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THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J SADLIER.

Mes. Esmond was slow in recovering from her swoon, and even when consciousness did return, strength was sadly wanting. Mind and body were prostrated, as if by some violent shock, and when her attendants proposed to her to retire to her chamber for a little while, she passively consented, whereupon two of them supported her up the stairs. They could not induce her, however, to be down; throwing herself on her knees beside her bed she bowed her head upon it in silent prayer, and so remained till the girls fearing that she had fainted again, gently touched her arm. She looked up with a wintry smile on her pale features.

Never lear, Peggy, I'm not dead !" The words came out, as it were, with a spasmodic effort, and a dreary emphasis on the pronoun 1. Oh | girls, let us pray, let us all pray together.

And they did pray, the girls awed by the strange composure—the unnatural calmness of their mistress, at a moment when they could hardly restrain themselves from rushing out to tom the search which they felt was going on.

Half an hour might have passed thus, whea the door-bell rang. Mrs. Esmond started to her feet gasping for breath-strove to speak, but mable to utter a word pointed to the door. The guls understood her-one of them brried down stairs, but did not return. Strange sounds were heard in the hall, as if of heavy feet shutfling along, and whispering voices, and stiffed grouns and sobs. State Mrs. Esmond mored not, though the fletting color on her cheek, and the fearful intensity with which her eyes rested on the door, showed the awful struggle between fear and hope that was going on within.

Magam, dear,2 said the remaining servant. what can it be, at all? - will I go and see?

· Go ? The word escaped from between the firmly compressed hips, as though the speaker were scarcely conscious of its import. The girl darted off like a lap-wing, and she had hardly time to descend the states, when a piercing scream echoed through the carridor . Ha! that's Nora's voice! I knew it, said Mrs. E mond to herself; 'my God! I knew it!' and she

When she again opened her eyes on surrounding objects, all the women servants of the household were around her, engaged in various efforts for her recovery, one slapping the palms of her hands, another batting her temples, whilst a third had her almost choked, holding hurnt feathers under her nose. Her first look of wild inquiry was an-wered with a chorus of sorrowful ejiculations that confirmed her worst fears. It was but the work of a moment to spring out of bed, and dash the officious attendants to one side

Where is Harry?' cried the half crazed wife : 'where is my husband !--dead or alive, let me see him.

No one spoke, but on the instant came from the adjoining room the most sorrowful death-cry that ever thrilled inourner's heart. Guided by the sound, Mrs. Esmond flew to the door, which was closed-but paused before she attempted to open it, her face like that of a sheeted cornec. and the cold dew oczing from her pathid brow.

Ma'am, dear, don't go in,' whispered one from

behind; ' for God's sake, dont."

A scornful laugh was the answer, the door was flung open, and Mrs. E-mond stood in the presence of her husband, but not as she parted from him some hou's before. Dead and cold he lay, in the clothes he had worn all day, the blood slowly tricking from a bullet wound in his temple, showing all too plainly the manner in which he had met his death. At the foot foot of the bed sat mad Mabel, chanting her song of woe, and rocking her body to and fro, in dismal accordance with the wild strain she sang so piteously. Muligan and two or three other men who were in the room drew back as the door opened; they need not have done so, for their presence was unheeded by her whose soul was that moment crushed, as by an avalanche.

Mrs. Esmand stood beside the bed, looking down on the heap of clay that was her husband, but no sigh no sound escaped her. Every faevery feature, as it were, petrified. Her silence | brace yourself up, that we may at least do what at such a moment was something wholly inexplicable to the sample hearts around, and the stony rigidity of her living features was more awful to their eyes even then the ghastly presence of aroused the unhappy lady. Turning round with death. People held their breath as though fear- a ghastly-smile on her parted lips said: ful of disturbing a silence that yet was terrible bed—from that her eyes wandered to the strange—hand of welcome, any more—look here; and O'Grady's voice faltered as he thus spoke; 187

began to pat her cheek with her cold hand, saying at the same time in a tone of tender

ATHOLIC

'Cry, now-why don't you cry ? Poor thing . poor thing.

As if Mabel's voice had broken the mighty spell that kept her senses in thrall, Mrs. Esmond started into sudden life, threw up her arms wildly, and uttered a scream so piercing, so full of anguish, that it rang in the ears of those who heard it for many a long day after. Disengaging herself from Madel's encircling arm, she threw herselt on the body of her husband and wildly called upon his name, kissing his cold lips again and again as though hoping to restore their warmth. In vain, in vain. Then she laid her hand on his heart, but no - no - all was still - still as death could make it. Yet she could not, would not, helieve that death was there. How could she realize it to herself that the stark form before her was that of her young husband, who had left her but a few short hours before in all the buoyancy of youth, and health, and happiness? Harry dead! Harry Esmond dead!-no-no-no-n could not be -it must be a dream, a horrible

Turning for the first time, with her hand still on Esmond's heart, her eye ran round the room till it rested on the blank, terror-stricken face of Mulligan. In low cautious tones, as if fearing to awaken the sleeper, she said with frightful calinness:

'Mulligan !-he is not dead - he cannot be dead-go directly for Dr. O'Grady and Dr. Hen-

"They'll be here presently, ma'am,' said the poor fellow, trying hard to keep in the tears that were choking his utterance; 'there's two messengers gone for them before we-we-brought

the poor master home.' Again Mrs. E-mond bent down and touched the lips of her beloved, and laid her trembling hand on his heart-then took up the hand that hung down over the bedside and felt for a pulse -when all this was done, the last spark of hope seemed to die out in her heart-with the stiff cold hand pressed to her bosom, she turned again to Muligan, and cried in a tone of heart-piercing

Oh, Mulligan! Mulligan! who had the heart to kill him?

This was the signal for a general outburst of lamentation; the grief and pity so long restrained now broke out in tears and sobs.

'Ay, you may well cry,' said Mrs. E-mond; you have all lost a good friend. But oh, Harry, Harry - what is any one's loss to mine?' And, starting to her feet, she wrung her bands in anguish. No tear escaped her burning eye hils, and she felt as though her brain were all on fire. Mulligan,' cried she again, with a wildness that afarmed every one, . Mulligan, I asked you before whose work is this? Where did you had your waster?'

· Och, God pity me that has to tell it,' said Mulligan, 'sare we found him'-here a burst of tears interrupted the sad tale-' sure we found him lyin' on the road side about half-way between here and the Lodge. As for them that done the deed-well, God knows-God knows!

'It's little matter to me,' said Mrs. E-mond drearily, as she wiped away with her handerchief the blood that disfigured poor Harry's dead face -that face late so comely and so cheering .-A time will come for all that - now it is enough for me to know that I am a widow-and my children orphans this dismal night-that I have lost the dearest and nest of husbands-and my children the best of lathers-oh Harry, Harry, is that you that lies there so stiff and cold?-you that gave life and light to all around youoli no, no, it cannot be you,' and raising his head on her arm, she looked with piteous earnestness on his face. Alas! ves, it is Harry E-mondit is my husband, but you cannot be dead, Harry -oh no, you can ot be dead-speak to me, Harry-oh, in mercy, speak to me-or I cannot -cannot live.

