the memory of the dead, were broken and defaced, and much wanton damage committed. Father Mittlebron's house was then visited-he being absent at another station. All that they thought of sufficient value was carried off, and the rest of his moveables broken or destroyed. Next they broke into the church, overthrew the Tabernacle, and took from it the vessels that they found there. This was not enough! The Blessed Host was scattered on the ground, while these monsters called out for the Catholics to 'come and look at your God.!' One seized the Benediction veil. exclaiming, 'This will be a nice blanket for my horse, when I get one !'

Some of the Catholics of the parish entered complaint to Admiral Farragut. His reply was : "It is well for you it was not the crew of the other vessel. or you would have fared worse i" ; One of his officers remarked : ' Good enough, for the damned secesh rebels !'

Soldiers of a Massachusetts Regiment, aboard the same vessel, were meantime busying themselves at another poor little Catholic chapet at Shenale-a short distance a way, also in charge of Father Mittlebron. In its neighborhood they intercepted the good priess, and demanded of him the horses he was driving. As he refused, they seized the horses, ar-rested him, and finally transported him to Baton Rouge, where he was imprisoned ten days. At the end of this time they put him on a dry bluff in the middle of a crevasse, with two negroes, and a barrel of pork and a barrel of biscuit, telling him to ' wait there till the rebels come for him !' This little island was swarming with alligators and poisonous snakes. Nevertheless, after three days, he found means to escape and reach his desolated home.

Convent burning, and outraging priests and Nuns, are very characteristic of the men of Massachusetts.

The Freeman's Journal adds that the Rev. Father Mittlebron is a French subject, and that a duly authenticated complaint of the savagery with which he has been treated by Yankee Protestants is already on its way to France, whose ruler will probaby have something to say upon the subject to Abe Lincoln.

The war in short, is not merely a war betwixt North and South, betwixt centralised despotism and State Rights, but it is fast becoming a war against Catholics and their religion. This is why with unerring instinct, the Globe, the Watness and the extreme organs of Protestantism sympathise so warmly with the cause of the Yankees. In the triumph of the latter they foresee the persecution and degradation of that Church which they hate, and towards whose pastors the Federal soldiers behave in the manner above indicated.

THE MONTREAL " WITNESS" ON THE PRO-PER FUNCTIONS OF THE STATE. - There is not a little in an article upon this subject that appeared in a recent number of the Montreal Witness with which we can agree. Our contemporary seems to have got hold of the tail of a true principle, though as yet the has not been able to grasp it in its entirety. We would encourage him however to persevere, to pursue to its logical and ultimate consequences the principle; and we trust that the result will be a perfect agreement betwixt us on the several politicosocial questions which are the subject of such keen controversy in Canada. "The proper functions of Government," says the Writness of the 14th instant, "are the defence of the country and the administration of justice ;" or, to state the same proposition in another set of words :- the legitimate function of the State is the protection of its subjects from material injury, external or internal. The first of these objects it accomplishes by means of ils Army and Navy ; the second by means of its police and criminal tribunals. So far then the Witness and we are at one; and is a State constituted as is ours, which has unfortunately, proprio motu rejected all semblance of connection even with the Church - and of which therefore it is impossible to predicate that which must be predicated of a State in its proper or normal condition of connection with the Church-it is above all things desirable that the functions of the secular power should be restricted within the narrowest possible sphere, and that the Government should be limited to its material functions, without as the Witness says, attempting to "fulfil the doties of a Father, a Pastor, a Teacher, a Farmer, or of any other trade or profession."-Witness, 14th inst. So far we are prepared to go along with our contemporary. With him we look upon over Government as the curse of the age, as the blight of liberty. Most fully do we accept the principle that a "State which has no semblance even of connection with the Church" should not be allowed directly or indirectly to interfere in any matters affecting the moral or spiritual interests of its subjects, such, e.g., as religion and education; and most strongly would we insist upon restricting the functions of such a State within the material order, and to the simple re-Pression of mjuries. Here then we find ourselves in harmony with the Witness; but when the latter attempts to apply his principle, which as we remarked he has but imperfectly grasped, Representation by Population, or to defend the school Representation by Population, or to defend the school

sourdness of our contemporary's principles, or of schools and education his logic fail him .---Thus, in the following paragraph to that just cited, wherein he contends for the sufficiency of the Voluntary principle in the case of Institutes Libraries, and Reading-rooms, he asserts a diametrically opposite principle for the School, and invokes the active co-operation of the State

or Government-though, according to his own thesis the latter has no title to " fulfil the duties of a Father, Pastor, or Teacher." Our inconsistent and illogical contemporary says :---

"Do the people of a country or city wish for a good system of education among them?"

Now the answer to this question should be identical with that given to the foregoing question upon His Excellency the Governor General, to -"Do mechanics wish for an Institute, with its testify their respect to his high office, and their library and reading room ?" &c.

collect voluntary contributions from all classes of the community, and crect under a general law of incorporation the necessary buildings, but let nothing he contributed by the general Government towards a local object however important."

This is the answer given by the Witness in the case of Mechanics wishing for an Institute ; and such, were the Witness capable of reason ing logically and consistently, would be the answer given to the people wishing for a good system of education. This is not the case, however, for our inconsistent contemporary replies as follows : "Do the people of a country or city wish for a good system of education among them? Let them assess themselves, and look after the expenditure of the money in their own way, care being taken to

provide for the rights of minorities." Here then, in the case of the school, the Witness invokes the aid or co-operation of the Government, which in the case of the Institute he repudiates; for without the aid or co-operation of the Government it would be impossible for the majority of a country or city to enforce their assessment upon a reluctant minority. What the Witness means is, that the people, wishing

for a school or a particular system of education, being in a majority, should be authorised by Government to assess not "themselves"-for this they always could do-but others, who do not wish for a school, and who do not think the system of education advocated by the majority to be " good." But Government, according to the thesis of the Witness, having no claim to fulfil the functions of a "Teacher" cannot of course devolve those functions upon others-for no one can give that which he does not possess. So too with regard to Colleges, Hospitals, Asylums, and Houses of Industry, the Witness applies his lians at all. This alone would explain the existprinciple most inconsistently. He throws over-

For instance, when the Wetness argues that, of Separate Schools during the late Session. By the Representation by Population, and the chief supporter if mechanics wish for an Institute, with library past we must judge him, when he does not even pro-fess to have mended his ways. He has always opand reading room, their proper course is to posed Representation by Population as a dangerous " unite, and collect voluntary contributions from and revolutionary measure. He went before the elecall classes of the community;" and that Govern-ment should contribute nothing thereto except him or from his followers. Knowing well his position the recognition of its corporate character-we on this question, he was unanimously chosen by the present Opposition to be their leader, casting are by no means inclined to contest either the aside men equally able and much more in harmony with the people of Upper Canada on the Representation question than Mr. Macdonald. The significance their application. But when he comes to treat of that act cannot be overrated. It furnishes the key to the policy of the Opposition, which, under the leadership of Cartier, Galt and John A. Macdonald, is now asking the suffrages of the electors of Upper Canada.' If the Globe speaks truly, it certainly has made

out a strong case why the Catholic electors of the Upper Province should support the Opposition.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL .- The Sessions of this venerable Synod were brought to a close ou Thursday last in the Cathedral of Quebec. An eloquent and impressive discourse was delivered by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston.

The Bishops of the Province waited in a body profound attachment and loyalty to the sove-"Let them unite for such an excellent purpose, ; reign whose representative he is. On Saturday morning His Lordship Mgr. Bourget arrived in Montreal, and the other Fathers of the Council returned to their respective dioceses.

> BLACKWOOD-May 1863-Dawson & Bros. Montreal.-The contents of the present number of Blackwood are as under :-- 1. Wilson's Prehistorie Man. 2. Caxtoniana - Part XVI. 3. The Life of General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. 4. Itatian Brigandage. 5. Ludwig Uhland. 6. My Investment in the Far West. 7. The Landscape of Ancient Italy. S. American State Papers. 9. The Budget.

