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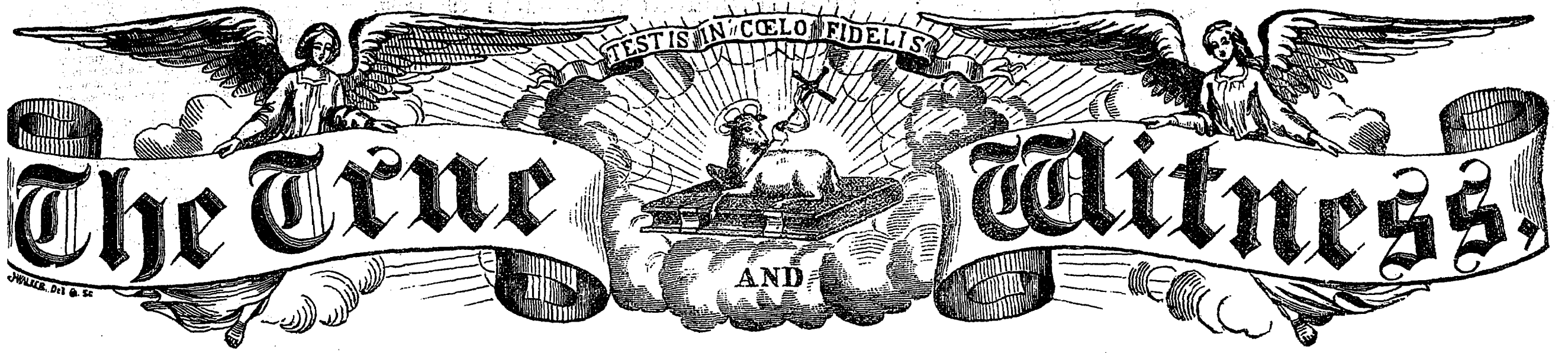
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1863.

No. 42.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADDLER.

CHAPTER XI.—THE RIDE ROOM.

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

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

'Why, what leap did she take, Bryan?' 'Well, I can't tell you that, Miss Mary! because why, I never heard it myself, but she took a great leap here at Cashel—maybe from the side of the Rock, for all as I know—she must ha' been a great leaper that same Queen Gornlaith—for the old chronicles tell that

'Gornlaith took three leaps, Which a woman shall never take [again]. A leap at Ath-elath (Dublin) a leap at Teanmhair (Paris) A leap at Gaisel of the goblets over all.'

'At this the ladies laughed, and the gentlemen smiled.

'And pray, Bryan, who was this Queen Gornlaith?' asked Mary Hennessy.

'Wish, then, Miss Mary—unless she's far belied, it doesn't matter much who she was, for by all accounts she was no great things. They say she was Brian Boromha's second or third wife, and that he had to put her away clean and clear on account of the bad life she led. Sure it's easy known she wasn't a decent woman or it isn't lepin' she'd be, the tory, like a lump of a gossamer, or a wild cat.'

'I see you are no admirer of female gymnastics, Bryan?' said Lord Edingham with a smile, as the young ladies walked on in silence, not caring to notice Bryan's concluding remark.

'I'm no admirer, quoth Bryan, 'of anything layable barri' what's decent 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 Moriarty, the Pill-lane fishwoman, did O'Connell's hypocauste or parallelogram in his memorable mathematical scolding match with that renowned vendor of 'Dublin Bay herrings' and other pious edibles.'

'Your honor, sir,' said Bryan, after coughing a vain once or twice to arrest attention, 'may be you'd be good enough to let me know who you are, for I'm sure it's come of the common sort you are, anyhow?'

'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 Edingham.'

'The Earl of Edingham?' cried Bryan in a state of ludicrous amazement, 'the great English lord from the Castle below, and me talkin' to him just all as one as if he was only a bit of a boddagh.'

'Never mind, Bryan, never mind,' said the Earl with kind condescension, 'you said nothing but what was very polite.'

'Barri' to the old gentleman here,' and Bryan nodded over his shoulder towards the chaplain, who was loitering a pace or two behind 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 sagaciously and smiled 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 heard people say that you were a rare gentleman every inch of you, only mighty grand, as in course you ought to be. Isn't it a beautiful fine country around here, my lord? I'm sure you never seen the beat of it in England beyond.'

'Well, I cannot say I did, Bryan! though we have some 'beautiful fine countries' in England too,' and the Earl smiled.

'You have? well, see that now; but I was goin' to tell your honor's lordship that for all so rich a country as you have before you now, and all the fine cattle and sheep that's a grazin' in it, there was a time, they say, when it was all as one as a desert.'

'Oh, you mean, probably, the very early times before the country was settled.'

'Annals of the Four Masters. According to these famous annalists this Gornlaith (pronounced Gornley) was daughter of a chief of Offaly who died A.D. 828, and wife of a Danish king of Dublin, Anlaf or Auulf by name. O'Donoghoe, in his 'Memoirs of the O'Briens,' says that she had the great monarch Brian, Boromha for a second husband, and was repudiated by that good prince for shameless immorality.'

'No, my lord, I do not—I mane the days of Queen Elizabeth, or as we always call her, Queen Bess—that's old Harry's daughter, your lordship knows—the Vargin Queen—ahem! as Cobbett calls her—did you ever read Cobbett's Reformation, my lord?'

'I believe not.'

'Oh well, now, see here, that's the greatest book that ever was printed—it 'id be worth your lordship's while to read it, and then you'd know all about Queen Bess and her old baste of 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 chaplain, his short nose curling upwards in evangelical anger; 'she did more to pacify this country than any sovereign that ever reigned in England.'

'Well, I declare now,' said Bryan eyeing him with a half comical 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 pacifyin' Ireland that ever tried a hand at it—barrin' Oliver Cromwell!—Sure didn't Bess pacify the country abroad for us there to that degree that they say there was scarce the lowin' of a cow or the voice of a ploughman to be heard from the far end of Kerry to the gates of Cashel. Now that's what I call pacifyin', your reverence, because you see where the people's all dead there's sure to be peace and quietness—and for that very reason, the Rock of Cashel is the quietest place in all Munster.—Oh, bebad, jis, they might all throw their caps at the Vargin Queen for pacifyin'—herself and Noll, the devil's butcher!'

'Oh, oh, oh!' said Mr. Goodchild, holding up his hands in pious horror; 'of a surety the position of the adder is on this man's lip, and the sting of the wasp under his tongue. How he blasphemeth the holy ones of God!'

'I deny it, sir,' said Bryan with sharp emphasis; 'I deny that Queen Bess and Oliver Cromwell were the holy ones of God—it's you that's blasphemin' to say the like!'

'Oh! Popery! Popery!' growled the chaplain, as the Earl took him by the arm, and hurried him down the steep ascent; 'oh, Popery! what a foul-mouthed beast thou art—yea, verily, the beast of beasts! My good young lady, to Miss Markham, 'I am extremely sorry for having been induced to visit this Popish place, the locum tenens whereof is a most violent and rabid Papist.'

'Now, pray, Mr. Goodchild, 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 inducin' you to visit the 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 lord? and she turned with down-cast eyes to the Earl.'

'You certainly did, Miss Markham,' his lordship gravely replied; 'I can bear witness that you gave Mr. Goodchild far warning of what he had to expect from the Hermit of the Rock.—You know, my dear sir, old Bryan is somewhat of a character.—'

'Excuse me, my lord! 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 complementarily accepted as the tribute of general admiration. All at once came back his usual placidity. 'You seem thoughtful, Miss Markham,' said he, the large expansion of his heart taking in at the moment all mankind, even a rotary 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 juvenile 'little Johnny Horner' on the memorable occasion when he

sat in the corner, Eating his Christmas pie.

You cannot but remember, my dear sir, the highly poetical lines that follow—

'He put in his thumb And took out a plumb. And said, 'What a good boy am I!'

How ineffably gracious the face of Johnny Horner must have looked then—just like yours, my dear Mr. Goodchild, under the happy consciousness of Christian perfection.'

The compliment was not so graciously received as it ought to have been, and the ladies remarked with suppressed glee that the chaplain moved away soon after from Miss Markham's vicinity, devoting his attention to the children who, in all the buoyant freshness of life's early spring, were gambolling in advance of the party, commenting in their own way on the new and strange objects that came under their eyes.

At the foot of the hill the carriage was found in waiting, and, declining with thanks, the Earl's

polite offer of 'setting them down,' Mary and Bella turned off in the direction of Gallows Hill.

'What! going to visit the fairy woman?' said Harriet with a meaning smile as she glanced towards the clay mansion of that potent charmer, partially visible from where they stood, its low thatched roof dotted here and there with the green of the dandel and the chicken-weed, while a tufted sallow projecting over the one gable 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, half-playful answer of Mary, while Bella only shook her little clenched fist at the speaker, tossed back her saucy curls, and with a smiling bow to the party in general, tripped after her friend.