'You must get her away-at once,' said Dr. O'Grady, who with Dr. Hennessy just then appeared at the door, both panting with excite- eyes on Mulligan. There was a ment, and pale with horror. Oh, Maurice, his eyes, no less than in his words. what a sight!' he whispered to his friend, ' poor, poor Harry. I fear there is little chance of our culty of her being seemed paralyzed, every limb, doing any good-but come now; be a man, and

we can. The servants were all in motion in an instant. and the sound of the doctor's familiar voice

'Come in-come in-you'll not disturb him. to all, Looks of pity were exchanged, and ges- O Dr. O'Grady-Dr. Heunessy-look what they tures of horror, but not a word spoken. Even have done to poor Harry—he never met you help us all this night. May the Mother of Sor-Mabel had ceased her wailing and sat looking without a friendly smile, and a kind word-but rows comfort his poor wile, and protect his poor libere ! very enthestly at the motionless figure on the he'll never smile again he'll never reach the orphan.

rose solily from her seat, glided like a spirit to only an occasional drop of blood now obzed times that he said to his brother doctor: her side, and, throwing her arm round her neck, thick and dark, she fell fainting og the body of her busband.

· It is just as well,' said the elder practitioner; now take her to her own room as gently as you can, and lay her on the hed."

. It was no easy task to unwind her arms from around the body, but it was at length done, and the doctors proceeded to discharge their melaucholy duty, having first cleared the room of all except Mulligan.

A very few moments served to convince the doctors that Harry Esmond was, indeed, no

'That bullet did its work well,' said Hennessy, as the two stood beside the bed looking mournfully down on the dead. 'The Lord have mercy on your soul, Harry Esmond. I didn't think that you had an enemy on earth. Merciful Heaven, O'Grady, who could have done such a

" Mulligan,' said Dr. O'Grady, turning to that faithful servant, they tell me you found him. Wisha, then, I did, sir; ochone! ochone! I did P

" Where? and how?"

Mulligan described the place exactly, and the position in which he found the body.

"And was there no trace of the murderer?-Is there no clue to guide us-I mean the lawin bringing the wretch to justice?"

Mulugan was silent, but the next moment he said, musingly, as if to hunself- How did he come to leave the roan behind, I wondher ?'

What's that you say, Mulligan P said Hennessy vuickly; 'was it not his own horse he

"Well that's what I'm not able to tell you sir; but I know it was one of ould Mr. E-mond's horses-the steel grey-that gallopped up to our stable this night without a rider-and it was our own road mare that the mosther took with

Hennessy and O'Grady looked into each other's eyes, as if each sought to read the other's

'Has Uncle Harry been sent for?' asked O'-Grady.

' No, sir.'

Send Pierce off immediately, then."

Pierce, sir ! is it Pierce?' and Mulligan began to rub his elbow.

'Yes, Pierce! you cannot go-you are wanted here, as the oldest servant of the family."

Well, but, doction dear! I cau't send Pierce, for Pierce isn't in, or hasn't been since haif-past four or five."

There was something in the tone of these words that made the gentlemen start, and look | Hurry Esmond." fixedly at the groom. Multigan's eyes sank consciously beneath their gaze. All at once, Dr. O'Grady's hand fell heavily on his shoulder.

"Mulligan! there is something on your mind that you do not care to tell. But you need not lear to tell us, for you will have to tell all in a Court of Justice, and that before long. Tell me now, had this man Pierce any grudge against Mr. Esmond ?'

'Not against my master, sir! Oh Lord no. sir, I'd take my oath he hadn't. There was no one had any grudge against him-vo, vo, how

could they ?3 'And yet they shot him,' said Hennessy with stern emphasis; they have killed one of the best landfords in Tipperary -one of the best friends the poor had-after that, who can ever say a word in their behalf? My poor, poor Harry! I thought you could travel the county over by night or day, without any one touching a hair of your head-and to think that others who did oppress the poor are alive and well, and you lying there-dead-shot down like a dog in the flower of your youth-my noble, generous, wholesouled Harry-you that always stood their friend when they most needed one."

Well, gentlemen,' said Mulligan, wiping away his tears with the sleeve of his jacket, 'it does look very bad-very, very bad et this present time-and if any one done that deed a purpose -I mane if they knew who was in it-1'd disown Tipperary for ever and a day -----

Both gentleman turned at this and fixed their eyes on Multigan. There was a deep meaning

'So you think, Mulligan,' said O'Grady slowly and thoughtfulry, that there might have been a mistake - a fatal mistake, if so?'

"I'll lay my life on it, sir," said the groom with honest warmth, 'I wouldn't believe the bishop-no, nor the Pope himself if he said it, that my master was shot a purpose. No, sir; it's bad enough, God knows, but it isn't us bad as that.'

. Well, well, it makes little difference, after all how he came by his death; he is dead, Goit

் கூறு நிருந்து இருந்து இருந்த இது நிறுந்து இருந்து இரு இது நேது இருந்து இருந்

ly altered face of Mrs. Esmond-all at once she pointing to the would on the temple, from which and it was only after clearing his throat several

Of course, nothing can be done here till the inquest is over. We must send at once to notily the corone, ; and he raised his bankerchief to his eyes. Profession lly cold and calm as O'Grady was on ordinary occasions, he was here a child.

Mulligan was accordingly dispatched with the the awful intelligence to the coroner of Mr. Esmond's murder - awful, indeed, for Dr. then coroner for that district of the county Tipperary, was himself a personal friend of the deceased gentleman.

When the doctors found themselves alone together, Hennessy laid his hand on O'Grady's arm and said :

'Now tell me, O'Grady, what is your opinion of all this?"

O'Grady lowered his voice to a whisper as he replied - My opinion is that - he did not finish the sentence, for the door opened and Uncle-Harry made his appearance. Without speaking a word, but, merely nodding to the doctors, the old man approached the bed, and looked long on the lifeless form of his nephew. No outward sign gave token of what passed within, but those who watched with intense interest the bearing of that stern man under so terribie a trial, did see what they never forgot, the mighty workings of a hard, proud heart, writing under the lash .-The face was only partially seen to them, but even that partial view was not needed for the swollen and throbbing veins on the great thick neck, and the heaving of the broad chest, sulliciently indicated the storm of passion that was raging within.

At last he turned and looked from one doctor to the other with heavy, bloodshot eyes, glaring fiercely from under his bushy orows.

'So they've killed poor Harry!' said he, in a hoarse guttural voice.

. So it appears, Mr. Esmond, sadly said

"Well, there's what it is to be "a good landford !? There was a flerceness of sarcasto in these words that cannot be described. "If it

was I now that by there instead of Harry, people would say, I suppose, that I deserved what I got-ab, the villains I the black-hearted, cowardly villains, its little I regard them !!

, 'Take care, Mr. Esmond-take care P said Hennessy, ' with that sight before you, how can I you speak so P

' And why not ?' said Esmond fiercely.

Because, Mr. E-mond, said Hennessy, drawing near to him, and looking him steadily in the lace, hecause that bullet may have missed its maid. No man ever meant to skoot young | hat from something he said to me just motore

The old man started as if an adder had stung him. A glastly paleness overspread his face, and a brighter glare flashed in his eyes. 'Dr. Hennessy,' he stammered out, 'what do you mean P

. I mean just what I said,' replied the doctor slowly and emphatically, that my poor friend never incurred the fearful penalty he has paid. Excuse me,' said the doctor to O Grady, 'I out with :will go und see how poor Mrs. Esmond is.?

'You are impertment, sir-you forget yourself,' hissed the old man between his teeth.