> The sixth article is an amusing and well-told tale, more like truth than fiction, and contains an excellent appreciation of the Yankee and Southern character, respectively. "I felt as 1 conversed with them," says the writer, " how wide was the gulf that severed the North from the South. It was not diversity of interest alone, but diversity of habits, principles, and aspirations."

The other articles are all good in their way, though in that on "Italian Brigandage" the writer tells only half the truth. The " Brigands," as the Neapolitan reactionists are called, may not in all cases be actuated by powerful feelings of attachment towards Francis II.; but they are all alike animated by a profound detestation of Victor Emmanuel and their Piedmontese conquerors. Betwixt the people of the North and of the South of Italy there is no common bond, and the latter do not even look upon the others as strictly speaking Italand invokes the aid of the Government, which he explained the enthusiasm with which the Spaniards in 1808 took up arms against Joseph Bonaparte. The insurgent Spaniards were by the French of that day denounced and treated as Brigands; just as to-day the insurgent Neapolitans are denounced and treated by the Piedmontese; and alas ! for consistency that it should be so-by the sons of the very men who freely spent their treasure, and shed their best blood in behalf of Spanish Brigands. And yet it would not be easy to show that Ferdinand VII was more worthy of the Spaniard's love and loyalty, than is Francis II. of that of the Neapolitans; or that Victor Emmanuel had any better right to invade the Kingdom of Naples than had the first Napoleon to invade that of Spain. It is however characteristic of Protestants to have always two rules of right and wrong, two sets of weights and measures ; and so they award their sympathies to Spanish Brigands fighting against an enemy of England, but have only hard words, and cruel calumnies for the equally deserving Brigands of Naples in arms against Victor Eminanuel, and the thrice loathed Predmontese. To U Believille, May 20th, 1863. Mn. Epiron-As you will perceive by one of the

all. Mr. Macdouald has been the chief opponent of mence such subscription. Also, that the sum resulting therefrom be placed in the hands of Rev. Mr. Brennan, whom we hereby appoint Treasurer, and who shall be at liberty to dispose of said funds as be | 'Banshee.' They were accompanied to the steamers thinks best for the greater advantage of the or- by the band of the 16th Regt. A large concourse of who shall be at liberty to dispose of said funds as be phans." Carried.

Wm. Donovan, and resolved --

"That, as further means than can be raised by the subscription contemplated in the foregoing resolution will be necessary to maintain said orphans, and as it is the wish of this meeting that they be placed in some institution of learning where they may receive that intellectual and moral culture which will best fit them for being good members of society, and secure the selvation of their immortal souls - we hereby appeal to the generosity of the public in general, and our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists in particular, in both sections of the Province, to aid as in our undertaking, and forward the funds so collected to the Rev. Mr. Brennan. Carried.

Moved by J. P. McDonnell, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Richard Walsh, and resolved-

"That a vote of thanks be tendered to those of our Protestant fellow-citizens who signed the petition to the government in behalf of the unfortunate couple ; also, to those Protestant ladies and gentlemen who recently contributed towards the mainteunnee of the orphans Carried.

It was next moved, seconded, and resolved--

"That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Montreal Tave WITNESS, Toronto Freeman, Irish Canadian, Toronto Mirror, Quebec Vindicalor, Montreal La Minerve, Kingston Whig, and Ottawn Tribune. Carried.

A vote of thanks being then given to the Rev. Mr. Brennan for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting adjourned.

> M. O'DEMPSEY, Secretary

P.S .-- All papers favorable will please copy.

THE ELECTIONS .- The writs for the elections in the three Divisions of Montreal have been issued. The nominations are to take place on Monday, June 1st, and the polling on Monday and Taesday of the following week.

A Quebec paper says :- A Lower Canadian commercial house will send, during the present business season ten cargoes of timber to France and Algeria. Another Quebec firm has received orders for three cargoes. At Montreal a merchant is at this moment shipping two cargoes of Canadian produce to France And lastly a member of a leading French firm has been sent to this country for the purpose of entering into contracts for supplies of timber.

Every Yankee in the country with scarcely an exception, is a Clear Grit. If 'straws show how the wind blows,' this must be a plain indication of Olear Grit sentiments and Clear Grit principles. There is an old saying-'Tell me your company and I'll tell you who you are. This is applicable. One thing is certain, Clear Grit proclivities are opposed to British institutions. Keeping this in view, let

every loyal man, every lover of British connection, mark the signs of the times. In opposing a Grit anywhere and everywhere, a loyal man cannot go very far astray .- Whitby Chronicle.

Inmiguants. - Large numbers of immigrants continue to arrive at Quebec daily. Two hundred and ninety-nine, direct from Birmingham and the cotton districts, via Liverpool, arrived on Tuesday, by the ship Waverley. They intend, we believe, to settle in Canada.

It is understood that the Ministry has been completed by Mr. Drummond's accepting the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and Mr. Hautington that of Solicitor General East.

PAN OF THE GOVENNMENT CLERKS STOPPED !-Yesterday, the Government clerks, at Quebec, were startled by the announcement that they are to get euce of Brigandage, just as the national hatred intended to produce the impression that the failure board, as insufficient, the Voluntary Principle, of the Spanish peasantry towards the French of the House to give a vote of supply, in the absence of all explanations as to the position of the Ministry after its defeat; leads as a necessary Republic 10 the sisrving of the government clerks for three months ; but it will full of its object. A ministry that can take the responsibility of making appointments to the highest offices in the country, could have no difficulty about the pay of the clerks. It must be well known that any House that may be elected would give them a dispensation for making | Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at so necessary an expenditure as this. The clerks are asking themselves what is to be done under the errcumstances, and they are talking of trying to raise money on private security to tide them over the threatened famine period. The Deputy Minister of Finance has goue to Montreal to consult Mr. Holton on the condition of the finances.- Leader. AN EX CANADIAN PREACHER UNBARTHED. - A bogus coin manufactory has been uncarthed in Fort Wayne, Ind. It was operated by Jonathan Lovering, an expreacher and teacher, formerly from Canada, where it is supposed, he sent the most of his money. At his residence the officers captured a full coining apparatus, consisting of dies for half-dimes, quarters, halves and fifty-dollar gold-pieces, a crucible, a lot of metal and some spurious coins - Oswego Times. COTTON GROWING IN LINCOLN.-It may be deemed strange, but it is nevertheless true, that one of the most enterprising citizens of this country has commenced the cultivation of cottan, and is sauguine that he will be successful in producing a very grant article.-St. Catharines Journal. EMIGRATION. - Up to the 19th inst., the number of [passengers who have arrived at Quebec this senson, amounts to 2165; 164 cabin and 2001 steerage. Of this number, 1578 arrived by steamers, and 588 by satting vessels. The arrivals up to the same period hast year were 171 cabin and 1354 steerage passengers; showing an increase the present year of 641. The nationalities are represented as follows : - Euglish, 825; leish, 1032; Scotch, 269; other pationalities, 40 .-- Quebec Gazelle.

DEPARTURE OF THE 47TH REGT .- At an early hour on Tuesday moraing this regiment left the College Barracks and proceeded to the Canal Basin, where they embarked on the steamers 'Champion,' and persons were present, the majority of whom were fe-Moved by Mr. Jas. Meagher, and seconded by Mr. males, many of them in deep sorrow over the departure of the "bold sojer boys." As the "Champion" on which was the right wing and the Band of the 47th, left its mooring, the latter played the airs "Home Sweet Home," and "Auld Lang Syne," she was fol-lowed soon after by the "Banshee" with the left wing, amidst the cheers and good wishes of the spectators. The baggage of the Regiment had been shipped the day previous, the whole day having been consumed by that operation. We believe in no instauce have any of the 47th been brought before the Courts during their stay in this city.

AN EXPENSIVE DINNER .- We have heard of an elderly gentleman in town, whose duily dinner consists of three pounds of tenderlion, one capon, a peck of vegetables, sauces, and side dishes, besides porter, brandy and cigars. He is dieting for apoplexy. But, if you value your life, inngs and voice, use in modetation Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, for colds, coughs, sore throats, etc. 25 cents a hor.