'What charming young ladies your friends are, Miss Markham,' said the chaplain, anxious, no doubt, to exhibit his good taste.

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

'What a superb group of ruins!' said Lord Edingham, 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 these remain to attest it.'

'Pooh, pooh, my lord! what are those ruins compared with the Acropolis or the Colosseum—'

'Or the Pyramids!' suggested the Earl by way of capping the climax, and he smiled at the eagerness with which the good man hastened to throw Cashel in the shade.

'Or the Pyramids—precisely, my lord! or any other of the great relics of the past. But then, how could it be expected that an insignificant little island like this should produce anything very great?'

'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 opinion, 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, and so mournful in their utter ruin and desolation, are no whit inferior in interest even to the Acropolis itself—or, indeed, to any ruin, or ruins with which I am acquainted.'

Harriet Markham raised her eyes to Lord Edingham's face for one moment, and a smile of wonderful sweetness brightened her pale, spiritual features; her lips parted as though she were about to speak, but, blushing, as it were, at her own boldness, she resisted the impulse, and turned her eyes again on the weird old walls now draped in the gorgeous noontide rays of the clear cold February day.

'I 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 reverend friend, even at the risk of being set down as a heretic against the received principles of taste, I 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 pagan worship.'

'Pardon me, my lord,' said the chaplain, his rosy face waxing crimson red, 'I should like to know what other than pagan worship was practised there, pointing backwards to the Rock.'

'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 denied 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 the ages that look down from those shattered walls, from the height of yon pillar-tower, and the glories that gild them with everlasting fame. And the memories of Cashel are Christian memories, Mr. Goodchild! at least what history and tradition have both preserved. That mystic tower may, indeed, date from pagan times and probably does, but all the other buildings are of purely Christian origin, save and except the royal palace of the Munster kings. And indeed, for ages long, the very princes who ruled in Cashel were consecrated bishops.'

A contemptuous 'humph' from the chaplain, and a cold 'indeed?' from the Earl would have

discouraged a less ardent spirit than that of Harriet Markham, but the effect was directly opposite on hers, for the bright intelligence that burned within was lit at the lamp of faith, and where the honor of religion was concerned, she was all life and warmth. Here her country and her faith were both in question, and she could not sit by a passive listener. Yet she spoke with a modesty and a womanly grace that at once disarmed angry criticism.

'If your lordship has no objection,' said she, looking timidly 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 shrines.'

The Earl bowed assent. The Chaplain groaned in spirit, but seeing there was no alternative short of actual rudeness, he prepared himself to listen, fortifying his mental position with a pinch of 'Lundy Foot's' best.

Their little ladyships, delighted at the prospect of a story, bestowed sundry caresses on their 'dear, sweet, darling Miss Markham,' who smiling 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 roof of the Christian temple. Of Angus she told, the royal convert of Patrick, with his child-like simplicity of faith and most excellent humility; of Cormac, the king-bishop, of whom the ancient annals say that 'his loss was mournful, for he was a king, a bishop, an anchorite, a scribe, and profoundly learned in the Scotch (i.e. Irish) tongue.' Cormac the historian, the elegant scholar—but alas! the too-gentle and too-yielding prince, persuaded by ambitious 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 sorrow and remorse, seeing the evil which his counsels had mainly brought upon the land and the people, that he speedily laid aside his episcopal office and his royal state, flung from him the mitre and the crown, and retiring to an Abbey which he founded in a wild and lonely spot on a small island in a lake (now a bog) he there ended his life in the austerity of penance common in those days of faith and fervor. 'If your lordship will take the trouble,' said Harriet, 'to look into Ledwich's 'Antiquities of Ireland' at Manachich, you will be repaid, I assure you, by the very interesting account he gives of the enormous labor and industry evinced 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 as people would have us believe.'

Blushing at her own earnestness Harriet stopped short, and glanced furtively at her auditors. There was a smile on Mr. Goodchild's face, a smile half benevolent, half incredulous, and he was tapping his snuff box with proud energy and determination, as though the King-abbot of Monachich were bodily encased therein and the punishment of his folly had devolved on the worthy chaplain. Lord Edingham's haughty lip was curled with something very like a sneer, as he

'The Abbey of Monachich, even the ruins of which have now almost disappeared, was still in tolerably 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 situated 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 monastic buildings. One was called the Men's Island, and contained an Abbey and oratory; the Women's Island contained a small Chapel; and a locality on the firm land, exterior to the bog, contained a second Abbey. 'Sculpture,' says Ledwich, 'seems here to have exhausted her treasures. A noble moulding adorns the outward circumference of the portal, a double rebate with beads the second, a covelet the third, interspersed with the triangular frets, rosetts, and other ornaments. It is also decorated with chaises artfully made at every section of the stone, so as to conceal the joints. . . . By some accident when keys have been dropped on the walls of this building; in a number of years they have become large trees. Their roots have insinuated into every crevice, burnt the walls everywhere, and threaten the whole with ruin.' Hence the almost total disappearance of these interesting structures. Ledwich further says, 'Adjoining the Abbey, on the north side, was the Picture-chamber, which communicated with the Church by a door with a Gothic arch.'

coldly replied: 'I should not have thought you were so much of an antiquarian, Miss Markham. Your reference to Ledwich is quite superfluous after your own learned description. Why, you can really draw sermons from stones, if not 'books from running streams.'

'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 be for good or ill to me, his only daughter, I was early imbued 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 the love that we Irish cherish for 'our own loved island of sorrow,' the fond pride with which we turn over the departed glories of the fair land, and dream

Of glories, now forgot, who beam'd The fairest then in fame; Of heroes, who, once immortal deem'd, Now sleep without a name.'

'Englishmen, like other men,' the Earl replied, 'can understand many things for which they do not give credit. But pray, Miss Markham, is your Cashel chronicle at an end?'

'I see our journey is, at all events,' rejoined the lady with a smile of doubtful meaning. 'I regret to deprive Mr. Goodchild of the martyrlogy of Cashel—and Cashel has literally a martyrlogy. I am bound to crave your lordship'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 punishments, pains and penalties inflicted on divers of the Archbishops of Cashel by act of Parliame't.'

'Some other time,' said his lordship with an ironical bow.

'And at our next visit to Cashel, perhaps,' blantly suggested Goodchild, 'rubbing his fat hands in a cordial ecstasy at what he considered a capital bit. He, of course, interpreted Lord Edingham's boldness according to his own wishes, and measure his impressions of Cashel by his own. Perhaps he was right, perhaps wrong.'

The carriage had just turned into the long and shady avenue leading to the castle—shady even then, and not with the fresh foliage of the sycamores, the birch and the poplar, at least with the shadow of the dark-hued 'evergreen pine,' the laurel and the cypress spruce, planted at intervals along the double row of tall shade-trees that bordered the noble avenue. All at once the little girls broke out into divers exclamations of wonder:

'Oh, do look, papa—Miss Markham, see I see!—oh dear! what strange people!'

Following the direction of their eyes, Harriet sat moving along on the sword that bridged the carriage-way on either side, two figures in whom she at once recognized Mad Mahet and Shaun the Piper.

'And, dear, dear, what an ugly little dog,' cried the little Lady Ann, meaning poor Frisk, who was trotting in advance as usual.

'If your lordship has no objection,' said Harriet, 'the young ladies may now have a specimen of music to-morrow. There is the famous Shaun the Piper, and if you will only have the goodness to tell 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 few yards of Shaun, when he all at once struck up 'The Wind that Shakes the Barley' with a vigor and spirit that made the horses turn up their ears and clomp their bits as though they felt very much inclined to try what they could do at a reel.

'What barbarous music!' said Goodchild, 'it is only fit for savages!'

'It is good enough, surely, for 'wild Irishy,' said Harriet with a smile, then leaning her head out of the window, she accosted the piper—'Mony thanks, friends, for your music. Where may you be going now?'

'Wish, to be 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 a-tachin' of the lord's daughters, that's a great friend entirely to the likes of us, an' mighty fond of the ould music.'

'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.'

'Oh, Miss Markham! do have him come—oh pray do,' cried the two little girls in a breath; 'papa, mayn't he come; we shall be delighted.'

'Be delighted, then,' said the Earl smiling down in the eager little faces upturned to his;—'give him a general invitation,' he said, addressing Miss Markham.

'Lord Edingham says you will be welcome at

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 old ancient music?'

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP TO THE CURE OF THE DIOCESE OF DUBLIN. Very Rev. Brethren.—The return of the month of May, associated as it is now, with a name so dear and sacred to every Catholic, reminds us of one of our most gratifying and consoling duties.

were men of great learning, and highly instructed in every useful art of life; but because their knowledge was not sanctified 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 and their knowledge, brought indelible disgrace upon themselves, and perpetrated scenes of cruelty and blood not to be equalled in the history even of savage life.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. MISSION OF THE JESUIT FATHERS.—The missionary fathers are labouring with untiring zeal and assiduity in the pulpits and in the confessionals. The resident and neighbouring clergy have been assisting during the week in hearing the confessions of the large numbers that attended.