No, sir; I do not forget myself or you either,' and so saying. Hennessy left the left the room. As he passed along the corridor to the remote apartment whither Mrs. Esmond had been conveyed, he encountered more than one group of the servants with certain women of the neighborhood whom the news had already reached. Every soul of them was to tears, and their groans and lamentations attested the sincerity of their sorrow. Some had stories to tell of dreams they had dreamed about the poor dear master, or the mistress, God save her, or of great touble and confusion about the big house.' And sure they knew well there was something going to happen; others had been a sign to the doctor to get the others out of the favored with warnings of dirers other kinds, all room. of which were now interpreted in the awful death of the mister' so dearly loved by all .-The cook was trying hard to make hersel intel- Job's comforters, had you and better he down highle through the sobs and tears that choked on the bed, and remain quiet a white. I see you her voice, while she set forth her claims to su- are completely extraueted-Amit Martha will pernatural enlighteoment.

night that something or another was going to household affairs. The people are already happen!

. Wishi, how is that, Molly dear?' and all the rest deted their eyes, and held their breath to fisten to one so well entitled to speak.

Mully then told, with sundry additions, the affair of the ring-the wedding-ring, and the clay. When Malty had enjoyed sufficiently the simple wonder of her auditors, she proceeded to cap the chinax with her own experience- But there was something more than that, said she, that nobody seen barring myself and Naucy

myself an' Naucy being the last in the kitchen, we thought we'd rake the ashes smooth to see if there 'id be any feet coming or going. We waited to try the salt, too, so we put a thurbleful forneust every one in the house, standing on a plate in a cool place, and off we went to

Afther they wor all gone to bed that night,

" Well, Molly, an' what come of it ?"

"As true as I'm a hym' women this night, an" the master a dead man, Lord receive his sowl in glory-there was the mark of a foot in the ashes-a man's foot, too, an' for all the world like his, and it turned to'st the door !'

. The Lord between us an' harm !

"Au" when we went to look at the salt, beho" i tou, there was one thimbleful broken down, and melted like, and the others all standin' as straight as when we left them. Now that's as thrue as you're all standing there, and if you doubt my words there's Nancy Kenny can tell you the

Nancy grouned in corroboration, and another took up the dismal theme of the warnings. It was very remarkable, however, that in all their grief for the good master they had lost, little was said of the manner of his death, and nothing whatever of the perpetrator of the deed-wheever that might be.

When Dr. Hennessy knocked at the door of the room where Mrs. E-mond was, it was opened by Mrs. O'Grady, and he found within Mrs. E mond, senior, and Anna Windfred, all three naving come with Uncle Harry. Mary Hennessy, it appeared, was so overcome by the dreadful shock, that she was utterly unable to follow the dictates of her heart in hastening to the side of her so awfully bereaved triend.

To the doctor's inquiry of how she found herself, Mrs. Esmond replied, in low, faint accents -On! there is no fear of me-I am well enough-too well-but Dr. Hennessy!' she added with sudden ammation, raising herself from ner reclining postare in a large arm chair, Dr. Hennessy, do tell me has that man Pierce yet returned?

· I believe not-but why do you wak?-did you want him?'

· Want but? Mrs. Esmond repeated with a visible shudder; 'oh no ! no ! no ! The sight of nin would be death - death l' and moaning piteously, she fell back again in the choir.

"Why, surely, Mrs Esmond,' said the doctor. you cannot suspect him -- what motive could induce him-or, indeed, any one else, to commit so black a crime?

. I know not, doctor, I know not; but, and the unhappy lady paused, gasping for breach, heaving the house-and after my poor-my poor Harry was gone-I lear -oh! I am almost certain that he had -at least-something to do wallit l' She could say no more.

The horror of this announcement blanched every check, and the tadies were, for once, struck dumb. It was only for a moment, however, for, long before the doctor could make up his mind as to what he should say, Aunt Winifred broke

'La me! we might have known there was something bad about the fellow; don't you remember the voice we heard on Hallow-eye night?"

Yes, and that sad affair of the ring, my dear Mrs. E-mond ?' subjoined Mrs. O'Grady; ' you know I told you that you should not have given your wedding-ring for such a purpose ! my dear. it was very thoughtless of you to do it-indeed, indeed it was. My ! my ! my ! who could have foreseen this !-though I must say that I had a sort of presentiment that night that something very bad was going to happen. Poor dear Harry ! and taking out her handkeremel, the sympathizing friend buried her face in i's snowy folds. The elder Mrs. E-mond, who sat quietly with her niece's hand clasped in hers, here made

" My dear Mrs. Esmond?' said Dr. Hennessy anxious himself to rid her, if possible, of these stay with you, and Mrs. O Grady and Aunt · Sure, dula't I know ever since Hol'eve Winifred can go down stairs and attend to the crowding in, and the house will be full of guests before morning."

The proposal was eagerly accepted by the two active hidies, who innuediately retired brimful of importance; it was hard, however, to nersuade Mrs. Esmond to remain where she

Oh, Doctor Hennessy !- oh, Aunt Martha ! she sobbed, how can I stay here-nid Harry so near me-dead?-oh! no, no-I cannot--cann t stay'-and she rose from her seat, not withstanding the gentle efforts of Aunt Martha he Lord save is, Molly, schree, wist was to prevent her. Now, Aunt Martia! do not

I wast down by a company

tones of piteous entreaty- he will not be long with me-let me look upon him while I can! while I can! while I can loh! Aunt Martha, Aunt Martha! what will I do at all?

what will I do at all?"

A wild burst of anguish followed, and Mrs. Esmond, trembling and exhausted, was easily prevailed upon to resume her seat. It appeared to the sympathizing friends who watched her so tenderly that there was in her mind, and hovering on her lips, something which she could not put in words. Aunt Martha, kind and prudent,

'My poor Henrietta, said she, 'you are thinking of-of-the laying out-but that cannot be done to-night.' 'And why not?' cried Mrs. Esmond with a

The old lady was silent, but the doctor

spoke:-Well, you know, my dear Mrs. Esmond, coughing slightly to gain time, 'there is a certain-ah!-investigation to be made-before-

before anything of that kind is done----'On, you mean the inquest,' said the widow, seized with a sudden tremor: 'I had forgotten that-my God! my God!

What if you took her to see the children? whispered the doctor to Aunt Martha as he turned to leave the room; 'the sight of them might soften heart and make her weep-then all were well-but I fear this horrid wildness-this dry feverish agony.

At this juncture the door opened and Uncle Harry joined the group. The meeting between him and the heart-stricken widow of his murdered nephew was strangely silent and solemn. In silence the old man took Mrs. Esmond's hand and squeezed it very hard; in silence he seated himself by her side, drew a long, long breath that ended in a sigh, then looked through his half-closed eyes first at his wife, then at Dr. Hennessy and last of all at his niece. As for Mrs. Esmond, she appeared but little consoled by his presence, and a darker shadow seemed to gather on her face since his entrance. She returned his greeting with her wonted gentleness, but remained silent.

'My dear niece,' began Uncle Harry at length, 'this is an awfu! visitation that has come an end awaited our poor Harry?'

A voice here spoke from the shade of the high and richly curtained bed- They said they'd do it—an' they did—they said they'd hang—no, native shores bring with them to this country, not shoot ould Esmond!'

· Great God! who is that?" exclaimed Uncle Harry, while his wife turned pale as death, and Dr. Hennessy, approaching the spot whence the voice appeared to issue, led Mabel out by the

'I knew it was poor Mabel,' sighed the younger Mrs Esmond.