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

Birth,

At Quebec on the 18th inst., the wife of the Hou. Justice Taschereau, of a son

Married,

At St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday morning, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien. William Rigney, to Mary Anne, only daughter of James Tolland, Eeq all of this city.

Died,

In Quebec, on the 17th inst., after a short illness, Frances Callaghan, aged 64 years, the beloved wife of Mr. James Lawlor

In Quebec, on the 17th inst , Anne Howe, relief of the late James Quinn, aged 65 years, a untive of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland

On the 22nd April, at Strabane. Co Tyrone, Ico land, Mr. Hugh McGrossen, aged 68 years.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dewittville, Jas McConville, SI ; Grenville, Jas Milway, \$2; Alexandrin, Archibaid McKinnon \$8 Amherstburg, Mrs M J Bailey, \$2; Mountain Oity, Colorado Territory, U.S. J. D. Gargan, \$1.25; Prescott, Alex. McCondic, \$2; Dathousie Mills, Jas. O'Kavanagh, \$2; Belleville, R. Kennedy, \$1, Per A. Donnelly, Richmond, G.E. - Ray, Mr. Trahan, \$7; P. Reilly, \$4.

Trahan, S7; P. Reilly, S4.
Per B. Henry, London, C. W. - John Konry, \$2.
Per J. Gillies - Quebee - R Roy, \$8,50; R G Belleau, \$3; J McBlroy, \$2,50; J Creed, S5,50; J Ryan, \$2,50; J Eliss, \$2,27. How Jungo Thachereau \$5,50; O McDonald 32 59 , 3 11 tie, \$3; R Gamble \$2,50 ; Rev Mr Aucia., 52 50 ; J Enright, \$2,50 ; J Maguire, Esq , \$2,50 ; R W Behan, \$2,50 ; J Delancy \$4; T Delaney, \$2,50; Rev Mr Lemoine, \$2,50; Stoneham, P J Partridge, \$7; Tingwick, P Hebert, S4 ; J Archer, \$2,50



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place D'Armes, on MONDAY RVENING next, 1st June.

A full attendance is requested. (By Order) J. H. DUGGAN

in the outset repudiated :---

" Is a College or Hospital, or Asylum, or House of 'ndustry needed ? Let the enlightened and charitable contribute to its foundation and support, and give the power of levying a local rate, if need be, under suitable regulations to aid in its maintennnce.'

But Government alone can "give the power of levying local rates," and we most certainly trongly contest the right of Government to give such power to levy rates upon Catholics for the maintenance of a Protestant College, of a Protestant Hospital, Asylum, or House of Industry." These should be supported by the voluntary contributions of Protestants; and on the other hand, Catholics should support, out of their own contributions, their own educational and charitable institutions of all kinds.

The Witness will thus see, that it is to his imperfect and partial application of a principle, rather than to that principle itself, that we demur. Indeed we believe that, in the present condition of society, and with the State, by its own suicidal act, severed from the Church, the interests of liberty as well as of religion will be best served by restricting the functions of the civil magistrate within the narrowest limits, and by giving the greatest possible scope to individual enterprise. The aim of democracy is the very reverse of this; it seeks to make the individual nothing, and the State all in all. This is why modern democracy is so dangerous to liberty :and since in almost all countries the ancient union betwixt Church and State has unfortunately been destroyed, the tendency of democracy is to put the State in the place of the Church, and to restore the conditions of the old Pagan society which obtained before the Christian era.

M'Donald and his political friends a very excellent certificate of character, from a Lower Canadian point of view, one of which they ought certainly to be proud, if they feel that they deserve it. The Globe says :---

John A. Macdonald shown any willingness to support

he	Editor	of	the	True	Witnes	£.,
		\mathbf{p}_{α}	Loci	the Ma	10 901h	,

following resolutions, I am requested to transmit to you the nunexed report, with the request, that you would have the goodness to give it an insertion in your valuable journal. A public meeting of the Catholics of the Town of Betleville was beld in the vestry of St. Michael's Church, May 19th., for the purpose of devising means for the future suport of the Aylward orphaus, who up to this time have been almost solely dependent upon that good lady who took them in charge shorily after the incarceration of their unfortunate parents, and in whose praise too much cannot be said for her unbounded charity. CERTIFICATES .-- The Globe gives Mr. J. A. The Rev. Dean Brennan being called to the chair, and M. O'Dempsey appointed Secretary-

It was moved by Mr. W. Kelly, seconded by Mr Poter Falley, and resolved :-

"That, whereas, the three orphan children of Richard and Mary Aylward, who were unjustly executed in Bellevilie, on December 8th last, have been " Has Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Cartier, or Mr | left amongst us entirely destitute of support, and Galt, admitted since they went into opposition their thrown on the cold churity of the world, this meet-past errors, or advocated a better policy? Has Mr. ing deen it expedient, that a subscription be entered into for their future mainteeasce and support; and the divergence betwirt us becomes at once ap- system? Has he advocated retrenchment? Not at that next Sunday, May 24th., be appointed to com- - Montreal Witness.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, May 26, 1863. Flour-Pollards, \$2,50 to \$2,90; Midu ings, \$3 to \$3 25 ; Fine, \$4 12h to \$4,20 ; Super., No. 2 \$4,10 to \$4 2 0; Superfine \$4 35 10 \$4 40; Fancy \$4 55 to \$4 65 ; Extra, \$4 85 10 \$4,95 ; Superior Extra, \$5,15 to \$5,50; Bag Flour, \$2,40 to \$2,50. Oatmeal scarce and in domand; per brl of 200 lbs. abou: \$5 25. Whent-U Canada Spring, 93c to 95c; U.C. White Winter, nominal, \$1.03 to \$1,05; ex-store. Peas per 66 lbs, 75c to 80c. Oats per 40 lbs, 55c to 00c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pois, latest sales were at \$5,90, to \$5,92h ; Interior Pots,\$6,00 ; Pearls \$6,25 to \$6,30. Butter per lb., medium, 13te to 15c; fine, 12i to 131c; choice, 14c to 15c. Eggs per duz, 8kc to 9c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7ic to 8c. Tallow per 10, 71c to 8c. Out Meats per 1b, Smoked Bams, 6e to She; Can-

vassed do, 70 to 9c; Bacon, 3he to 5c; Shoulders, 2he to 3he.

Park per brl, Old Mess \$11.00 to \$12; Thin Mess \$9,50 to \$10; Prime Mess, \$9,00 to \$10, little off-ring; Prime, \$9 to \$10 New Mess, \$12,00 to \$12,50. Beef: Prime Mess, \$9,50 to \$10; Frime, unsaleable, Asst. Rec. Sec.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITZCT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

moderate charges Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives :-

Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders.

Favorable Rates of Premium.

A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renowal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mistake.

Policies lapsed by nou-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state ot health of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its ust amount.

Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the preminm. Next division of profits in 1865.

Stamps and policies not charged for. Ali Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referee-W. E. Scorr, M.D.

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

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fushion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children s Books, Song Books: Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stampfor salest DALTUNE News Depot, Oorner of Ursig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan, 17, 1863;

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE <u>-MAY 29. 1863.</u>

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

the an i.e. yog TO PTTY HER TO PROPERTY Stable and FRANCE.