'a proverb in Europe. Civilization, as it unfolds itself in science, and art, and letters, was a vigorous growth; and not only were Englishmen largely benefited from it, but the country also reaped from it statesmen, philosophers, orators, and poets. For we know not how many hundred 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 as 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.

And may my love come safe (To be continued.)

Dublin, April 23, 1863

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MINISTERIAL ADMISSION OF IRISH DISTRESS.

When, two years ago, the Irish Hierarchy and Clergy, who were necessarily the best authorities of the subject, gave warning that the people of Ireland, and especially the small farmers and agricultural laborers, were suffering severely from distress...

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Kilkenny, under date April 27, gives a sad picture of the destitution of the people of his locality. 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...

A LATTER-DAY SAINT.—It has been the usual fate of prophets, from Cassandra to Cumming, to be disbelieved in their own generation. Posterity may recognize the accuracy of their predictions, and may look back with awe and reverence upon their lives, but the stiff-necked spirit of their contemporaries invariably 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 starting denunciations of the Rev. Thresham Gregg are listened to to-day. After a long seclusion, this pillar 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 delightful, 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 Carlisle, 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, he 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 system.'" The size of this work will, no doubt, be proportionate to its importance—for we learn that he has been engaged on it during the past twenty years! But Rome is not to be destroyed in a day, 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 orator 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 Rev. Mr. Gregg to trace this state of things to its source, and prove that it is the natural result of the Maynooth grant. In fact, this has been the cause of innumerable evils, present and past. The famous 47, the Indian mutiny, and the Crimean war, are a few amongst the many calamities which, we are assured it has occasioned. The amiable lecturer, however, did not limit himself to discussing the cause 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 censure. "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 sixteenth century society has been going to the bad.—The reign of Elizabeth was the model. There was no beksliding in high quarters—there was no countenancing of idolatry—no parleying with the heathen. 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 Dublin Unions would soon be emptied, Mountjoy and Richmond deserted, Romish priests would no longer parade themselves in open day, and orthodox ears would no longer be assailed by the offensive sound 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 seeing it realized. The missionary who volunteers our conversion is mistrusted and despised. In his own words, he is "tabooed." In fact, though the race of Spencers and Whelless 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 majority of his own party, as the ravings of a mischievous fanatic.—Dublin Nation.

At the last Ardara (County Meath) petty sessions, Thomas Fennell, Esq., Conservator of Fisheries, proceeded against Thomas Angim for using a spear in the river Bar, and killing a salmon on the night of the 17th February. He was fined 25 and costs.

A RAV. BISHOP.—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 reinforcement 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 funeral 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. Mr. Fleming, Protestant rector, hearing of his death and wishing to perform the funeral rites over him, having heard that he abjured the Protestant religion, swore information before J. Samuel Barrett that if he attended the funeral in that capacity he would be considered the discharge of his duty, there would be a breach of the peace; consequently there was a large attendance of the police, with the resident magistrate in Killoconell, to preserve order. The Rev. Mr. Mannion attended, and read the funeral service according to the rites of the Catholic Church, and although the Rev. Mr. Fleming persisted contrary to the wishes of the relatives of the deceased, yet there was not the slightest 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 largest funeral seen in that part of the country for years. Mr. Smith having through life, by kind and bland manners, gained the esteem and respect of rich and poor. May he rest in peace!—Galway American.

At the Mallow Sessions last week, Jeremiah Ryan, teacher of Sallibank National School, near Brondford, county Clare, obtained a decree for 27 1/2s against William Hume Franks, Esq., Carrig Park, Mallow, county Cork, on account of a distress made on plaintiff last September. A few days previous to the distress he was served with a notice to quit, which was carried into effect on the 25th March last by the landlord demanding and obtaining possession of the land held by Ryan since '72. The Chairman, R. D. Keane, 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 shillings, half a year's rent due to the defendant up to the 25th March, 1863.—Cur. Munster News.

THE SPRING WORK.—ARDEBERT.—The readers of the Chronicle will probably be so occupied with the latest intelligence of the sanguinary transactions of our Transatlantic friends, or the interesting news from gallant Poland, that Poland now 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 season. Potato stalks are fast 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 rushes on more rapidly than 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 ever, the poor people cannot obtain the earning 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 True Chronicle.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A WORKHOUSE.—Cashel, April 28.—About eight o'clock yesterday morning a female 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 her bed, admits she did so with a match, but will not assign any reason for committing the act. She has been remanded to be brought up at the petty sessions. She also tried to induce another girl to set fire to her bed at the same time; but she refused, and cautioned 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 murderers 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 Oussen 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 O'roua, it is stated, are determined to bring Matthew Dillane to trial at the next assizes, and profess to be quite confident of obtaining a conviction.—Cork Examiner.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Cork, April 25.—Yesterday very general regret was evinced in this city and county as it became known that Dr. James Unaicke had lost his life in the afternoon of the previous day while riding with a pack of hounds. 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 Rathcormey Harriers. It appears that a hare was started on the mountain to the rear of Ballyedmond, the estate of Captain Smith Barry, and the dogs were in full cry. Dr. Unaicke 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. Unaicke over his head. His 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. Unaicke lately 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.—Sunderland.

GREAT BRITAIN. LECTURE ON THE CATHOLIC RELIGION IN THE U. STATES AND CANADA, IN ST. WILFRID'S SCHOOLS, MANCHESTER.—On Monday last, Dr. Carpenter, Protestant gentleman, delivered a lecture in 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 afforded him to visit the Religious establishments both of men and women in hospitals and schools, that the Catholic religion alone made men what they would not be without it, by enabling them to make a self sacrifice for the benefit of their fellow-creatures, not to be witnessed in any other religious bodies. He recommended strongly the emigration of 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 pretensions that 'the Pilgrim Fathers' were the pioneers of civilisation on the American Continent. Long before that religious body was in existence the Jesuit Fathers had penetrated into that country, as

is evidenced by the French names of places, and had 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 intimated some time ago, a number of the members of this new Order of Roman Catholic Religious have arrived at Welburn, Lochee. 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. 33-35: "Stretch out thy hand to 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 poor, enlarging on the self-sacrifice and devotedness of the 'Little Sisters,' whose whole aim 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 denominations as well as Catholics. 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, clothe 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 party at Welburn 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 to provide accommodation in a short time for fifty poor and infirm people in their house at Welburn—say 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 use of the collection of broken victuals a principal mainstay of their institution. On Saturday the Lady Superior—Sister Emmanuel—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 Dundee making some purchases; and although they had not then begun to—yes, to beg—for their poor and unfortunate proteges, their hearts were cheered by the cordiality and kindness with which they were greeted. 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 Dundee, and as their object—the maintenance of the aged poor and infirm—is simply and solely of a character which commands 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 last week, one in the Sussex County Gaol, and two in the Leves House of Correction. One of the last mentioned, Manion by name, is generally believed to have been innocent of the grave offence of which he was convicted.

PAUPERISM.—Another monthly return for January has been issued by the Poor Law Board. At the close of that month the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England was 15,85 per cent. more than at the same period of 1862. The returns for the South of England were satisfactory; the increase was in the North. In all England it amounted to 149,067, and of that number 144,122 belonged to Lancashire and Cheshire.—Times.

THE WAR REMOVED.—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 sixpenny nail to the dockyard A 1, say, 'This means war.'—Cork Journal.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY.—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 reply 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 a 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, £373,699; the Resistance, £257,848; and the Defence, £252,898. The whole cost of the Warrior, before being ready for sea, is now known; it amounts to £377,973; the principal difference between the cost of the Warrior and that of the Black Prince being in the items of masts 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. Prebendary Freeman, Coadjutor Archdeacon of Exeter:—

My Dear Mr. Coadjutor Archdeacon of Exeter,—I have received your letter, accompanying an address to me from the clergy of your archdiocese, 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 prejudice matters which must be the subject of judicial consideration before our Archbishop. His Grace, as an appellate 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 spread alarm. His Grace will call to his aid, as assessors, some of his Comprovincial Bishops. I, indeed, from my age and infirmities (even if there were no other reason), cannot be of the number. But I nevertheless deem it my duty to adhere to a resolution of a meeting of the Bishops which I attended, to avoid any extra-judicial declaration on this unhappy subject. For it is manifestly much

better that we should be charged with want of sympathy with those we most highly esteem, than that we should do anything which may endanger 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 against him. I request you to announce this, my determination, to the Clergy of your Archdiocese, together with an assurance of my affectionate and warm attachment to them.

I am, my dear Sir, yours most faithfully,
H. EXETER.

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 York 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 submit it, with the fitting invocation:

GOD BLESS THE NOBLE GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK! Executive Department, May 15. I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening; but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed information, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to military custody, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offences against our 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 government, and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown; the safety of our persons, security of our property will be entirely dependent upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down.