But how came she there ?' said Uncle Harry

'She must have got in when you did,' observed Dr. Hennessy, ' for I know she wasn't in the room before."

Don't mind her, pleaded Mrs. Esmond, reaching out her hand to Mabel; 'she was the first to cry over-over-him that's gone!-That's a good girl, Mabel, don't be afraid ! and she smoothed down the dark dishevelled tresses that hung over the girl's shoulders.

'I'm afraid of him!' said Mabel, pointing to Uncle Harry, who was regarding her with one of his keen, scowling glances; 'that' ould Esmond, you know,' in a half whisper to Mrs. Esmond, 'and they said he was a born devil.'

'Hush! hush! Mabel,' whispered Mrs. Esmond eagerly.

'Let her say on,' said Uncle Harry sternly;

who said I was a born devil, Mabel ? Why, the men in the Abbey that dark night -and listen hither-they said they'd kill you! -ha! ha! I knew they'd do it-it's well it wasn't hang you they did-they hang every one you know - barrin' the gentlemen - but they shoot them-ha, ha, ha!-an' that's all the same but ochone! the purry young gentleman in the room above, what mede them shoot him? sure he never done anybody any harm ?-

"Och, it's once I had a true love, but now I have

This allusion to her husband's fate, accompanied as it was with so touching a tribute to his goodness, went straight to Mrs. Esmond's heart, and drew a torrent of tears from her eyes, to Dr. Hennessy's great relief.

But who were the men?' persisted Uncle Harry, his brow darkening more and more every moment.

"Wisha, how could I see in the dark?" was the answer. 'Ask Jerry Pierce up at the big house, and maybe ne'll tell you! He's Kate Murtha's born brother, you know! Augh! let me go now-1 want to see the young master. Ochone! ochone! the black day it was when any body made that hole in his purty white

forchead? Dr. Hencessy flew with great alacrity to open the door for the wayward girl, and away she went along the corridor crying and clapping her hands in all the wildness of sorrow.

'There's a terrible meaning running through her incoherent ravings,' said Uncle Harry with stern emphasis; 'we must have her before the coroner in the morning. Come, doctor, let us they left the room together.

(To be continued.)

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY-KINGSTON.

The following is an extract of the Minutes of a Committee Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, held at their Hall, Auchor Buildings, on the 23rd of March, 1863 :-"It was moved by Mr. Patrick Curtiss, seconded

by Mr. Edward Garven, and " Resolved-That Mr. P. J Buckley, jun., do fur-

same in his next issue."

nish the Committee of the St. Patrick's Society with a copy of his speech delivered on St. Patrick's Day, 1863, and that the same be forwarded to the Editor of the True Witness, with a request to publish the

P. J. Buorley, jun., P. J. Buorley, jun., P. Secretary.

Kingston, 23rd March, 1863. In compliance with the above, we give below the

SPEECH DELIVERED BEFORE THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY Of the City of Kingston, U.W., at the City Hall, on St. Ratrick's Day, 1863, by P. J. Buckley, jun., Recording Secretary of the Secretary :-

Mr. President, Gentlemen, Members of the St. Patrick's Society-The Annual celebration in honor of Ireland's Patron Saint brings us once more together to-day; and, I am sure, it must be a matter of much congratulation and a source of unmingled pleasure to frishmen in general, but more particularly to the members of this Society, to find that the celebration of this festival in the year 1863 is in nowise inferior to any had in former years, but in some respects far superior. Well indeed may the St. Patrick's Society of this City be proud of themselves on to-day; for, if it is at any time praise worthy for men to do their duty, it must be doubly so when, upon occasions like the present, regardless of the slurs of some and the the dissatisfaction of others, they boldly, but peaceably, evince those regards and affections which they possess for dear old Ireland, and which, I am confident, will never be parted with. (Oheers.)-If, however, the eye, on casting a glance around this Hall, crowded though it is, detects the absence of some, who from their birth, origin, and nationality, ought to be present, you must know, and I am here to tell you, that their absence must not be assigned to anything connected with this Society, but to their own want of true love of country and to their own negligence is permitting to die out that sacred spark of patriotism which God Himself planted in their bearts at the moment of their birth. Well indeed would it have been for them had they never ventured a trip across the Atlantic; for they seem to have cast overboard the best part of their outfit-viz., their patriotism and love of country. Had they remained however where they were born, they never could have lost this same love of country of which I speak; for how could they gaze on the round towers of Irelandthe proud relics of her antiquity and grandeur; or apon the moss-covered walls of her venerated chapels -the undying proofs of her attachment to religion and Christianity; or upon her beautiful lakes and smiling plains, reacting in every scene some well known passage of her soul-stirring poetry and music-how, I ask, could they be the inhabitants of such a country without possessing that feeling for which Barbaupon us all. Who could have thought that such rians have been given credit, namely, patriolism and love of country? Why, then, do I hear you ask does this occur, or why does this state of things exist? I will tell you. It is because some on leaving their those endearing memories of the past which keep alive this patriotism and love of country of which I speak, but, on the contrary, carefully bring with them those seeds from which spring those plants of exotic growth which are so frequently met with by the researching botanist in quest of the many lusus nature which abound in this Canada of ours. But let me tell the puzzled botanist that this is not an indigenous plant, but merely the offshoot of narrowmindedness and bigotry, of sectional prejudices and feelings which beyond a doubt have proved the greatest scourge and curse of Ireland. Ah! well would it be for us all to remember those few lines of our own poet, Moore, which, if well considered, might perhaps be productive of that effect which he intended, when

> "Shall I ask the brave soldier who fights by my side, In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree? Shall I give up the friend I have valued and tried, If he kneel not before the same altar with me? No-perish the hearts and the laws that try

he said—

Truth-valor-and love by a standard like this." But, gentlemen, there is another cause which prevents the appearance of others here to-day-a cause over which we have no control, and a cause which will on some day prevent you and me from taking part in the glorious festivities of St. Patrick's Day. Need I tell you that that cause is death-a fearful and portentous word. Yes, gentlemen, death has been among us since last we met, and has robbed us of some of our best and most esteemed members. But in making general allusion in this way to those who have left us, may I be permitted to make special mention of one whose name, I am sure, you have not forgotten-P. C. Murdoch, Esq. To him the Society, in no small degree, owes much of its present prestige and prosperity. Chosen by his countrymen in this city to fill on several occasions the high office of Grand Marshal, he gained from them by the very efficient manner he fulfilled the onerous duties of his office, their universal thanks and approbation; and can we ever forget how well he looked, and what a true picture of an Irish gentleman he presented to our view when standing on this very platform he addressed the Society in the language of a man who really loved the St. Patrick's Society, as well as the land that gave him birth. 'May he rest in peace; and may his memory be long, long cherished by the members of the St. Patrick's Society of this city. It is a very difficult task, gentlemen, to select a subject to speak upon for St. Patrick's Day-I mean a subject which would possess something of the nature of novelty about it, and which would add fresh interest to the proceedings of the Day ;- the reason, I am sure, must be obvious to you all. For as each year comes round, and with it brings the Annual Festival, we have always had in Kingston the pleasure of listening to some real good speeches. This year, too, we have been treated with the usual eloquent speech from our worthy President, James O'Rielly, Esq., upon which, if we were to venture an opinion at all, far surpassed anything of the kind he has ever given us before .join the gentlemen,' and taking Hennessy's arm We have to regret, however, that through the unavoidable absence of our Vice-President, Dr. Sullivan, and our ex-President, Daniel Macarron, Esq.; we have been deprived of their customary eloquent addresses upon this occasion. As of necessity the subject matter of a speech on St. Patrick's Day must be always, or at any rate pretty nearly the same-We generally, among other things, speak of ourselves, but we commence to do at so early an hour in the morning, and only ceasing to perform the same pleasing task at so late an hour in the evening that it is the conviction and belief of every Irishman in the land on retiring to sleep on St. Patrick's night, or nearly next morning, that there is no body on the face of the earth so good or so great as an Irishman. Well, gentlemen, far be it from me to