The elections, now, occupy a great deal of men's minds. They are to take place in June. The result is expected to be a legislative body nearly as favorable to the Emperor's Government as that which has now existed for six years. At the same time, the opposition which has lately comprised only five members, will beyond a doubt be more numerous. You have seen that after meetings held at the house of the Duke de Broghe, it has been agreed by the leading men attached to the constitutional monarchy as it existed under Louis Philippe, that they ought to offer themselves as candidates, although the taking an oath of fidelity to " the Constitution and the Emperor" is a necessary condition of candidature. 1 do not see how this can be questioned. No one who held the absolute, inalienable right of a legitumate King to be such that a good subject might not acquiesce in the rule of any Government founded on a revolution, could have taken office under Louis Philippe. Why, then, may not those who prefer his system give to their country the benefit of their service under that which now exists? It is manifest, however, that the Imperialists, though they have mvited men of different parties to take the oath, are disappointed that their invitation is to be accepted. The Journal des Debats, a very prudent paper, which, while taking the liberal side, has hitherto managed to keep out of scrapes, received a "warning" last week for an article in which it advocated the co-operation of the different parties opposed to the present Government. The following threatening notice has also appeared in the Monitcur. The fact being admitted that the Government does openly recommend one set of candidates, it is strange indeed to our mind to see such an official threat | the interception of letters. There is not a stupid or of these days. of undefined woes :---

"Several journals affect to designate the Opposition candidates by the expression 'independent candidates,' as if independence belonged exclusively to the candidates supported by certain parties, and was wanting in advance of those who might be countenanced by the Govermnent. Such a designation is not merely an insult to the honorable men who possess at the same tune the sympathies of the country and the confidence of the Government. The Administration warns those journals that it will repress with severity any such manœuvres."

This notice has led to questions as to what such candidates may be called. If a candidate is called Catholic it will imply that his opponent is not Catholic. It seems as if the only safe term is "Candidate not supported by the Prefect."-Corr. of Weekly Register.

M. de Montalembert has yielded to the repeated solicitations of his friends in Franche Course; he will present hunselt as a candidate for the Legislative Body in the electoral district of Besaugon, the chief town of the department of the Doubs.

THE POLISH QUESTION. - The replies of Russia to the Government of England, France, ments of England and France should tonger retard and Austria were delivered to those Governments re-pectively on the 2nd instant. The Paris Paris Paris, in reference to the note to France, two, and in their case with the aggravation of judges of outrages against faith and morals. The says : - " Russia declares her good intertions | every sort of cruelty, justice has surely been satisfied toward Poland, and expresses a desire to satisfy the Powers within the limits prescribed by her own safety and dignity. The reply, on the since come to- namely, that Piedmontese rule is a excesses of every kind, and the perfidy of their de whole; is of a parific character."

hath trafficked with bribery and injustice, re-ltext of that lying accusation, Brother. Theorer 18 ormoved her beighbor's landmark, and poured out 22nd of April last. Brother, Theorem was absent innocent and loyal blood as water, and the only from Turin by a more chance, when forty gendarmes form her steel seems likely to take is the chain were sent to surround his college of San Primitivo. and the dagger. Italian unity is already a fic., to, arrest him, and immediately, the foul press of tion, for Venice is as much a missing contle in Many of unr readers are doubiles aware that there is sacred. The old policy dear to Whiggery - order of things and the sovereign authority in that bone of its bone, and consecrated by a thousand cheap and petty triumplis - of bullying little States and kotooing to large ones. The Republican party are fully alive to this inconsist- thorities of the crimes and plots contrived by Victor ency, and will never be satisfied with Rome; they would only efface one of the two holes they have confined, of prisoners accused of crimes of that are foud of punching in each side of their felt nature, from the ordinary prisoners. On Tuesday hats to designate their two wants. They are evening, the 14th inst., it was found that, of the nine who is silly enough to hold out hopes of what he been stolen and taken off by means of skeleton keys. cannot give them -- Rome as a capital; but they The person suspected is an under-goaler named Pewant Venice and Venetia, and are as insatiable tronari, who, two days before, had spent several as the gentleman who, being offered the British Islands for a park, asked for the Isle of Man as i

a cabbage-garden. The Party of Action is a far more formidable and wide-spread conspiracy against law and order in Italy and elsewhere than is at all realised; and the present Italian Government is in no state to suppress or guide it. Like fire, it was a good servant and a bad master; and the utter fact. Piedmont was only strong in the strength of destruction, and no power has ever shown; such entire inaptitude for reorganisation. Measure after measure is tried in Neples and found wanting -the fusillade, the firing of reactionary villages, the " law of the suspect," the monstrous and penal and detective system to which fresh victims are daily addbrutal measure popularly attributed to arbitrary

govercments Sardinia has not employed and failed in. Her Princes of the blood have been sent on misenormous standing army necessary to maintain the conquest of Piedmont, and the disuffection to her go outside the walls, such is the insecurity. Law

points most distant from the supposed centre of reaction at Rome, and is daily increasing, especially in Sicily. La Marmora has sent despatch after despatch to his Government, saying the country is untenable save by means he will no longer be' a party i to, and has loudly expressed his discust at the task and is only restrained from e hear story measures by his Ministers and English taffactor

Mr. Bishop is now removed to the citadei of Alessandra with MM, de Christen and Garraceiolo. That a considerable amelioration but taken place in their treatment is no reason that the respective governan argent claim for justice and reparation in both | and Italian sectaires Ricci had a great many friends cases. As Mr. Bishop's imprisonment has now lasted a full year, and the two other gentlemen's nearly sei, he has been consigned to the tribunal which for offences never proved to have been committed, the total of Venanzi, Fausti and Co. The abomina-If they arrived two years since at the same conclu- | ble moth mations of the secret societies may thus be sion that Ricciardi, Rota, Nucatera, and Ferrari have taily anta-ciated, as well as their danger, crimes, tyranny and no blessing to Naples (for it was that signs. The party-of-action men are very busy, and

The Patrie says: ---" The reply of Russie ex-pressed, in substance, ideas. &c., intentions on the part of the Emperor Alexander which cor-to accede to the perior of decency and justice ported that His Holiness is about to call from Turin, to accede to the perior accountions we are officially in-Cardinal De Angelis, the exiled Archishop of Fercheever sporth, and it is said My Billault will berini. provident the desperates which have passed between

The Nord announces

true man would have bid Att God speed. Shell versally respected and beloved); and under the pre-

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that there the shield as Rome, and it is settled on all hands' are several persons awaiting their trial in Rome; acand especially in 'Downing-street, that Venetia ensed of placting and conspiring against the existing city; amonget these are persons named Venanzi, Fausti, Barberini, ec. The prosecution of the charge egainst Venanzi has incidentally discovered the greater part of the evidence in possession of the au-Emmanuel and his Ministers for the overthrow of the Government of the Holy Father. The Judge tion to Venetia would be their first idea, and senaration in the first had come, had ordered very humble servants just now, to any statesman volumes containing the papers and documents of hours in Fausti's room, applying leeches for some mdisposition, real or assumed. The man has an unlimited command of money outside the walls of his prison, and he apparently availed bimeelf of the corrupting influence with whose use these mean-spirited and infamous conspirators are so familiar, as usual, but too successfully. It is satisfactory to learn that the robhery has not destroyed the testimony of the evidence ; but that enough remains to bring home these foul plottings to the Piedmontese Government. If, unfortunately, this had not been the case, we are paralysis Italy is suffering from results from this unhappily too well versed in secret society inclus would have made of the incident. The revolutionary press, including the Tarin correspondent of the Times, would have announced that the Roman Governmen having no evidence of the facts alleged, had devised this method of covering its failure. The spaniels of the Times would have taken up the cry, and this vile fiction would have become one of the ed, the commission of brigandage, the secret police, facts which, to a great extent, make up the history