Even now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk 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 danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decision of the administration upon these points. 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 starvation theory at the South:— As to there being anything like scarcity of food here, look at the idea. One planter will plough under two hundred acres of ungathered corn to plant cotton. 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 eaten them out, and the railways are kept busy transporting troops and munitions of war, leaving no time to attend to the carrying of provisions. It costs nothing hardly to march through this country; mules and horses in plenty, cattle in abundance, and equal to those that Joseph drew out 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 jail, was habeas corpus, and thus the 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 truce will deliver him into the lines of Gen. Rose.

MARK THE CONTRAST.—Wm. H. Seward, our Secretary of State, in a conversation with Lord Lyons, uttered 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 again and order the imprisonment of a citizen of New York; and no power on earth, except that of the President, can release them. Can the Queen 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 Crown. It may be frail; its roof 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. Critic.

FIGURES DO NOT LIE.—The Tribune says Lee's army at the time Hooker crossed it to give him battle only counted 50,000 men. The Times says Hooker's army at the same time numbered 150,300 men. It thus appears that with more than three times Lee's army Hooker was unable to whip him in the first fight, 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, Hooker's loss in killed and wounded, in the several battles, amounted to only from 17,000 to 18,000, which, with the prisoners captured by the enemy, numbering five or six thousand more, would make the total loss from 23,000 to 24,000.—New York Herald.

MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—This is the original toilet water so much extolled 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, Cuba 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 them.

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

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
AS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by

J. GILLIES.

G. E. OLEBK, Editor.

TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Single copies, price 5¢, can be had at this Office; Peck's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Peckup), No. 23, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Our latest European dates are per *Asa* to the 16th instant, but they contain nothing of any interest. A great battle betwixt the Russians and the insurgent Poles is reported, in which the victory was claimed 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 lost 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 and 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 hated 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 tyranny of the Yankee Jacobin party. The arrest of Vallandigham has opened the eyes of thousands, and convinced them of the necessity of 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. The *Crisis* a journal published in Ohio thus describe the state of public feeling:—

The eastern papers come loaded with denunciations of the arrest of Mr. Vallandigham. Our friends east 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. Earlier 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 Republicans—they pass no total strangers.

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 meta inquiry of "What has been done with Mr. Vallandigham?" and such like inquiries. Would to God that the authorities were fully sensible of the great blunders they have made; of the slumbering volcano underneath. Who counsels—who advises them? Surely not the men of sense—of 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 before 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 had 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 himself either strangely ignorant, or culpably regardless of the teachings of his Church.

Catholics, we insist, *qua* Catholics, have particular interests to defend, and have therefore particular duties to perform. They are bound, first and above all things, to seek the greater honor and glory of God in all their acts, whether public or private. They are not merely citizens, but they are Christians; and it is therefore their duty to

promote, as far as lies in their power, Christian 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 "man of substance;" that is to say a man possessed of an independent fortune, sufficient to render him indifferent to the pecuniary 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 pursuits—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 then, 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 pecuniary 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 actively mischievous. What we require above all things from our representatives is, that they be 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 dereliction of principle. The mere needy place-beggar may of course be expected to sell the interests of his constituents; the intellectually incompetent representative will bring ridicule upon them; but the immoral representative will, without fail inflict upon them, both loss, and disgrace, injury moral and material. What more humiliating or damaging to a Catholic community, can be conceived than 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 birth, or the accidents of fortune, such men might be—no matter how brilliant their talents, how serried their logic, or how keen their wit, these qualifications would show but as bright jewels in the swarthy Ethiope'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 representative, 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 honor, and moral integrity, a gentleman in short in the true sense of the word gentleman—we would without hesitation give our vote for the latter. Neither do we at all insist upon the matter of a candidate's nationality, for this seems to us irrelevant, or in other words as *burcombe*, and indeed as beneath the consideration of a rational being. If we can obtain candidates morally, intellectually, and materially competent to protect our interests—we should no more dream of enquiring into their national origins,

than into the colour of their hair. All that we should exact is this—that they be loyal British subjects.

We have constantly dined into our ears complaints of the dishonesty, the peculations, the *rouvage* and corruption of our legislators and statesmen; but these complaints when coming 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 corrupt tree, good fruit, and most directly does 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, high-minded and intelligent gentleman; and on the other hand, the corrupt, time-serving, and *rouvdy* 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 beneath—and 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 sanitary 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 he 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 of the Province.

It was a saying of the great Nelson that, in case of a signal being misunderstood in action, that Captain could not do wrong who should lay 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 nominee of Mr. George Brown, and the candidate favored by the Clear-Grit or Protestant Reform party of Upper Canada.

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 Canadian Minister who might desire 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 Minister whose opinions are well known, free to vote with the Lower Canadian section."

"The policy of the Government on the Separate School 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 of the new Ministry, and should seek to recom-

mend them to the confidence of the Upper Canadian constituencies. We cannot therefore but suspect that, either the *Globe* or *L'Ordre* is the victim of a mystification.

But accepting the statements of the latter as correct, what a strong light do they not throw upon the peculiar relations existing betwixt the two sections of the Province; how forcibly do they not demonstrate the incompatibility of the Legislative Union, with the British type of Constitutional and Responsible Government.

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 Government 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-Grit* 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. McDonald 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 it speaks of it in the following terms:—

"That would have been the death-knell of reformed representation for years to come."

On the whole therefore the *Globe* is satisfied with the McDonald-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 tantus 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'Ordre*, the paragraphs of his address to the electors of Montreal East, wherein he alludes to the two great questions of the day—that of Representation, and that of Education. M. Dorion says:—

"Upon several questions, of which the most important is that of representation, the experience of late years has demonstrated that it was impossible, because of the different opinions entertained in Upper and Lower Canada, to form a Ministry which should be unanimous; but as to myself, and as to all my colleagues of Lower Canada, we are united to oppose, *repoussez*, every proposition tending to redistribute representation according to population. The law passed by a great majority during the last Session on the subject of Separate Schools, and which places the Catholic minority of Upper Canada nearly on the same footing as that of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada 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 legislation 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. Dorion, but we should have been much better pleased had he in his Address declared his intention 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 may indeed appear to amount to the same thing; but if we look more closely into it, we shall find that it is by no means so precise as is the other formula for which we contend. For instance; in 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 ruinous to the Lower Province might be made without violation of the

letter of M. Dorion's Address. A pledge to support Equality of Representation would be therefore far more precise, and far more satisfactory to Lower Canada, than a pledge to oppose every proposition tending to redistribute "repartition" representation according to population. 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 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 McDonald-Dorion Cabinet on the Representation question. We copy from the *Ingersoll Chronicle* of Friday, 22nd ult.

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 abandonment of the just claims of Upper Canada. (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 sixty-five representatives, while Lower Canada 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 trust 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 Canadian members, in opposing and deriding 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 question—each member voting on the measure as he pleased. I 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 Canadian constituency at the present time.'"

According to Mr. Brown's version of the story, all that M. Dorion is pledged to, is, not to make Representation by Population a Cabinet question; and whilst every individual member of the Ministry is to be at liberty to vote on the 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. Dorion's explanations on the School Question, we have no fault to find; they are explicit, and satisfactory.

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 ever 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 impertinence to assume the tone of leaders of the Catholic people of Ireland, who are vile enough to encourage their countrymen to take service under Yankee colors. *Prob Pudor!* These are the men who bring disgrace upon the name of Catholic Ireland, and who, in so far as lies in their power, justify the worst taunts of the Church's worst enemies. 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 again draw the sword in their defence would be viler than any dog. Here are some particulars

of that treatment, which we clip from the last number of the New York Freeman:—

How Catholics 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 correspondent assures us cannot be discredited:—

After the Hartford and Albatross had passed port Hudson, the crew of the Hartford, Admiral Farragut's flagship, 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 graveyard. 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!" One of his officers remarked: "Good enough, for the damned scoundrels!"

Soldiers of a Massachusetts Regiment, aboard the same vessel, were meantime busying themselves at another poor little Catholic chapel at Shenale—a short distance away, also in charge of Father Mittlebron. In its neighborhood they intercepted the good priest, and demanded of him the horses he was driving. As he refused, they seized the horses, arrested 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 probably 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 Witness 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 PROPER 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 he 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 politico-social questions which are the subject of such keen controversy in Canada.

"The proper functions of Government," says the Witness of the 14th inst., "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 its Army and Navy; the second by means of its police and criminal tribunals. So far then the Witness and we are at one; and in a State constituted as 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 duties 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 repression of injuries. 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, the divergence betwixt us becomes at once ap-

parent. For instance, when the Witness argues that, if mechanics wish for an Institute, with library and reading room, their proper course is to "unite, and collect voluntary contributions from all classes of the community;" and that Government should contribute nothing thereto except the recognition of its corporate character—we are by no means inclined to contest either the soundness of our contemporary's principles, or their application. But when he comes to treat 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—"Do mechanics wish for an Institute, with its library and reading room?" &c.