with those who may choose to dispute the point of our greatness and superiority of race. There is one thing, however, incontestibly true, and that is, that a true Irishman is a great man on St. Patrick's Day -this is his day, pur excellence, in the year. Enthusiastic by nature, he becomes doubly so upon today; warm-hearted and generous, he is ready to extend the right good hand of friendship and love to every one; and I am sure upon to-day many differ. ences, quarrels, and disputes are smothered by the Cead mille failthe of an Irishman's home We have no objections to the sons of Scotia celebrating St. Andrew's Day; and who can question their right upon that day, especially to revel in the sweet pleasures of the past, and again revisit those sacred spots of his youth, and play again, amidst the hetherclad hills of his native land; nor why upon that day the proud Scotchman should not talk of his Scott, bis Wallace, his Bruce and his Burns, and cast around his home the sweet odors of affection and love of country. With equal right does the Englishman, on St. George's Day, glory in the greatness of his country and the extent of his Empire, and honor that flag that has " braved a thousand years the battie and the breeze," in the way and manner he knows so well to do. And now I would ask in the name of common sense and justice, has not the Irishman an equal right, and an equal privilege to honor this day in the best manner he knows how; or are Irishmen to be an exception to the rule? No, gentlemen, they are not; and your presence here to-day is the best proof I can possibly give of how the rule works .-To-Day, we wish to carry before us the Green Flag of Eria, the colors of our country. To-day, we love to float down the sweet tide of memory, and revisit once more those cherished spots in a far-off land, still known to us however by the endearing epithet of "HOME." We wish to remember that that was the land of our birth :- we love to stand in imagination by those grassy mounds, the sacred repositaries one is ever reduced to poverty by deeds of true chaof the venerated ashes of our ancestors, and there recall the greatness of the past, when Ireland, in the barbarian darkness which plunged Europe in night, was the only day-star which shone out brightly, and which told of a speedy return to civilisation. We also upon to-day love to boast that the land which gave us birth produced an O'Connell. a Curran, a Grattan, a Moore, and a Burke; that it also gave birth to a Brisn Boroimhe, a Sarsfield, and a Wellington; and that it is still producing great men in every department of science, literature, and arts, and sending forth her brave soldiers on many a gory field of battle. To-day, the Irishman, no matter where his fate may have driven him, turns all his thoughts to, and centres all his affections in, that dear green Isle in the far ocean; and let him be living near the source of the Ganges, or at the foot of the Himalaya, or seeking a home in some country of Continental Europe; or let his fate have driven him across the Atlantic, and compelled him to seek a home on the banks of the St. Lawrence, or amidst the wild forests of Canada, or it further driven still he may be found on the banks of the Mississippi, or on the far Pacific Ocean-it matters not; with him distance only makes the heart grow fonder, and he loves old Ireland still the more. Before concluding, gentlemen, permit me to draw your attention to a single fact, and I promise you to be brief. A great and mighty struggle is now going on among our neighbors upon this Continent, and I do not refer to the subject in order to enlist your sympathies either upon one side or on the other. But I merely wish to call the attention of the world to the fact that Irishmen are still what they were as soldiers, and that they have not lost that ancient prowess in war for which they were so deservedly celebrated. Impelled by a sense of duty, the Irishmen in the once United States of America, seeing that flag which gave them shelter and protection in the hour of need, threatened by danger, rushed as one man to defend it, and stand or fall by it; and I am sure if we had the Stars and Stripes before us this thoment we should find it stained and saturated by the heart's blood of Ireland's stoutest sons: They have added one more page to the martial history of Ireland already bulky with feats of daring, courage, and bravery. May the day be far distant when the Irishmen of Canada will be called upon to stand by her flag, and protect her shores; and I am sure if they were, they would be the first in the field, and the last out of it. That they would stand by that flag which gave them protection and shelter in this country-a flag which floats on every sea, and flutters in every breeze, and which every Irishman in Canada is bound in honor and principle to stand or fall by. They would thus prove, if proof were necessary, that having adopted this country as their home, they are proud of its Constitution, its laws, and its regulations, and that no one must dare to touch with impunity the flag under which they are living. Still however on occasions like the present they love to go back to the old land they have left, and, in imagination, roam over it once more for one day at least, and that when they return from their trip, they come back imbued with more love for old Erin, the land of their birth, and her reminiscences, and none the less for Canada, the land of their adoption, and her institutions. Permit me to conclude, gentlemen, by thanking you for the very kind manner with which you have received me to-day, and in the sweet language of Moore, I will only say-

"Let fate do her worst, there are relics of joy, Bright dreams of the past, which she cannot destroy, Which come in the night-time of sorrow and care, And bring back the features that joy used to wear. Long, long be our hearts with such memories fill'd,

Like the vase in which roses have once been distill'd You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.-We extract the following from the pastoral of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin :-

Whilst providing for your own spiritual welfare, beg of God to grant peace to the world, to put an end to that tremendous war now raging in America. in which so many of our brave countrymen have lost their lives, and to protect and preserve that noble and brave Catholic nation, which, after having been shake your faith on this point to-day; and I hope the bulwark of Christianity against Turks and Pagans, has suffered the most cruel persecutions for that this may be the only influence under thich you its faith, and is now menaced with destruction by the shall dream to-night. But then, gentlemen, there is great schismatical and despotic power of the north. no accounting for tastes, and we must not quarrel Pray also for His Holiness the Pope, who is still sur-