The Roman correspondent of the Monde writes as follows, on the 22nd of April : -" The Osservatoire Romano has published a very sharp article, entitled sions of popularity and received with the most. 'The theft of the Venanzi trial papers.' Many com-humilisting contempt and dislike. The finance is mentaries are made on the boldness of its language, utterly past retrieval, save by a reduction of the which goes out very far from the reserve within which the Roman press is kept in everything relating to judiciary matters. Petronari, the thief who:u rule is now universal in the southern and central pro- the official journals of Piedmont call the bearer of vinces. Sicily is in a state of disorder that beggars | the documents of the Venanzi and Fauati (rial, has al description. People living in Palermo dare not written from Rieti a letter which has been intercepted, and which states that if he has stolen the papers, does not exist, the prisons overflow, fusiliations are be did not take them away from Rome. He said daily, and the Piedmontese, both there and in the that an Englishman took them to Naples. What Calabrias and in La Paglia, cannot leave their gar- | would seem strange-if Piedmontese treasonable risons save in large budies, and even then are out acts had not become proverbial - the Sardinian Conup The movement is strongest and liercest at the | sul in Rome, Signor Teccio, knew of the theft when it was hardly completed, and warned Turia of it. Perquisitions made in the houses of Silvestrelli, the lawyer Ricci, and Manassei, had brought to light litthe of importance for the first, but very serious charges against the second, and very shameful ones as to the last. According to the most reliable newsof butchery and repression that has been forced on mongers, the Pontifical gendarmes have taken, him. It is stated on very good an hority, that Vic- among Silvestrelli's papers, letters of Mr. Odo Rusfor Emmanuel is much of the same way it thinking, sell, a file of the Nuzione, a Jewish journal published at Florence, addressed to Silvestrelli under the cover of a foreign diplomatist, and a note from the lawyer Ricci, an official of the Minister of Commerce, and director of the railway department. This note has excited suspician with regard to its writer, and immediately brought about the seizure of very compromising correspondence, coming from the German who still hardly believe in his guilt. As for Manas-Government intends to give unwoated publicity to

stinence of his Majesty from all cooperation with reaction which might compromise the position of the Pope, is the main cause of previous failures .-Wething mistric strongers proof of this state of matters, than the fact of every important, movement taking place in the far south, away; from the Papal frontiers; and where the Piedmontese tyranuy has not quite such full scope as it has here, where the French-outposts assist in every way the Bersaglieri-often against their own ideas of humanity. Ah pauvres diables, ga no me va pas les chasser pour que "istor Emmanuel les passe aux armes.' I heard a young French soldier say the last time I was on the frontier, and I know it is the general feeling among the better spirits in the French army, especially in the arrived regiments. A number of reactionary prisoners have lately been lodged in the Castle of St. Angelo by the French troops at Arsoly, Neroli, and Ceprano, and if a proof were needed of the force and strength of the National movement, it would be the varying and discordant forces brought to hear on it without result-the French cordon along the frontier, the countless posts of Sardinia in the provinces of the Regno, the calumnies of the liberal press, the entire suppression till very lately of facts, telling in its favor-all has been tried and found wanting. A new measure is proposed by the ' Commission,' authing less than an entire clearance of all syndice, municipalities, and local authorities, the appointment of district commissioners direct from Turin, and the proclamation of the state of siege all over the Regno. What this would add to present sigors it is difficult to conjecture, for there is slender margin, but doubtless Petrucelli or some of his colleagues could suggest the last ' exceptional' straw that is to break the back of the Nespolitan camel - a much enduring animal no doub), but one that can be dangerous, and is already snowing unplasant readencies to relieve himself of his burden How long this present state of things is to fast is difficult to conceive, but the example of Poland is too striking a one not to suggest resistance further south, and the knowledge that congress cannot be far off -a congress in which the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna form the basis, gives the National party in Naples strong hopes of a settlement. Years of anarchy are the sole alternative of an issue from such a condition as they are condemned to. - Cor. of the Tablet.

BELGIUM.

April 28 .-- A flerce combat is now raging in the Belgian Chumber of Deputies. On the one hand, we have the anti-Christian Ministry and its supporters; on the other, the champions of the Oburch militant. exposed as they are to numerous and violent assaults from the enemies of the religion of Christ, and obliged to enter into a deadly struggle with the impious revolutionists and wretched free-thinkers who infest this Catholic land. It is to be hoped that one of the immediate results arising from the scandalous and intolerant proposal now made by the Freemason Ministry of Belgium, to confiscate the sacrod and legal rights of so many pions benefactors to the truly Jatholic University of Louysin, will be to warn the Belgian people of the dangers which threaten them, if this upjust and anti-Catholic measure should be adopted, and awaken them to a sense of their duty at the approaching elections. The discussion of this iniquitous Bill by which it is proposed to place all the pions and other college foundations under the control of the State, was commenced on Thursday week, and is not yet terminated. This grave question, now brought before the attention of the Belgian public, adds one more to the many arbitrary acts which have been accomplished by the Liberal rulers of this country, since the month of November, 1857, and is a new proof of the determination of these declared antagonists of all that is Ontholic and conservative in the country, to scheme and sarry out their diabolical plans of policy, against which every true patriot will never cease to protest. The measure now proposed by the Belgian Government is a direct strack on the rights and liberties of every Belgian

PRUSSIA

BERLIN, April 28.--In yesterday's Chamber the Bill establishing the responsibility of Ministers was carried by 249 against six votes. A motion by M. von Sybel, relating to the Polish question, was read. By it Government is summoned to lay before the Chamber, in accordance with its constitutional obligations, a statement of the expenses incarred by the concentration of troops on the Russo Polish frontier. Among the " motives" stated - according to the custom here-for this motion is the following :- " It appears doubly important that the Chamber should guard all its rights in this respect after the recent, mo, to entrust him with the office of Secretary of declaration of the Premier that Government will wage war with or without the assent of Parliament -a public announcement of the intention of the Ministry to allow itself the most serious expenditure without regard to the contrary decisions of the people's representatives ; a state of things," the mover concludes, " all the more calculated to inspire uneasiness, since the country has been placed, by the faulty and inconsistent conduct of the Ministry, in imminent danger of being most unnecessarily entangled in a war, into which it decidedly will not enter, and, least of all, under the guidance of these Ministers." The motion was referred to the Committee for the Bud-The closing lines above quoted express the opinion of a large portion-probably of a majority-of the Berlin public with respect to the perils of the present situation. The nature and extent of those upprehensions have been referred to in my recent correspondence and letters from Brussels state them to be considerably shared by the Belgian public It is natural that the countries nearest to France should be those most disquieted by the rumors of intended aggression which have lately been rife. On the other hand, those who do not believe in a coming contest are by no means destitute of good arguments in support of their opinion. France, they say, has in reality no pretext for attacking Prussia, and would be unwise even to attack Russia while she can, at much less cost, and without risk, foster the Polish insurrection, and keep Eastern Europo harassed and divided. Few persons are here to be found who doubt that the Poles have been stimulated to revolt by French agents and assistance, or that French arms and money, and even, it is reported, French officers, have been liberally supplied to them. Notwithstanding that Prince Constantine retires, and that General Berg, with a reinforcement of 40,000 men, promises to bring the reballion quickly to an end, it is here thought that it will not so speedily be overcome, considering the material support it receives from abroad and the moral support afforded to it by all Europe. - Times Cor.

cess. It is vibis alone which is needed, and the ab- in the interest of the Polish cause, had printed it, and wondered that the Censor had allowed it to ap. pear, for it certainly, would, have been to the advan. age of the Russian Government had it been consigned long ago to oblivion. It terrified the Poles when they heard it spoken from the lips of Nicholas, who : was as . unscruppions as Batu-Khan or Tamer lane, and who commanded : an immense army, which obeyed his direction like a machine. But all the Russian machine is, out of joint now, and the Imperial troops have done and are still doing their worst without alarming the Poies in the least, though not without exciting their indignation to the highest possible pitch. As for bombarding Warsaw, that is out of the question, for there will be no rising there. Those of the inhabitante who want to fight go outside the town, and take up their position in woods beyond the reach of the citadel guns.

When Law, after the failure of his great scheme, was driving one day through the streets of Paris, surrounded and threatened by a mob of injured speculators, he is said to have exclaimed, " Arriere, candille !" in such a tone that the crowd was si lenced, and did not afterwards attempt to interrupt his progress But the day afterwards Law's coach. man, driving an empty carriage, was exposed to the menaces of the populace. He remembered the mogic spell which had saved his master, and bleated forth in his turn, "Arriere, canuille !" But tas mere for. mule did not protect him. On the contrary, the men he had insulted tore him from his seat and destroyed him. General Berg, or whoever rules in Russian Poland just now, is to the Nicholas of 1935 very much what Law's coachman was to Law, and the fate of that foolish servant ought to be a warning to bim.