"Let them unite for such an excellent purpose, collect voluntary contributions from all classes of the community, and erect under a general law of incorporation the necessary buildings, but let nothing be 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 reasoning 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 principle most inconsistently. He throws overboard, as insufficient, the Voluntary Principle, and invokes the aid of the Government, which he in the outset repudiates:—

"Is a College or Hospital, or Asylum, or House of Industry 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 maintenance."

But Government alone can "give the power of levying local rates," and we most certainly strongly 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.

CERTIFICATES.—The Globe gives Mr. J. A. McDonald 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:—

"Has Mr. John A. Macdonald, Mr. Cartier, or Mr. Galt, admitted since they went into opposition their past errors, or advocated a better policy? Has Mr. John A. Macdonald shown any willingness to support Representation by Population, or to defend the school system? Has he advocated retrenchment? Not at

all. Mr. Macdonald has been the chief opponent of Representation by Population, and the chief supporter of Separate Schools during the late Session. By the past we must judge him, when he does not even profess to have mended his ways. He has always opposed Representation by Population as a dangerous and revolutionary measure. He went before the electors of Kingston in 1861 with that declaration, and he maintains it now. There is nothing to hope from him or from his followers. Knowing well his position on this question, he was unanimously chosen by the present Opposition to be their leader, casting aside men equally able and much more in harmony with the people of Upper Canada on the Representation question than Mr. Macdonald. The significance 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 on 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 upon His Excellency the Governor General, to testify their respect to his high office, and their profound attachment and loyalty to the sovereign 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 Pre-historic Man. 2. Caxtoniana—Part XVI. 3. The Life of General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. 4. Italian Brigandage. 5. Ludwig Uhland. 6. My Investment in the Far West. 7. The Land-cape of Ancient Italy. 8. 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 I 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 Italians at all. This alone would explain the existence of Brigandage, just as the national hatred of the Spanish peasantry towards the French 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 Emmanuel, and the thrice loathed Piedmontese.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Belleville, May 20th, 1863.

Mr. Editor.—As you will perceive by one of the following resolutions, I am requested to transmit to you the annexed 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 Belleville was held in the vestry of St. Michael's Church, May 19th, for the purpose of devising means for the future support of the Aylward orphans, who up to this time have been almost solely dependent upon that good lady who took them in charge shortly after the incarceration of their unfortunate parents, and to whose praise too much cannot be said for her unbounded charity. The Rev. Dean Brennan being called to the chair, and M. O'Donnell appointed Secretary—

It was moved by Mr. W. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Peter Fahy, and resolved:—

"That, whereas, the three orphan children of Richard and Mary Aylward, who were unjustly executed in Belleville, on December 8th last, have been left amongst us entirely destitute of support, and thrown on the cold charity of the world, this meeting deem it expedient, that a subscription be entered into for their future maintenance and support; and that next Sunday, May 24th, be appointed to com-

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 he thinks best for the greater advantage of the orphans." Carried.

Moved by Mr. Jas. Meagher, and seconded by Mr. 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 salvation 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 us 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 maintenance of the orphans. Carried.

It was next moved, seconded, and resolved—

"That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Montreal True Witness, Toronto Freeman, Irish Canadian, Toronto Mirror, Quebec Vindicator, Montreal Le Minerve, Kingston Whig, and Ottawa 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'Donnell, 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 Tuesday 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 Clear 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 principles 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.

IMMIGRANTS.—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. Huntington that of Solicitor General East.

PAY OF THE GOVERNMENT CLERKS STOPPED!—Yesterday, the Government clerks, at Quebec, were startled by the announcement that they are to get no more pay till the supplies are granted. This is intended to produce the impression that the failure 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 consequence to the starving of the government clerks for three months; but it will fail 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 so necessary an expenditure as this. The clerks are asking themselves what is to be done under the circumstances, 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 gone to Montreal to consult Mr. Holt on the condition of the finances.—Leader.

AN EX-CANADIAN PREACHER UNEARTHED.—A bogus coin manufacturer has been unearthed in Fort Wayne, Ind. It was operated by Jonathan Lovering, an ex-preacher and teacher, formerly from Canada, where it is supposed, he sent the most of his money. At his residence the officers captured a full cooking apparatus, consisting of dies for half-dimes, quarters, halves and fifty-dollar gold-pieces, a crucible, a lot of metal and some spurious coins.—Ostego 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 cotton, and is sanguine that he will be successful in producing a very good article.—St. Catharines Journal.

EMIGRATION.—Up to the 10th inst., the number of passengers who have arrived at Quebec this season, amounts to 2165; 164 cabin and 2001 steerage. Of this number, 1678 arrived by steamers, and 588 by sailing vessels. The arrivals up to the same period last year were 171 cabin and 1354 steerage passengers; showing an increase the present year of 641. The nationalities are represented as follows:—English, 925; Irish, 1032; Scotch, 269; other nationalities, 40.—Quebec Gazette.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, May 26, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Middl. Ings, \$3 to \$3.25; Fine, \$4.12 to \$4.20; Super., No. 2, \$4.10 to \$4.20; Superfine, \$4.35 to \$4.40; Fancy, \$4.55 to \$4.65; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4.95; Superior Extra, \$5.15 to \$5.50; Bag Flour, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Oatmeal scarce and in demand; per brl of 200 lbs, about \$6.25. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 95c to 96c; 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 60c. Ashes per 112 lbs Pots, latest sales were at \$5.90, to \$5.92; Inferior, \$6.00; Peas, \$6.25 to \$6.30. Butter per lb, medium, 13c to 15c; fine, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2; choice, 14c to 15c. Eggs per doz, 8c to 9c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7 1/2 to 8c. Tallow per lb, 7 1/2 to 8c. Out Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c; Canned do, 7c to 9c; Bacon, 3c to 5c; Shoulders, 2c to 3c. Pork per brl, Old Meas \$11.00 to \$12; Thin Meas \$9.50 to \$10; Prime Meas \$9.00 to \$10, little offering; Prime, \$9 to \$10. New Meas, \$12.00 to \$12.50. Beef: Prime Meas, \$9.50 to \$10; Prime, unselectable.—Montreal Witness.

DEPARTURE OF THE 47TH REGT.—At an early hour on Tuesday morning this regiment left the College Barracks and proceeded to the Canal Basin, where they embarked on the steamers "Champion" and "Bonabee." They were accompanied to the steamers by the band of the 16th Regt. A large concourse of persons were present, the majority of whom were females, many of them in deep sorrow over the departure of the "bold sojour boys." As the "Champion" on which was the right wing and the Band of the 47th, left its mooring, the latter played the air "Home Sweet Home," and "Auld Lang Syne" she was followed soon after by the "Bonabee" 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 instance 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, who daily dinner consists of three pounds of tenderloin, one capon, a peck of vegetables, sauces, and side dishes, besides porter, brandy and cigars. He is dying for apoplexy. But, if you value your life, lungs and voice, use in moderation Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, for colds, coughs, sore throats, etc. 25 cents a box.

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

Birth, At Quebec on the 18th inst., the wife of the Hon. 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, Esq. 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, relict of the late James Quinn, aged 65 years, a native of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland. On the 22nd April, at Strabane, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, Mr. Hugh McGrosey, aged 68 years.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dowdville, Jas McConville, \$1; Grenville, Jas Milway, \$2; Alexandria, Archibald McKinnon \$8; Amherstburg, Mrs M J Buley, \$2; Mountain City, Colorado Territory, U S J D Gargain, \$1.25; Prescott, Alex. McCordic, \$2; Dalhousie Mills, Jas. O'Kavanagh, \$2; Belleville, R. Kennedy, \$1. Per A. Donnelly, Richmond, G. E.—Rev. Mr. Trahan, \$7; P. Reilly, \$4. Per E. Henry, London, C. W.—John Koor, \$2. Per J. Gillies—Quebec—R Roy, \$8.50; R G. Belleau, \$3; J. McIlroy, \$2.50; J. O'Leary, \$4.50; J. Ryan, \$2.50; J. Ellis, \$2.25; Hon. J. J. Taschereau \$5.50; O. McDonald \$2.50; A. D. D. \$3; R. Gamble \$2.50; Rev. Mr. Auvion, \$2.50; J. Bright, \$2.50; J. Maguire, Esq., \$2.50; R. W. Behan, \$2.50; J. Delaney \$4; T. Delaney, \$2.50; Rev. Mr. Lemoine, \$2.50; Stoneham, P. J. Partridge, \$7; Tingwick, P. Hubert, \$4; J. Archer, \$2.50.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held in the Society's New Hall, TOUQUIN'S BUILDINGS, Place D'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, 1st June. A full attendance is requested.

(By Order) J. H. DUGGAN, Assn. Sec.

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

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

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

All losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England. The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured. No charge for Policies or Transfers.