stretched out to protect him. Whilst his enemies are bringing ruin and disgrace on themselves and their undertakings, the Pope is pursuing the even tenor of his way, edifying the world by his meekness no less than by his constancy and courage, providing? for the administration of the Church, attending to the wants of his subjects, and maintaining peace and tranquillity in the centre of Christianity, though all the neighboring countries are in a sad state of confusion and anarchy. The prayers of the faithful and the charitable assistance which they have given to their suffering Father, have merited this wonderful protection of Heaven for his Holiness, and undoubtedly will, if we persevere in the same course eventually secure for him a complete triumph over all his enemies, so that his name will be ever glorious in the annals of the Church. Whilst praying for others, we are not to forget our own native land and our poor fellow-countrymen, who are afflicted by so many privations and such severe destitution. Probably no country under the sun has to suffer so much as Ireland, nor is there any other country in which the rulers are so blind to the wants and afflictions of the people. The only hope that remains for us is in the God of heaven, the God of our fathers, who will assist and protect us, and heal up our wounds, if we have recourse to him. Let us, in the bumility of our bearts, and acknowledging our own unworthiness, beg of Him to look for mercy on His people, and to spare them; may He iuspire those in power with sentiments of justice and humanity, so that the poor may no longer be crushed and persecuted; may He infuse a spirit of active charity into the hearts of all; and may He in his power so regulate the season that our fields may not be laid waste and our harvests destroyed by incessant rains; and may He restore abundance and happiness to the country now so long afflicted. In conclusion, I need scarcely exhort you to the performance of works of charity in the present time. Your charity is celebrated through the world. Let it not grow cold in this period of distress. We are surrounded on every side by misery and affliction. Do all you can to meet the emergency; you may be confident that the great Judge will reward you for your works of mercy, and that He will receive them as done to Himself. rity, whilst multitudes ruin their prospects and bring beggary on themselves by becoming the votaries of fashion, and followers of the world, with its pomps and vanities. As the fast of Lent is relaxed to so great an extent this year, it is meet that those who avail themselves of the dispensations granted to them, and who do not acquire merit by mortification, should endeavour to supply this deficiency by performing works of charity and mercy. Let, therefore, every one who is exempted from fasting or abstinence give alms to the poor, or make a donation to some orphanage or hospital, or poor school, or other charitable or religious institution. I recommend to all, in a special manner, the education of poor children. Great efforts are made to rob them of their faith by seducing them into Protestant orphanages, where they are taught to revile the religion of their parents, and to insult the Holv Mother of God, and whence they issue apostates, liars, and hypocrites. Preserve them from the great evils, and do everything in your power to promote Catholic education. Until we shall have a Catholic University, good Catholic ecclesiastical seminaries-and I trust that the new building of Holy Cross, at Clonliffe, will soon provide for the wants of this diocese - Catholic training schools, middle Catholic schools, and poor schools, in which religious instruction shall be made the basis of education, religion cannot be considered safe in this country. The mixed system which is carried out in the Queen's Colleges, and in their twin sisters the Model Schools is calculated to destroy the noble aspirations of the Catholic faith, and to introduce a baneful system of indifferentism into this island of saints. All parents who are really anxious for the spiritual welfare of their children should endesvour to make deep religious impressions on their tender minds, to instruct them in the principles of the true faith, and to teach them the practice of the one, holy, Catholic, and Apostolical Church. But all the good effects of an early religious education, so beneficfal to children, will most probably be destroyed if, in progress of time, they be sent to model schools, whence religious practices and religious emblems are banished, where the mere mention of the Catholic Church and her glorious saints and pontiffs is not tolerated, and here the history and tradition of our country and our forefathers, who suffered so much for their faith, are utterly ignored. Let us now terminate this letter by putting our fasting and our works of penance, our prayers and our alms, under the protection of the most boly Mother of God, who underwent so much on our account at the foot of the Cross, where her Divine Son, forgetting His own cruel sufferings, commended us all to her protection in the person of His beloved disciple, St. John. O Holy Mother look on us with compassion; obtain for us pardon of our iniquities, which have been the occasion of all sorrows, and of that grief which pierced your tender heart. We detest our sins, and determine never more to leave the home of our loving Father. Beg of Him to remove from us the scourges which we have merited by our sins, and to look with compassion on the afflicted people. Thou, O holy Virgin ! art our patroness and our protector; this diocese is specially dedicated to thee. Thou art our hope and our protection. Restore happiness and prosperity; banish error and bigotry; watch over the faith of our poor children; inspire the rich with feelings of charity, and the poor with a spirit of patience, like that manifested by thee in thy sufferings at the foot of the cross; make all devoted to the practices of their holy religion, and obtain for us the grace to discharge all the duties of faithful Christians, and to accumulate good works and merits, so that, at the termination of our mortal career, we may be found worthy to be received into the regions of eternal bliss, there to be conso ed by the sight of our loving Mother, and with thee and all the saints to praise for endless ages the Futher, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, to whom be honor and glory now and for evermore.

tectors, all equally anxious for his destruction.

to the present the hand of God-has been manifestly

'The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you

' † PAUL CULLEN, ' Archbishop of Dublin.

'Dublin, 15th February, 1863.1 DEATH OF THE REV. JAMES TRACY, C.C., DUN-MANWAY .- It is with very great regret that we announce the death of this estimable young clergyman, which took place on Tuesday, after a brief missionary career of four years. The deceased gentleman was a student of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, where he attained for himself distinction in his several classes, and earned the good opinion of his superiors, as well as the affection and esteem of his fellow-students. At the close of his collegiate course he was appointed to the curacy of Dunmanway, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity and zeal up to the period of his fatal illness. We feel assured that no words of ours can fully express the sorrow that filled the breasts of the parishioners on learning his demise, for his kindness and amiability of disposition, no less than his strict and conscientions fulfillment of the onerous duties inseparable from the missionary life, must have endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Nor will the clergy of the diocese hear, without much painful surprise, Father Tracy's early death. The remains of the reverend gentleman will be interred this evening in the cemetery, Botanic Gardens. - Cork Ex-

DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK CLEARY, D. D .- This estimable clergyman expired on Friday, the 27th uit, at Cashel, where he had been staying for some English Government for the education of the people months with his relatives. He was thirty-eight of Ireland, with their annual grant of a quarter of a years of age, sixteen of which he passed in the sacred million of money It is most interesting to see how, ministry. Despite the depression of a naturally from an humble beginning, great results spring forth,

founded by powerful enemies and treacherous pro- feeble constitution, he laboured with the assiduity of a strong man on some of the most arduous missions of the diocese of Waterford, and did not pass away without leaving monuments of his self-sacrificing zeal and piety, not likely scon to decay. In the course of last summer his health had so declined that he was obliged to retire from his mission, and seek repose in the bosom of his family. For some time he seemed to rally; but nature had been too far exhausted to recover its strength. He sank gradually, and on last Friday this most meek and gentle of men yielded up his soul into the hands of his Creator. His remains were conveyed to Dungarvan on Sunday; the people of the several parishes through which the funeral passed accompanying it in large numbers.