In the meanwhile the Lithuanian insurrection is spreading day by day. Our intest news from Lithe. ania is derived not only from private letters, bu: from travellers who have come here for the express purpose of keeping the Oracow Committee well informed as to the progress of the national movement in the Northern and North-western provinces. I hear no more of the anticipated spread of religious incendiarism ; but in many districts the peasants are making common cause with the proprietors and townspeople, either on general patriotic grounds, er from hatred of the Russian officials, or - what is far more probable-because the insurgents in these districts are already stronger than the Imperial troops.

The Rev. Father Kajsiewich is a distinguished Polish Priest, Superior of the "Fathers of the Resurection," and resides at flome ; where, says the Monde, he and the Priests of his Order have done immense service both to the Church and to their country. A little before the present insurrection broke out he wrote a letter to the clergy and nobles of Poland, "inspired by the purest partitutism and containing the wisest advice. This letter fell into the hands of the Russian Government, who have published a garbled copy of it, omitting all those parts which showed the writer's real meaning, and inserting only those parts which (being written be-fore the outbreak of the insurrection, and published after it) may give the false notion that he has condemned it. Such are the dishonourable stratagems, to which the detestable tyranay-under which Poland has so long groaned, has been driven in order to obtain some appearance of support from respectable quarters. Father Kajsiewich has felt it his duty to clear himself, and has published a letter explaining the fraud which has been practised on him and de claring his real sentiments. This has been published by the Monde. We regret that its length makes it impossible for us to reproduce it. We give some short extracts. He points out the total change of circomstances since he wrote the letter. When he wrote, the "Central Committee" consisted of Rerolutioniste ; "it now contains many moderate mer. and its nature is wholly changed.". He had been accused of having condemned the insurrection. After saying that he is ashamed to answer such obsiges be goes on : - " Oh, my country, one thing I will say. that I do not condemn the insurrection which has taken place, and still less the right that thou bast to ue independent existence. I may have regarded

the insurrection as ill-timed ; but to condemn it when it has taken place-never ! O, my nation, since the thing is done, I now pray to God for thee with so much the more of ardour. I commend thee to that God of justice and bounty, and as I am His ministor, I bless thee with my whole heart this day and even. And now hear one word more which Laddress thes. Cleave close to those boly things to which thou hast already so happily proved thine attachmont-to God, to the Church, and to the Faith. If in any recess of thy heart there lurk any of those sizadows or agitations inseparable from human thing strive carefully to purify thyself from them. And for this purpose do not lend an ear to the first comer, but listen with confidence to thine old friends, think approved and faithful counsellers. Be sure that whoever is the enemy of God, of the Church, and of the Faith, is at all times still more the enemy of his country. Ab, my nation, I have no fear. The I aith, the Church, and God will, in return, he with thee. Having them, shou wilt have all, and will be blessed among all the nations of this earth. This is my desire for thee. This is the last benediction that I give thee. I have thy confidence, have I not? Well then the only recompense I seek from thee is thy heart. The rest God will repay me."

respond in every respect with those of the Em | formed have been made from Paris on the matter. -peror Napoleon. The means of applying toom The discussion of the affair in the Senate will take Briefs, become vacant by the death of Cardinal Barstill remain to be discussed."

A Vienna despatch says the French Emperies has with his own hands drawn up a prospective the most magnetons light The rejoinder to the Russian cepty, in which his lim- this in the issue of the 3rd of April. perial Majesty lays stress upon the gravity of the situation. His proposed note is now in the bands of the Austrian Government, with an invitation to join in it.

The Paris correspondent of the Times suspents the Emperor is of opinion that Russia will do nothing unless England, France and Austria and a state and an analy and the state of the stat act in unity and put a great pressure upon her. wildering timeel' with subtle distinctions, he has She will do nothing if the act separates France ; [actually come to argue himse'f out of excommunicatimules the best results ought to follow from the united action which she so much desires, and that Pope is usurpation, and that an excommunication with little or no cost in men or money.

In such cases the Emperor would disclaim all intention or desire of seeking any advantage for by a Protestant. "As soon, however," he is report-himself, but if France be left alone to decide, ed to have said, "as the Church descends to temwhich is not so improbable as may be supposed, on acting by herself in rescuing Poland, she will think that all her blood and treasure should not be lavished without compensation ; where that That is, " I, the Abbe Passaglia, know better than compensation is to be sought for is another question.

ARMY AND NAVY OF FRANCE. - The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is supposed that next year the army will be reduced to the nominal state of 400,000 men, and 85 605 horses for France and Algeria, and 188 ships affoat, with a crew of 38,250 men. It appears that there are at present 419 394 troops under acins, of whom 16,200 are in Rome; 19,500 in Cochin Chuoa ; 34,800 in Mexico ; and further that her distant expeditions compet France to maintain 300 ships afloat, with a crew of 47,500 men.

ITALY.

Standurd says:

The amiable Major Fumel has just terminated his labours in Calabria, and may retire from business with the pleasing souvenir of 250 murders in cold blood since last October. Fortunately for Piedmon' the race is by no means ex- ment, which rules over the greater part of Italy, to tinct, and his successors seem to keep up the good old tradition to the best of their power, which is plenary. There are 31 new fusillations bity to all priests they suspend, a divinis, or political this week, according to the official report, and motives. This he calls, " A free Church, and a free God knows how many that will never be reported till the great assizes is held, and the " devil's advocate will have a thing to say," as Carlyle of Turin; but they had been immediately enabled hath it, touching the deeds of Sardinia in the by the pecuniary aid of the faithful Catholics of that hath it, touching the deeds of Sardinia in the by die peculiary and of the latinith North that have the bar of the latin and the bar of the bar of the latin and the bar of the ba

And the second second

thing suddening to those acquainted with the noble will revolted from the sterr restraints put upon it by the wonderful Order will be no longer owns bim, and we now see the initiation - than, thrust out of I tion, upon the pleas that the temporal power of the issued in its defence was null and void. -This once sound theologian and good man taiks as completed drivel as was ever prattled poral matters - when she says, ' This is my land, these people are my patrimony, my property,' then it is no longer the Church, it is Papal Rome. The Church is false to ner mission, false to her rights." Pope, Divines, Religious, Councils, - than the Church herself." If the Church is false to her mission, Abbe, what is left? You need but in such case trouble yourself about her excommunications. The bottom is out of the Ark, and all alike must sink into the abyss. Or rather, there nover was an Ark at all; and every individual of present and future genera-tions of mankind must, like those of the past, be

drawn down in turn by the ever-mounting deluge into its vast and scriminating destruction. Neither can we commend the Abbe's own example to the erring Church. Facilis descensus Averni. A Priest and a Religious seems to have made a considerable descent to temporal matters in taking his place amongst the Bixios and Gallengas, and other chosen vessels of Revolutionism in the councils of the saint-

ly Victor Emmanuel. - Weekly Register. Don Passaglia, who deems that the Pope, as being PLEDMONT. - The Correspondent of the an ecclesiastic, has no business to meddle with temporal power, is meanwhile engaged, though himself priest, in temporal inw-moking at Turia to the following edifying and consistent purport. He proposes a Bill, to prevent all priests from exercising their sacred ministry, unless they take an oath of allegiance to the present usurping and infidel governfor holy orders to spend some years in the State Colleges; and to compel the Bishops to pay an indem-State."

In 1856 the Brothers of the Christian Schools were expelled from the direction of the municipal schools and honor pure it might have been so, and every been for years at the bead of the Turiu schools, uni- and the King's name as the only condition of suc- rally imagined that some journal carried on by Poles; Son.

.La France anvs :-" The Pontifical Finance dethe Courts, and when put the flabinet of Turin in partment is provided for to the end of 1864. It is known -that from a praiseworthy scrupulosity the Pontifical Government pays the interest of the pub-The first appearance of the Abbe Passaglia as a lie dela of the whole of its provinces, although it member of a revolutionary Parliament can be not has been despoiled of the greater part of them; as also the salary of the officials of those provinces who rocation from which he has fallen. His perverse have refused to take service under the Turinese Government."