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 renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mistake.

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

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount. Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the premium. Next division of profits in 1865.

Stamps and policies not charged for. All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referee—W. E. SORR, M.D. H. L. ROUTH, Agent. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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 Broglie, 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. I do not see how this can be questioned. No one who held the absolute, inalienable right of a legitimate 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 invited men of different parties to take the oath, are disappointed that their invitation is not 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 Mouton. 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 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 Government. Such a designation is not merely an insult to the honorable men who possess at the same time the sympathies of the country and the confidence of the Government. The Administration warns those journals that it will repress with severity any such manoeuvres."

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 France County; he will present himself as a candidate for the Legislative Body in the electoral district of Besançon, the chief town of the department of the Doubs.

THE POLISH QUESTION.—The replies of Russia to the Government of England, France, and Austria were delivered to those Governments respectively on the 2nd instant. The Paris Pays, in reference to the note to France, says:—"Russia declares her good intentions toward Poland, and expresses a desire to satisfy the Powers within the limits prescribed by her own safety and dignity. The reply, on the whole, is of a pacific character."

The Patrie says:—"The reply of Russia expressed, in substance, ideas, &c., intentions on the part of the Emperor Alexander which correspond in every respect with those of the Emperor Napoleon. The means of applying them still remain to be discussed."

A Vienna despatch says the French Emperor has with his own hands drawn up a prospective rejoinder to the Russian reply, in which his Imperial Majesty lays stress upon the gravity of the situation. His proposed note is now in the hands of the Austrian Government, with an invitation to join in it.

The Paris correspondent of the Times suspects the Emperor is of opinion that Russia will do nothing unless England, France and Austria act in unity and put a great pressure upon her. She will do nothing if the act separates France; thinks the best results ought to follow from the united action which she so much desires, and that 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 himself, but if France be left alone to decide, which 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 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 afloat, with a crew of 38,250 men. It appears that there are at present 419,394 troops under arms, of whom 16,200 are in Rome; 19,500 in Cochinchina; 34,800 in Mexico; and further that her distant expeditions compel France to maintain 300 ships afloat, with a crew of 47,500 men.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—The Correspondent of the Standard says:

The amiable Major Fumel has just terminated his labours in Calabria, and in my retire from business with the pleasing souvenir of 250 murders in cold blood since last October. Fortunately for Piedmont the race is by no means extinct, and his successors seem to keep up the good old tradition to the best of their power, which is plenty. There are 31 new fustillations this week, according to the official report, and 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 hath it, touching the deeds of Sardinia in the wedding process now going on. Italy was to forge a word in 1859. Had it kept her faith and honor pure it might have been so, and every

true man would have bid "God speed." She hath trafficked with bribery and injustice, removed her neighbor's landmark, and poured out innocent and loyal blood as water, and the only form her steel seems likely to take is the chain and the dagger. Italian unity is already a fiction; for Venice is as much a missing cantle in the shield as Rome, and it is settled on all hands and especially in Downing-street, that Venetia is sacred. The old policy dear to Whiggery—bone of its bone, and consecrated by a thousand cheap and petty triumphs—of bullying little States and kotooing to large ones. The Republican party are fully alive to this inconsistency, and will never be satisfied with Rome; even if it were given them to-morrow an expedition to Venetia would be their first idea, and they would only efface one of the two holes they are fond of punching in each side of their felt hats to designate their two wants. They are very humble servants just now, to any statesman who is silly enough to hold out hopes of what he cannot give them—Rome as a capital; but they want Venice and Venetia, and are as insatiable as the gentleman who, being offered the British Islands for a park, asked for the Isle of Man as 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 realized; 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 paralysis Italy is suffering from results from this fact. Piedmont was only strong in the strength of destruction, and no power has ever shown such entire inaptitude for reorganization. Measure after measure is tried in Naples 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 added, the commission of brigandage, the secret police, the interception of letters. There is not a stupid or brutal measure popularly attributed to arbitrary governments Sardinia has not employed and failed in. Her Princes of the blood have been sent on missions of popularity and received with the most humiliating contempt and dislike. The finance is utterly past retrieval, save by a reduction of the enormous standing army necessary to maintain the conquest of Piedmont, and the disinfection to her rule is now universal in the southern and central provinces. Sicily is in a state of disorder that beggars all description. People living in Palermo dare not go outside the walls, such is the insecurity. Law does not exist, the prisons overflow, fustillations are daily, and the Piedmontese, both there and in the Calabrias and in La Puglia, cannot leave their garrisons save in large bodies, and even then we cut up. The movement is strongest and thickest at the 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 to, and has loudly expressed his disgust at the task of butchery and repression that has been forced on him. It is stated on very good authority that Victor Emmanuel is much of the same way of thinking, and is only restrained from more energetic measures by his Ministers and English emissaries.

Mr. Bishop is now removed to the castle of Alessandria with MM. de Christen and Garraetolo. That a considerable amelioration has taken place in their treatment is no reason that the respective governments of England and France should longer retard an urgent claim for justice and reparation in both cases. As Mr. Bishop's imprisonment has now lasted a full year, and the two other gentlemen nearly two, and in their case with the aggravation of every sort of cruelty, justice has surely been satisfied for offences never proved to have been committed. If they arrived two years since at the same conclusion that Ricciardi, Roti, Neotera, and Ferrari have come to—namely, that Piedmontese rule is a tyranny and no blessing to Naples (for it was that conviction, and no over act, they have been punished for) the crime has certainly been doubly expiated, and it would be a simple act of decency and justice to accede to the reclamations we are officially informed have been made from Paris on the matter. The discussion of the affair in the Senate will take place very shortly, and it is said M. Billault will produce the resolutions which were passed between the Comtes and the Duke of Turin in the most magnificent light. The Standard announces this in the issue of the 2nd of April.

The first appearance of the Abbe Passaglia as a member of a revolutionary Parliament can be nothing so degrading to those acquainted with the noble resolution from which he has fallen. His presence will revolve from the stern restraints put upon it by the wonderful Order of the Holy Spirit, and we now see the infant, thrust out of his Father's house, planting his blind footsteps on the arid, treeless desert of Rationalism. Bewildering himself with subtle distinctions, he has actually come to regard himself out of communication, even the Pope, that the temporal power of the Pope is compulsory, and that an excommunicatio issued in its defence was null and void.

This once sound theologian and good man makes a completed drivell as was ever practised by a Protestant. "As soon, however," he is reported to have said, "as the Church descends to temporal matters—when she says, 'This is my land, these people are my patrimony, my property,' then it is no longer the Church, it is the Pope. The Church is false to her mission, false to her rights." That is, 1. the Abbe Passaglia, know better than Pope, Divines, Religious, Councils, than the Church herself. If the Church is false to her mission, Abbe, what is left? You need not 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 never was an Ark at all; and every individual of present and future generations of mankind must, like those of the past, be drawn down in turn by the ever-mounting deluge into its vast and indiscriminating destruction. Neither can we commend the Abbe's own example to the erring Church. Facilis descensus Avernus. A Priest and a Religious seems to have made a considerable descent to temporal matters in taking his place amongst the Bixios and Gattungas, and other chosen vessels of Revolutionism in the councils of the saintly Victor Emmanuel.—Weekly Register.

Don Passaglia, who deems that the Pope, as being an ecclesiastic, has no business to meddle with temporal power, is meanwhile engaged, though himself a priest, in temporal law-making at Turin 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 Government, which rules over the greater part of Italy, to compel all ecclesiastical students and candidates for holy orders to spend some years in the Stato Collegio; and to compel the Bishops to pay an indemnity to all priests they suspend, a divinis, or political motives. This he calls, "A free Church, and a free State."

In 1856 the Brothers of the Christian Schools were expelled from the direction of the municipal schools of Turin; but they had been immediately enabled by the pecuniary aid of the faithful Catholics of that city to set up at once a college. Now, a most foul calumny has been invented against the Brother Director of that College, Brother Theoyer (who has been for years at the head of the Turin schools, uni-

versally respected and beloved) and under the pretext of that lying accusation, Brother Theoyer is ordered to be arrested and his college dissolved, on the 22nd of April last. Brother Theoyer was absent from Turin by a mere chance, when forty gendarmes were sent to surround his college of San Peditivo to arrest him, and immediately the foul press of Turin has spread the report that he had fled.