In my letter, last week, the closing of the post interrupted the sketch, which I had merely entered upon, of the condition of the west of Ireland, through four counties of which I travelled a fortnight since. Roscommon, heretofore noted as one of the richest, most fertile, best stocked, and most thrifty of the counties of Connaught, is the seat of nearly as great distress, and, relatively to its former condition, of far greater distress than Mayo or Galway. The Poor Law Commissioners, in their report for 1861-62, gave a comparative statement of the pauperism in each county in !reland on the 9th Feb. 1861, and for the same date in 1862. From this official return, it appears that while the increase in the number of workhouse inmates in Leitrim was only 14 per cent, in Sligo 23 per cent., in Mayo 25 per cent., and in Galway 32 per cent., in Roscommon it amounted to 43 per cent, or highest in all Ireland, with the exception of one county in Ulster, which was affected by the American war. Upon that increase in Feb. ruary, 1862, as compared with 1861, there is now a further increase in the numbers in February, 1862. as compared with last year, of five per cent. in the workhouse inmates in Roscommon. In Galway, the increase, this time, as compared with last year, is 7, whilst in Mayo it is nearly 11 per cent. These num. bers afford, as is now, at length, fully admitted, no proper measure or estimate of the extent or the depth of distress. The classes which had been pauperised by the famine, and the remnant of which partially recruited the ranks of the workhouse inmates, are almost annihilated, and small farmers, cottiers, and small traders in towns are the parties who are suffering. As a measure of the condition of these, the workhouse fails to be an index. Some of the unions in Mayo are in such a position, as to paucity of workhouse inmates, that the amount spent on the salaries and rations of the workhouse officers, apart, altogether, from general establishment charges, is more than half that spent on the support of the poor inmates. This was the case, as appeared by the last report of the Poor Law Commissioners, in the unions of Castlebar, Newport, and Westport, in all of which the deepest destitution has prevailed, yet the decent industrious poor will not enter the workhouse. Mayo is in the hands of a few great proprietors, chiefly: the Earl of Lucan, the Marquis of Sligo, the Earl of Arran, Sir R. Palmer, Col. Rutledge, Col. Knox, and Lord Oranmore. The northwest of the county, appears to be wretchedly poor land, wet, spongy, light, and at first sight, forbidding, as a field for agricultural enterprise, but when more closely examined, and its capabilities considered, it will be found that it wants drainage only, in order to render it adequate to the support of a considerable population. There is no such thing as arterial drainage, to any extent, on any of these estates, and the vast majority of the occupiers are tenants-at-will. Rents are, on the whole, moderate in Mayo, but the farms being small, and the occupiers having, in the best of times, insufficient capital to stock or crop them, when a succession of these bad harvests followed, and that rent had to be paid, not out of produce but of capital, the result might well be anticipated. Having been over every part of Mayo, several times, during the last sixteen years, I am acquainted with the character of the landed proprietors in relation to their tenants, and while a few of them have shown great consideration for their tenantry, there has arisen a feeling, all but universal, to get rid of the smaller holders of land. In many instances this is done by giving the tenant a few pounds to enable him to emigrate, in others the Sheriff is called into requisition. In my last letter, I mentioned that the stamp returns show that, at the single Quarter Sessions, in January last, there was the enormous number of 10,000 Civil Bills; which, as there are only 47,762 families in the county, is at the rate of one Civil Bill in three months, for every four families, or, nearly one per annum, a: average, for every family in the entire count Mayo. Again, there were 400 ejectments obtained at that same quarter sessions, representing upwards of 2,000 human beings cast, houseless, upon the world, through the will of Providence, as manifested in the adversity of successive sensons. The West of Ireland imperatively demands an immediate and more liberal administration of the Poor Laws, rating by unions, instead of by electoral divisions, a discriminating extension of out-door relief. Owners and occupiers of land should unite and avail themselvesof Col. Dickson's Drainage Bill, when law, as it must be in a week or so, and obtain Treasury Loans, firs: for the arterial drainage, and next for the tenemen: drainage of their land. If the tenants got moderate leases, securing them the fair value of any improvement effected by them in their farms, and that a thorough system of drainage was carried out, industry thus stimulated, the produce of the western counties of Ireland, Mayo especially, would be doubled, and the rental increased by one-half in a few years. Unfortunately, the tendency to clearing off the small farmers has obtained some show of necessity, or rather of apparent necessity, by the failure, in their regard, of tillage within the past three years. The land when thus taken up, is not, as is generally supposed, farmed or stocked by the landlord, but in a very large number of instances is taken into possession, laid down, in grass, and let at a much higher rent, for grazing, to the more comforts. ble farmers of the neighbourhood. By this course, as described to me by an extensive agent, in Mayo, the landlord is always sure of a distress on the land,' that is, he can satisfy for his rent, in the cattle upon it. This course is now becoming one of the very general adoption in Connaught. Emigration proceeds not only unchecked but augmenting. One circumstance which I learned from the Sub-Sheriff of Mayo, I must record as showing the gentleness and submissive spirit of the pensantry; name y, that in sixteen years that he has held that office, during which he has executed many hundreds of ejectments, upon one and but one occasion was he obliged to call in force, or rather exhibit it, in order to prevent

resistance to his authority.

The city will present, in the midst of our gloom, a unanimous exhibition of good feeling and kindly greeting to the Royal young couple on Wednesday next. The illuminations will be on the grandest scale, and truly may we say,

There never were hearts, if our rulers would les

More formed to be faithful and blest than ours.'

Complete unanimity pervades all classes and parties in the anxiety to do all honor and respect to the Heir of the Throne and to the young Bride of his cheice - Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

EDMUND IGNATIUS RICE .- One hundred years ago, a man was born in the ancient town of Callen, who was the instrument, in the hands of Him whose memory endureth for ever, in effecting great things for preserving the faith in the old land of saints and sages; he was the founder of that order (the Obrietian Brothers) who, through the instrumentality of their literary labors, are establishing for themselves a fame calculated to eclipse all the efforts of the English Government for the education of the people

God: Ramunu nice was own at westcourt, near Mayor said, I congratulate the house, and I condition, and at an early age went to live with his gratulate the country, on the address having been uncle who, was a wealthy merchant in Waterford. unanimously carried."

Old people in Callan tell us that the first religious Again on Wednesday, the same and the manufacture him he are the Dallan tell us that the first religious. Old peoples was given him by one Jas. Phelan, a poet, who lived at Coolagh - wrote in the old language of Erin, and loved the old land and the old faith dearly: Mr. Rice was, in his early days, of a gay and worldly Whilst on a visit one time with his disposition. White was met by the poet on entering uncle in Callan, he was met by the poet on entering uncle in Uanan, he was met by the pool on entering the council on Tuesday. The Uity Hall and the the house of God. The poot was struck with his Mansion House are to be illuminated. At the ingandy dress and the levity of his manners—so totally scance of the Lord Mayor they made an application unfit for a worshipper in the house of prayer. On to the War-office, in consequence of which aquantity unfit for a worship out the poet addressed him in the unfit for a worsele of much religious disposed has been placed at their Mr. nice language, and in words of much religious ferror, on the impropriety of his conduct. The words of the poet made a doep impression on him, and from of the pues he was noticed to be an altered man. that this, in his walks through Waterford one evening, he saw a number of boys at play, whom he collected around him, and questioned them in the knowledge of their holy religion. He found then ignorant he was moved to compassion, and the summons of grace entered his soul. Unlike the young men mentioned in the Gospel, he heard the voice of men deduction of the poor boys of his adopted city he now turned his attention. At first he was assisted by two devout men from At Mrs. Finn and Mr. Greanor. The former became a Cistercian in France, and the latter was ordained a priest. Mr. Rice was afterwards joined by young men from Waterford, and, with the concurrence of the learned and patriotic Bishop Husseythe friend and correspondent of the great Edmund Burke—they commenced what is now the most po-pular of our Oatholic institutions. In a little room in Waterford it commenced, but it showed always that it had in it what is life. Except in the places blessed by the labors of the holy servants of the Lord, the institution was not known. They were doing the work of our Heavenly Father in silence. Their merits could not be hidden long. Occasionally notices appeared in the press; but otherwise the Christian Brothers were not publicly known. It was in the establishment of the model schools that the Brothers showed that they were a power in the Church. When England offered education, on condition of having the memorials of the Oatholic religion cast in the dust and all patriotism forbidden—that the mitre, the crozier, and pectoral cross, were to be despised, and Mormons appointed to teach the Catholies of Ireland-then the Christian Brothers appeared as true soldiers of the Cross To speak of the merits of the Christian Brothers is not necessary now; but, somehow or other, when they come before the public, the men who preferred the locusts and wild honey of trustin God before the manna of Saxon gold, is rarely mentioned. I read with pleasure an account of a meeting held lately in Dublin, to help the sons of Edmund Rice. I was particularly pleased with the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Anderdon. The learned and amiable divine said, in conclusion, that the Christian Brothers represented the "union of four figures beautifully combined—the cross, the harp, the tiara of the Holy Father, and the green banner of Erin." What I complain of is, that from beginning to end, there is no mention made of the founder of the Christian Schools. I know that if Mr. Rice did not hearken to the voice of God some one else would, and if the Institution was not commenced in Waterford it would in some other place. It is one of our national virtues to be grateful to our benefactors, and to revere the place of their birth and the scenes of their labors : and we hope that in future every lover of the Christian Brothers will have them associated with the birthplace of their founder, and the city where he first rocked the cradle of the institute. Waterford perpetuates the honored name of this good and holy servant of the Lord in the beautiful chapel which its Catholic citizens have erected to his memory, adjoining the monastery in which he lived, labored, and died in the love of God, and overlooking that neat little cemetery where a beautiful chiselled stone cross tells us that beneath it lie the mortal remains of Edmund Ignatius Rice, founder of the Christian Brothers in Ireland. We fondly hope to have the great happiness of seeing ere long a convent and schools erected for the Christian Brothers in the ancient Catholic town of Callan, where the illustrious founder of the sons of De Salle in Ireland drew his first breath. - Cullan Correspondent of the Waterford