The secretary of Mgr. Caputo, the late Bishop of Ariano, who is a Priest from the Diocese of Treviso, get. has gone to Rome to throw himself at the fect of the Holy Father, asking for penance and pardon. Amongst the documents he has brought, there is one which cannot be read without dread : it is the printed project of a national church, with a Patriarch of Italy at Milan, who was to be Caputo himself, and an Archbishop for Piedmont residing at Turin, and that Archbishop was to be Passaglia. Italy was divided into regions, and governed ecclesiastically by fifteen or sixteen Bishops. As for the Pope, he was no longer in question. The secretary relates the saddest particulars as to the death of the unfortunnte Prelate, but we prefer to pass them over in ilence, begging of God to have mercy on him. The Holy Father assigned to the penitent a monastery where he can explate his errors previously to being admitted to reconciliation. - Armonia.

The Correspondance de Rome has an article entitled Garibaldi and Palmerston." "The first of these two men," it says, " is not in our eyes worse company than the second. II: is only less culpable and less onded with the horrible crimes for which history and God have terrible judgments. The Fillibuster, with a red shirt, says that the Pope is the 'ulcer' of Italy; the impeditent Octogenarian cries out at table that the Pope is the 'incubus' of Italy. Thus they are both rivetted to the same chair, and serve the same master. This makes us hope for a more complete vengeance."

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - From Nuples the news knows no alteration. It is one unvarying chronicle of consultacies for a restoration, arrests, deportations and so da capo. With a change of name and locality at Avellino, the brigands attacked the National guard, and left two prisoners in their hands who were instantly shot. At Ruvo in Basilicata four have been shot, and at Muro near Melli on the ith, two pensants, Angelo Parisi and Paolo Samose, were betrayed by a spy and instantly put to death. One change rather significant of the semi alterations in French policy in Naples, is the recall of M. Solanger-Baudine, whose conduct in M. de Chris-ten's affair and his known Italian sympathies, appear to have given great offence in high quarters, and to have bastened his recall to France. The ar-rival of the Queen of Naples has done everything to rouse the flagging energy of even the lukowarm.

among the party, and the population of the provinces of Calabria, Basilicata, and the Abruzzi are giving token of something far more decided in the shape of reaction, than has takan place for some

POLAND.

CRACOW, April 25 .- The principal official paper of ithuania has just republished the notorious speech pronounced by the Emperor Nicholas at Warsaw in desired to present to him. The most remarkable bealing to the present hour, not one has wrought passage in this revolueg production is as follaws :--

"I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you, as this is the first time that I meet you since the disturbances, and it is necessary that our mutual position should be clearly understood. If you abandon your dreams of distinct nationality, of an independent Poland, and all such chimeras, I will overlook the past, and will do you good in spite of yourselves, but if not, I have erected the citadel outside Warsaw, and I give you notice that at the first movement I will bombard the city. I will lay it in ashes; and in that case you will certainly not get me to build it up again."

It is difficult to understand with what motive these threats, worthy only of the tyrant who uttered them, are being revived now. When I first heard & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Oo, that the Warsaw had been brought up again, I natu-J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & them, are being revived now. When I first heard

SAVED FROM IMPENDING DEATH, - Among the maladies caused by mineral medicines, mercurial disease is the most terrible. It sometimes literally eats up the frame, "marrow, bones and all." One of the most horrible cases of this kind on record was that of a man named Hassett, described editorially in the Buffalo Commercial and many other papers a few years ago. This man was all but dead when he was Providentially induced to commence a course of Bristol's Sorsanavilla. At that time he was almost a skeleton, while the little flesh he had on his bones was honeycombed with loathsome mercurial ulcers, and his miserable frame was racked with excruciating torments. Two weeks' use of the great antidote brought him from his bed to his feet. It was simost a resurrection from the dead. The ulcers healed never more to open. Strength, flesh and health returned. These are attested facts - familiar to the public, and never questioned. For all ulcerous and eruptive disorders Bristol's Sursaparilla is an immediate and certain cure. Sold by all leading druggists.

Agents for Montreal : Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Cumpbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault & Sou.

STRENGTH FOR THE EXHAUSTED. - Thousands di as it were, inch by inch, of budily weakness; for debility will kill as certainly, though not so quickly as a raging favor. It is asked how the weak shall be made strong; the debilitated sustained and restored; the exhausted be-filled with vital energy We aver that of all invigorating preparations gives by science to man, from the institution of the art of such wonders in the way of restoration as Hosteller's Celebrated Stomuch Bitters. This is indeed the tonic of tonics. As a re-vitalizing, strength-supportion, life-prolonging agent, the like of it is not to be found in the extalogue of medicines. Among the various articles used to arouse the dormant powers of nature, it stands alone+the great awakener of the paralyzed physique. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inari tion, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous systems - reinforcing, as it were, bold aged, the decrepid, the nervous, the broken down of both sexes. are recommended the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble." Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamploug

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 29 1863.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY. 1 0T

MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE AND MISS CLARKE NOL OF REMOVED, on the FIRST of MAY, from No. 8 VITRE STREET, to No. 12 SANGUINET STREET, near Oraig Street. April 8, 1863.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT,

NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Gross.

1L It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. mary and commercial, in a contras of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and com-position, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature ; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for ocenpations that do not require a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country. This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class.

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

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

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For further particulars, address R. A. Bakewell 3641 St. Catherine Street, or box 872 Post Office. Montreal, May 17.

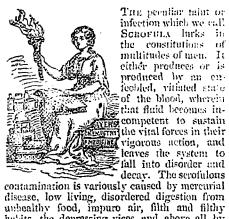
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(By order).

J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary. Montreal, 19th alay, 1863.



habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, the venereal infection. Whatever be its or it is hereditary in the constitution, descer "from parents to children anto the third fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be rod of Him who says, "I will visit the ini ties of the fathers upon their children." diseases which it originates take various na according to the organs it attacks. In lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and fin Consumption; in the glands, swellings y suppurate and become ulcerous sores : in stomach and bowels, derangements which duce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver plaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutane affections. These all having the same ori require the same remedy, viz. purification invigoration of the blood. Purify the bl and these dangerous distempers leave With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you not have health ; with that " life of the fle healthy, you cannot have scrofulous diseas

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Notice. ok to the Catholic pub-	Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sored Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'As- somption and other Intermediate	charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.
ome of its advantages: asses for all the Sun- ar, answering all the	Ports.	4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding and else she
I Offices for Holy Week, of a special book for		5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course
s for Sundays and Holy- und in any Missal pub- lurger than any Missal	FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves	Th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; ase of Pinno, \$1,50 per annum. Brawing baseous 50
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9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary.

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JOS. REZE, President.