Many of our readers are doubtless aware that there are several persons awaiting their trial in Rome; accused of plotting and conspiring against the existing order of things and the sovereign authority in that city; amongst these are persons named Venanzi, Fausti, Barberini, &c. The prosecution of the charges against Venanzi has incidentally discovered the greater part of the evidence in possession of the authorities of the crimes and plots contrived by Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers for the overthrow of the Government of the Holy Father. The Judge before whom Venanzi's case had come, had ordered a separation in the Carceri nuove, where these men are confined, of prisoners accused of crimes of that nature, from the ordinary prisoners. On Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., it was found that, of the nine volumes containing the papers and documents of evidence against these miserable criminals, four had been stolen and taken off by means of skeleton keys. The person suspected is an under-gardener named Petronari, who, two days before, had spent several hours in Fausti's room, applying leeches for some indisposition, real or assumed. The man has an unlimited command of money outside the walls of his prison, and he apparently availed himself 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 robbery 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 unhappily too well versed in secret society tactics not to know well enough beforehand what use they would have made of the infidel. The revolutionary press, including the Turin correspondent of the Times, would have announced that the Roman Government 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 facts which, to a great extent, make up the history of these days.

The Roman correspondent of the Monde writes as follows, on the 22nd of April:—"The Osservatore Romano has published a very sharp article, entitled 'The theft of the Venanzi trial papers.' Many commentaries are made on the boldness of its language, which goes out very far from the reserve within which the Roman press is kept in everything relating to judicial matters. Petronari, the thief who stole the official journals of Piedmont call the bearer of the documents of the Venanzi and Fausti trial, had written from Ricci a letter which has been intercepted, and which states that if he has stolen the papers, he did not take them away from Rome. He said that an Englishman took them to Naples. What would seem strange—if Piedmontese treasonable acts had not become proverbial—the Sardinian Consul in Rome, Signor Teccio, knew of the theft when it was hardly completed, and warned Turin of it. Perquisitions made in the houses of Silvestrelli, the lawyer Ricci, and Mannoisi, had brought to light little 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 news-mongers, the Pontifical gendarmes have taken, among Silvestrelli's papers, letters of Mr. Otto Russell, a file of the Nazionale, 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 suspicion with regard to its writer, and immediately brought about the seizure of very compromising correspondence, coming from the German and Italian Seculars. Ricci had a great many friends who still ardently believe in his guilt. As for Mannoisi, he has been consigned to the tribunal which judges of outrages against faith and morals. The Government intends to give unwelcome publicity to the trial of Venanzi, Fausti and Co. The abominable machinations of the secret societies may thus be fully appreciated, as well as their danger, crimes, excesses of every kind, and the perfidy of their designs. The party-of-action men are very busy, and an attack on the part of some Garibaldians on the Papal territory at Caprazzo is spoken of. It is reported that His Holiness is about to call from Turin, Cardinal De Angelis, the exiled Archbishop of Ferris, to entrust him with the office of Secretary of Briefs, become vacant by the death of Cardinal Barberini.

La France says:—"The Pontifical Finance department is provided for to the end of 1864. It is known that from a praiseworthy scrupulousity the Pontifical Government pays the interest of the public debt of the whole of its provinces, although it has been despoiled of the greater part of them; as also the salary of the officials of those provinces who 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, has gone to Rome to throw himself at the feet 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 unfortunate Prelate, but we prefer to pass them over in silence, begging of God to have mercy on him. The Holy Father assigned to the penitent a monastery where he can expiate his errors previously to being admitted to reconciliation.—Armonia.

The Correspondence 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. He is only less culpable and less loaded with the horrible crimes for which history and God have terrible judgments. The Fillinuster, with a red shirt, says that the Pope is the 'ulcer' of Italy; the impudent Octogennarian cries out at table that the Pope is the 'incubus' of Italy. Thus they are both riveted to the same chair, and serve the same master. This makes us hope for a more complete vengeance."

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—From Naples the news knows no alteration. It is one unvarying chronicle of conspiracies 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 Melfi on the 17, two peasants, Angelo Parisi and Paolo Samone, 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-Baudin, whose conduct in M. de Christen's affair and his known Italian sympathies, appear to have given great offence in high quarters, and to have hastened his recall to France. The arrival of the Queen of Naples has done everything to rouse the flagging energy of even the lukewarm 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 taken place for some months. It is only the terrible system of repression that prevents a general rising. The movement comes from the people, and asks for leadership, recognition and the King's name as the only condition of suc-

cess. It is this which is needed, and the absence of his Majesty from all cooperation with the Pope, is the main cause of previous failures.—Nothing is a stranger 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 tyranny 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, ça ne me va pas les chasser pour que Victor 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 Anagni, Nerioli, and Capranza, 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 bear on it without result—the French cordon along the frontier, the countless posts of Sardinia in the provinces of the Regno, the calculations 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," nothing less than an entire clearance of all syndics, 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 dangers it is difficult to conjecture, for there is slender margin, but doubtless Petronelli or some of his colleagues might suggest the last exceptional straw that is to break the back of the Neapolitan camp—a much enduring animal no doubt, but one that can be dangerous, and is already showing unpleasant tendencies to relieve himself of his burden. How long this present state of things is to last 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 fierce combat is now raging in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. On the one hand, we have the anti-Christian Ministry and its supporters; on the other, the champions of the Church 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 sacred and legal rights of so many pious benefactors to the truly Catholic University of Louvain, will be to warn the Belgian people of the dangers which threaten them, if this unjust and anti-Catholic measure should be adopted, and awaken them to a sense of their duty at the approaching elections. The discussion of this impious Bill by which it is proposed to place all the pious 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 Catholic and conservative in the country, to scheme and carry 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 attack 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 incurred 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 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 pleased, 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 Budget.

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 apprehensions 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 Europe 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 rebellion 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.

POLAND.

CRACOW, April 25.—The principal official paper of Lithuania has just republished the notorious speech pronounced by the Emperor Nicholas at Warsaw in 1855, on receiving—or rather on refusing to receive—an address which the municipal authorities desired to present to him. The most remarkable passage in this revolting production is as follows:—

"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 ostade 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 that the Warsaw had been brought up again, I naturally imagined that some journal carried on by Poles,

in the interest of the Polish cause, had printed it, and wondered that the Censor had allowed it to appear, for it certainly would, have been to the advantage 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 an unscrupulous as Bata-Khan or Tamergane, 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 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 inhabitants 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, "Arrive, arrive!" in such a tone that the crowd was silenced, and did not afterwards attempt to interrupt his progress. But the day afterwards Law's coachman, driving an empty carriage, was exposed to the menaces of the populace. He remembered the magic spell which had saved his master, and elevated forth in his turn, "Arrive, arrive!" But the mere formula did not protect him. On the contrary, the mob had insulted him from his seat and destroyed him. General Berg, or whoever rules in Russian Poland just now, is to the Nicholas of 1855 very much what Law's coachman was to Law, and the fate of that Polish servant ought to be a warning to him.

In the meanwhile the Lithuanian insurrection is spreading day by day. Our latest news from Lithuania is derived not only from private letters, but from travellers who have come here for the express purpose of keeping the Cracow 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, or 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 Kajsiewicz is a distinguished Polish Priest, Superior of the "Fathers of the Resurrection," and resides at Rome; 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 patriotism 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 allowed the writer's real meaning, and inserting only those parts which (being written before 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 tyranny under which Poland has so long groined, has been driven in order to obtain some appearance of support from respectable quarters. Father Kajsiewicz has felt it his duty to clear himself, and has published a letter explaining the fraud which has been practised on him and declaring 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 circumstances since he wrote the letter. When he wrote, the "Central Committee" consisted of Revolutionists; "it now contains many moderate men, and its nature is wholly changed." He had been accused of having condemned the insurrection. After saying that he is ashamed to answer such charges, he 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 hast to be 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 ardour. I commend thee to that God of justice and bounty, and as I am his minister, I bless thee with my whole heart this day and ever. And now hear one word more which I address thee. Cleave close to those holy things to which thou hast already so happily proved thine attachment—to God, to the Church, and to the Faith. In any excess of thy heart there lurk any of those shadows or agitations inseparable from human things, 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, thine approved and faithful counsellors. 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. Ah, my nation, I have no fear. The Faith, the Church, and God will, in return, be with thee. Having them, thou 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."

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 Hissett, 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 Sarsaparilla. 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 almost 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 ulcers and eruptive disorders Bristol's Sarsaparilla is an immediate and certain cure. Sold by all leading druggists.

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

STRENGTH FOR THE EXHAUSTED.—Thousands die as it were, inch by inch, of bodily weakness; for debility will kill as certainly, though not so quickly, as a raging fever. 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 given by science to man, from the institution of the art of healing to the present hour, not one has wrought such wonders in the way of restoration as Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters. This is indeed the tonic of tonics. As a re-vitalizing, strength-supporting, life-prolonging agent, the like of it is not to be found in the catalogue of medicines. Among the various articles used to arouse the dormant powers of nature, it stands alone—a great awakener of the paralyzed physique. It not only awakens the physical powers from a state of collapse and inaction, but it imparts permanent vigor to the muscular and nervous systems—reinforcing, as it were, both the stronghold and the outworks of vitality. The aged, the decrepit, the nervous, the broken-down of both sexes, are recommended to try it. They will assuredly find it a present help in time of trouble.

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

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY.