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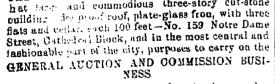
THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 29, 1868 8 M. O'GORMAN, PURE NATIVE WINES. M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, FIRE INSURANCE. AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, Adjala-G. P. Hughes. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Allumette Island-Patrick Lynch. Practical Plumbers, Gashitters, BRITISH AMERICA BOAT BUILDER, TIN-SMITHS, ASSURANCE COMPANY Aylmer-J. Doyle. Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS. Arichat-Rev. Mr. Girroir. Arisaig, N. S.-Rev. K. J. M'Donski. Arthurty-M. Moran. Barrie-B. flinds. HAVE REMOVED IF An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. GEO. PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esc., GOVERNOR. T. W. BIRCHALL, Esc., MANAGING DIRECTOR. THE SUBSORIBER offers for SALE & PURE LIGHT ۰,۰ OARS MADE TO ORDER. WINE made from the NATIVE GRAPES of Worcester County, Mass., by Mr. S. H ALLEN, of Shrews-Brochville-C. F. Fraser., Belleville-P. P. Lynch. LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, C SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE FIREINSURANCES effected at LOWEST RATES for this well-known Company. (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the It will not be found to satisfy the lovers of heavy W. H. GAULT. Brantford -- James Feeny. Recoller Church) foreign Wines, which, even when genuine, are highly Buckingham - H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brent-Thes. Magian: April 30 fortified with Alcohol, to prepare them for exporta-WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. tion, and in the majority of cases are only skilfal imitations, made from neutral spirits, water and drags; but those who have drank the pure light Ger-Chambly-J. Hackett. Chatham-A. B. M'latosh. sincere thanks to their friends and the public for [Established in 1826.] the very liberal patronage they have received since Cobourg—P. Magniro. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Curleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Dunphy. they have commenced business. They hope by strict THE Subscribers manufacture and man Wines, or the Chablis Wine of France, and have have constantly for sale at their old attention and moderate charges, to merit a contiestablished Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan-tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-totions, &c., mounted in the most ap-tories of the same. N.B.-K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and maa taste for them, will appreciate such as is offered by the subscriber. Invalids who require a mild, safe Danville-Edward M'Govern. Dalhousie Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewitville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. B. Looney. stimulant; good livers who like a palatable dinner wine; and officers of Churches, who desire to procure proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow a well authenticated and surely genuine article for Communion purposes, are respectfully solicited to Egansville-J. Bonfield. purchase it. Any person desiring to do so will be at East Huwesbury-Rev. J. J. Colling mproved Mountings, and warranted in every partiiberty to apply Chemical tests to samples of any cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. their patronage on them. of the stock on hand. Erinsville-P. Gafney Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis, Farmersville-J. Flood. GEO. E. WHITE, 1 Jobbing punctually attended to. 4 lar. Address 55 Cliff Street, New York. E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. O. J. DEVLIN, HOSTETTER'S Guelph-J. Harris. Goderich-Dr. M'Dougall. J. M'DONALD & CO. **** NOTARY PUBLIC. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll-W. Featherston. Kemptville-M. Heaphy. Kingston-P. Purcell. OFFICE: . CELEBRATED H. BRENNAN, & CO, 32 Lattle St. James Street, 316 ST. PAUL STREET STOMACH MONTREAL. CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures Lindsay-J Kennedy. Lansdown-M. O'Connor. at the Lowest Rates of Commission. BITTERS B. DEVLIN, October 2. London-B. Henry. BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, ADVOCATE Lacolle-W. Harty. Maidstone-Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Newmarket-F. Boland. A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease of the THE GREATEST * No. 1. Victoria Bui/dings, Victoria Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. Square, James Street. STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. Otlawa City-J. J. Murphy. Oshawu-E. Daane. MONTREAL. THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES : Pakenham -- Francis O'Neill. ADVOCATE. Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Prescott-J. Ford. RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES! Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. Junes St. Pembroke-James Heeuan. Fever; fortifies the system against Miasma and Perti-J. Doran. the evil effects of unwholesome water ; invi-Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. gorates the organs of digestion and the BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS P. J. KELLY, B.C.L., Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1737, and firs: article of the kind ever introduced under the name of 'PULMONIC WAFERS,' in this bowels; steadies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE. OF THE AGE. Port Hone-J. Birmingham. ADVOCATE, Port-Dalhousie - O. M'Mahon. No. 38, Little St. James Street. Part Mulgrave, N S .- Rev. T. Sears. REMEDIAL PROPERTIES: MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers Montreal, June 12. Queber-1. O'Leary. are counterfeils. The genuine can be known by the one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Rundon-James Carroll Renfrew - P. Kelly Russelloom-J. Campion. name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS cures Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, De-CLARKE & DRISCOLL, EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. pression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, In-Relieve Coughs, Golds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness. SRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS termittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pumpio dichmondvill-M. Teefy. ADVOCATES. &C., Saraia -P. M'Dermott. Reliev Asthma, Brouchitis, Difficult Breathing. Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street, either Sex, arising from Bodily He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Weakness, whether inhe-rent in the system or never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu-mor.) He has now in his possession over two hur-Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. Relie ze Spitting of Boold, Pains to the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, foung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS (Opposite the Court House.) South Glaucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. produced by spedred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles MONTREAL. cial causes. of Boston. St. . Indrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore St. . libaurse-T. Dann. Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsile. St. Ana le la Pacatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restomouth. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS rative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popu-St. and de la radiater-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Columbian - Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Criberides, C. E. - J. Caughlin. St. Jaca Chrysostom-J M'Gill St. Repowel's - A. D. M'Donald. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L., pimples on the face. lar preparation contains no mineral of any kind ; no Two to three bottles will clear the system of bolls Are a Blessing to all Chastes and Constitutions. BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS ADVOCATE. deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canis a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all ker in the mouth and stomach. St. Rounald & Elchemin-Rev. Mr Sar. Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. Office-No. 40 Little St. James Street. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the St. Margs -H. O'C Trainor. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS diffusive stimulants. Starne-Saro -- C. M'Gill. Sydenham -- M Hayden worst case of erysipelas. Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste. 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THE superimer, having leased for a term of years ious three-story cut-stone

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

Scrofuin, King's Evel, Rheumatism, obstinate cuiapeous Braptions, Erysthelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils. Chronic Sore Bres, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Juints, Consumption, Coug'is, Colds, stabborn Ulcers, Sy philitic symptoms, Soinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury or Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Ashma, exposure or impradence in life, &c.

dence in 1116, 552. It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspensia, Ge-leral and Nervous Dability, the Liver Complaint, In-lammation in the Kidzeys, and all those obstructions by which Females are liable. This Extract s extenively used by the first Physicians . n the country, and is confidently recommended as being the best whicle now in use.

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The Great Purifier of the Blood,

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OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF

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

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and remable remedy for

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White Swellings and Neuralgie Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languer, Dizzoness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Billons Fevers, Challs and Fever, Comb

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It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the sure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impare sum of the blood, or from excessive use of calomet

The afflicted may cost a soured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless and any be administered to persona in the very weakes' stages at sickness, or to the most helpless infants with a meeting the least injury. Fall directions how or take this must valuable medicine will be found a out of each bottle ; and to guard against connterfette of an the Written signature of L'ANMAN & KEMP is aport the blue label. É L'ANMAN & Sand Bole Maaufactarets, L'ANMAN & KEMP,

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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 Tellet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Loving Fluerers.

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For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfames, 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 perious 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 Otio of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

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

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RESPECTFULLY Informs his Friends and partie about to Build that he will open his Office in May

No. 43 St. Bonaventure Street,

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WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER: 50,000 ROLLS,

At 5 conis, 7 relits, 10 cents, 121 cents, and up to 50 cents per Roll.

WINDOW SHADES IN GREAT VARIETY, ROBERT MILLER,

(Lute R. & A. Miller) 60 St. Frangois Xavier Street, Montreal. April 30, lm.

The weal: stomach is rapidly invigorated and tho 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 Constitution superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

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

The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by ocensionally recording to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea-Sickness it is a positive specific -- either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned. As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fally appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and De-

bility and Decrepitude arising from OLD Acz, 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 Sufe Stimulant. being manufactured from sound and innocuous materials, and entirely free from the acrid elements preseat more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachies of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopecia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove denulier than the disease. During the hast twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various epicituous liquors, are fiavored and fixed up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle lasative. HOSTETIER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supercede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private prac-No family medicine has been so universally, tize and it may truly added, descreedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as "O STET-TER'S BUTTERS.

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

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per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoon-ful; children from five to eight years tes spoonful. As up 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful

scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

For Salt Rhaum, rub it well in as often as convenient.

For Scales on an infiamed surface, you will cub it in to your hearths content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid finia oozing through the skin, soon bardening on the sur-face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n.

For Sore Legs : this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Olutment, 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, 129 War en Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Boston :---

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

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so acglected 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 dis-covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

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

ANUTHER

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure is informing you of the benefits received by the little orphane in our charge, from your valuable discovery One n particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amountation would be ne cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well:

SISTERS OF ST JOSEPH, Bamilton, Ó W