MADEMOISELLE LACOMBE AND MISS CLARKE WILL BE REMOVED, ON THE FIRST OF MAY, from No. 8 VITRE STREET, to No. 12 SANGUINET STREET, near Craig Street. April 6, 1863.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT, NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, 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 occupations 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. IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue. V. Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution. VI. There will be a course of religious instruction suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils. VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit. VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE. 1st Year—Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic. 2nd Year—Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy. 3rd Year—Method, Greek Grammar, English and French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Calligraphy. 4th Year—Latin Versification, Greek, French, and English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra. 5th Year—Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Medieval History, Natural History, Geometry. 6th Year—Rhetoric, Elocution, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geometry, Astronomy. 7th Year—Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry. IX. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75. The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessities, books included. 4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$3 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstead and palliases. 6th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medicines are of course extra charges. 8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music \$1.50 per month. 9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the Infirmary. 10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in marketable money. JOS. REZE, President.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN (M.A.) desires to give private lessons to young Gentlemen or Ladies in any of the following branches: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, the English and French languages and Literature. He would also form classes to meet at his house. He is permitted to refer to Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; Very Rev. M. Granet, Superior of St. Sulpice, to the Rev. Mr. Campion at St. James' Church, and the Rev. Mr. Bakewell at St. Patrick's. For further particulars, address R. A. Bakewell 2644 St. Catherine Street, or box 872 Post Office. Montreal, May 17.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOU-PIN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock. Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE. (By order), J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Sec. Secretary. Montreal, 19th May, 1863.



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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

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

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Lyman, Clark & Co., Montreal.

SADLER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY, THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Sprezza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jan. 18mo, half-bound, 38 cents; cloth, 50 cents. We have made arrangements with the author to publish this book in future. This Edition is very much enlarged from the first, and being now complete, will supply a want long felt in our Catholic Schools. * * * This is the only Catholic work of the kind published in the United States.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION, Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED. Publishers' Advertisement: For years and years we have been asked for a large print Prayer Book, and for one reason or another we delayed getting up one until the present time. We desired to make it, when made, the most complete and the most elegant Prayer Book published either in Europe or America, and we think we have succeeded.

The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows: I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholics, in a very large type. II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved expressly for this book. III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, together with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other Prayer Book. IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cuts. It is printed on fine paper, from electrotypes plates, making it altogether the handsomest Prayer Book published.

Table listing prices for various books and editions, including '18mo. of nearly 900 pages' and 'Royal Mail Line of Steamers'.

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

Publishers' Notice. In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it will be to enumerate some of its advantages: I. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal. II. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week, which will save the purchase of a special book for that service. III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holidays, which is not to be found in any Missal published. IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-half. V. It is purposely printed on this paper, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

Table listing prices for various editions of the Mass Book, including '18mo. cloth', 'roan, plain', 'embossed, gilt', etc.

FINE EDITION OF THE MASS BOOK, Printed on super extra paper, with fine steel engravings. Embossed, gilt edges \$1 60, roan, plain 1 25, Morocco extra, Gilt edges 1 50, gilt edges 2 00, clasp 2 50, beveled 2 50, clasp 3 00.

The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published.

MRS. SADLER'S NEW STORY, OLD AND NEW; TASTE VERSUS FASHION.

BY MRS. J. SADLER, Author of "The Confederate Chiefsains," "New Lights," "Dessy O'Conway," "Elihu Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c. 16mo, 480 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth gilt, \$1 50; with a Portrait of the Author.

A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862, BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

12mo, cloth \$1. SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861, cloth, 75c. The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 19 cents.

Now Ready, A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, \$1. This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his life of our National Saint, he has turned his studies to some account.

About 1st April, A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or Morocco, \$3. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo, cloth, 50 cents.

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

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

Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

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

MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY.

THE Subscriber, having effected an arrangement with MRS. MACKAY, will undertake the printing and publishing of her Directory. No effort will be spared to make it as correct and as useful as possible. Agents will begin to take the Names, &c., of the Citizens on the 4th of May, and the Directory will be issued early in June. JOHN LOVELL. Montreal, 16th April, 1863. 3c.

HAMS.

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CANVASSED CINCINNATI HAMS, FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863. 3m.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP PORK, FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863. 3m.

SEWING MACHINES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES. U. W. WILLIAMS & CO. Unequalled Double Thread Family Sewing Machines. Prices Ranging Upward from Twenty-Five Dollars.

BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street. A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada. Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, April 1, 1863. 3m.

RICHIELEU COMPANY'S DAILY

Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers BETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate Ports.

FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the RICHIELEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows: STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. P. E. CORRE, Will leave the Quebec Steamboat Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desiring of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. P. E. CORRE, Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. JOS. DEVAL, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Muskegoe, Riviere du Loup (en haut), Yamachiche and Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M. STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. GUS. DAVENY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavallie, L'Assomption, and returning, leaving Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock. STEAMER CHAMBLAY, Capt. FRS. LAMORELLE, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contract, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Batiscan, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M. STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Verones, St. Paul l'Emite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M. STEAMER DETOILE, Capt. P. E. MALBIOT, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, May 7, 1863.

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

M. BERGIN, TAILOR.

No. 79, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

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

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street. "GOLDS," or any other system fitted up, if required. PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen. THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street. May 1.

AMALGAM BELLS.

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which may be mentioned, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 12 1/2 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular. PRATT, ROBINSON & CO., Late M. C. CHADWICK & CO., No. 159 William Street New York.

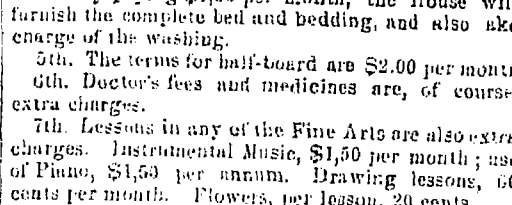
ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

The Course of Study comprises: Religious Instruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern, Geography, Book-keeping, the Elements of Astronomy, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting and Drawing, &c., &c. Besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, all kinds of crochet work, netting, artificial flowers, &c., &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. COSTUME. For Summer—Dark blue dress, with cape of the same material; a straw hat, trimmed with white ribbon; a white dress, with large cape. For Winter—A black or dark blue mantle; a black bonnet, trimmed the same as its mantle.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are, per month, \$5.50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1.50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month. 6th. Doctors' fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1.50 per month; use of Piano, \$1.50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per season, 20 cents. 8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 9th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the illness of the children. 13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a steel basin and ewer, a comb, a table fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand, Aug. 28.

DAY SCHOOL, Corner of McCord and William Streets.

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



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 18th of MAY TRAINS will run as follows: FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. EASTERN TRAINS. Mail Train for Quebec, at 3.30 P.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) at 5.00 P.M. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all Intermediate Station, at 8.30 A.M. WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 7.30 A.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and all Intermediate Stations, at 9.50 A.M. Night Express Train for Toronto, Detroit, and the West, at 10.00 P.M. TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: From Portland, Island Pond and Way Stations, at 7.30 A.M. From Toronto and Way Stations, at 9.00 A.M. From Acton and Way Stations, at 9.30 A.M. From Island Pond do do, at 2.00 P.M. From Kingston do do, at 7.45 P.M. From Quebec and Richmond do, at 10.00 P.M. From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa City, at 10.20 P.M. O. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, May 18, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Agents for the True Witness in various locations including Adala, Alexandria, Allumette Island, and others.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

Advertisement for L. Devany, Auctioneer, mentioning a building for sale and general auction services.

Advertisement for L. Devany, Auctioneer, mentioning weekly sales and general household furniture.

Advertisement for L. Devany, Auctioneer, mentioning sales on Tuesday and Saturday mornings.

Advertisement for L. Devany, Auctioneer, mentioning sales on Thursdays.

Advertisement for L. Devany, Auctioneer, mentioning sales of dry goods, hardware, and groceries.

Advertisement for L. Devany, Auctioneer, mentioning sales of cash at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

Advertisement for Bull's Sarsaparilla, describing its benefits for various ailments and its status as a permanent cure.

Advertisement for Bull's Sarsaparilla, mentioning the manufacturer J. A. Harte and the location of the drug hall.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Advertisement for British America Assurance Company, established 30 years, with details on rates and services.

Advertisement for West Troy Bell Foundry, established in 1820, offering various bell services.

Advertisement for H. Brennan & Co., Boot and Shoe Maker, located at No. 1 Victoria Buildings.

Advertisement for Relief in Ten Minutes, featuring Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.

Advertisement for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, describing their effectiveness for various respiratory ailments.

Advertisement for Relief in Ten Minutes, featuring Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, with a list of ailments treated.

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M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS.

Advertisement for M. Kearney & Brothers, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, Tin-Smiths, etc.

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M. O'GORMAN, BOAT BUILDER.

Advertisement for M. O'Gorman, Boat Builder, offering various boat services.

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PURE NATIVE WINES.

Advertisement for Pure Native Wines, offering various wine products.

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