Since the union of the two Crowns, we believe that no Sovereign of the United Kingdom was ever so popular in Ireland as Queen Victoria. When but a Princess and presumptive heiress to the Grown, the truest friends of Her Royal Highness-then an object of detestation to the Orange faction-were the Catholics of Ireland; and of this her illustrious mother and her uncle, the late Duke of Sussex, were well aware; and so also was her other uncle-"illustrious by courtesy"-the late King of Hanover, whom the Orangemen were conspiring to place upon the throne at the death of William IV. And if the esteem in which Her Majesty was held in Ireland has suffered any diminution, which we hope is not the case, the blame rests with the First Lord of the Troasury and the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whose flagrant insults to the Oatholic religion and the Holy Father, and culpable disregard of Irish interests, are a daily outrage upon the feelings of the Irish people. The only members of the Royal Family who have spent any time in Ireland, and become personally known to the people of that country, are the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge, and both have left most pleasing impressions behind them and taken with them the personal esteem of all those with whom they came in contact in Ireland; and if the Heir-apparent should desire to win the hearts of his mother's Irish subjects to himself and to the Throne, as doubtless he does, His Royal Highness could not do so more effectually than by seizing the earliest opportunity after his marriage for visiting Ireland with his Consort, and introducing his young bride to his -in the order of nature and of law-future Irish subjects. From such a visit none but the happiest results could be anticipated .- Weekly Register.

DEATH FROM NEGLECT IN THE TUAM WORKHOUSE. On Monday an inquest of two days' duration was brought to a close in Dunmore. The investigation concerned the death of Bridget Ryan, who had been attacked by fever, and was not allowed the nourishment recommended by the doctor and the relieving officer. Here is the verdict returned by the jury, and signed by the foreman, James C. Donelan: "We find that Bridget Ryan, of Cloons, who died on the 16th inst., of fever, had not sufficient relief or nourishment afforded her during her illness, and that her death was accelerated thereby. It appears to the jury that there has been neglect in this case, and an injustice to the destitute poor. We strongly recommend this case to the immediate notice of the Poor Law Commissioners for further investigation." -Galway American.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times writes on

Tuesday last:—
'The Dublin Corporation was to have been occupied yesterday with the discussion of the question of Irish distress, on the motion of Mr M'Swiney, the address to the Prince of Wales and the illumination of the city being reserved for consideration to-day, according to a special arrangement. But when the town council met it was found that all opposition hap disappeared. There was no more objection to the suspension of the standing orders, and the address to the Prince of Wales was voted unanimously, and with the most cordial feelings of loyalty. Mr. Martin moved its adoption in an appropriate speech, and Alderman Campbell seconded the resolution,

The case of the state of the st

and teach us, in the words of our Divine Redeemer, which was supported by Alderman Wilson, who said the defenceless country people Tather John's plan and teach us, in the words of our Divisor The right he felt strongly that the Queen was entitled to this was soon put in execution; he went to the high road not to be incredulous and of little faith. The right he felt strongly that the Queen was entitled to this was soon put in execution; he went to the high road not to the high road to the burner was the distinct which was with the work com-i-mark of respect. for her reign was one of the pure the p not to be incredulous and of listic latter are right to the high road not to be incredulous and of the west to the high road of the purest had of the Most Highewas; with the work come; mark of respect, for her reign was one of the purest had of the purest had of the purest and of the purest of t land of personal Rice was born at Westcourt, near Mayor said, I congratulate the house, and I con-

'The committee appointed by the Dublin Corporation to arrange the illuminations and other matbrought up their report at the adjourned meeting of the council on Tuesday. The City Hall and the Mansion House are to be illuminated. At the indisposal, and a skilful pyrotechnist has been engaged. At the request of the Lord Mayor the Police Commissioners have undertaken to make all the arrangements necessary for the preservation of order during the illuminations, which are to terminate at midnight, as the gas companies could not guarantee a sufficient supply beyond that hour. The report was adopted.

These matters being thus all satisfactorily disposed of in a spirit of unity and harmony, Mr. Mi-Swiney brought forward his motion of Irish distress. He dwelt at considerable length on the arguments and statistics on this subject which have been often repeated by him and others at the meetings of the relief committee. He insisted that the Government should make grants for arterial drainage, for the extension of railways, for the improvements of harbours, and other public works of general utility. The distress of the farmers was so great and widespread that the Poor Law could not afford adequate relief, and all the interests of the country were, he said, declining so rapidly that if the downward course were not arrested by the Government the country would be ruined in 10 years, and the de-serted Four Courts would 'be to let.' Mr. Whelan read statistics from the Land Commissioners to prove that waste lands might be drained and reclaimed at a cost of £6 or £7 an acre, and that in many cases the first year's crop would pay the cost, while land worth only half-a-crown an acre would be thus raised in value to 30s an acre. Captain Knox opposed outdoor relief, which would reduce the small farmers speedily to the condition of paupers, for on them in the first instance the burden of the rates would fall; and as to tenant-right, he considered that by giving fixity of tenure to men with four or five acres of land, quite insufficient to support their families, would be to fix a perpetual blister upon the land. Mr. Martin thought it useless to pass vague resolutions. Government would pay no attention if they had not something specific to propose. Private enterprise must take the initiative, and they might ask the Government to help. Dr. Gray, Mr. Sullivan, and several other gentlemen took part in the discussion. The following resolution was passed unanimously, and a memorial to Government founded upon it was adopted :-

'That as deep and wide-spread distress now prevails in this country, it is the opinion of this council that immediate steps should be taken to mitigate such distress oy affording employment to the ablebodied poor; it is, therefore, resolved that a memorial be forwarded to Government with a view to the obtaining of such aid through the medium of public works as the interests of the public manifestly require.'- Times.

The debate on the Trish distress in the corporation which was fixed for Friday is to come on to-day.— Happily the distress has not proved very pressing .-The winter has now passed away, and with it the severest part of the season. Among the symptoms of great and general distress is an increase of crime as well as of pauperism. The latter has increased but slightly, and the former not at all. About half the assizes have been gone through, and though the calendars contained the offences of six months they were by no means heavy. During the winter there has been nothing like disturbance in any part of the country. Tipperary and Limerick have been tranquil ever since the special commissions. In Leitrim there have been some Whiteboy outrages, but not of a serious character. In fact, the country has rarely been in a more quiet state. - Times' Corr.

O'CONNELL.-On no subject has there been greater unanimity than on the adoption of Mrs. Smyth's simnie hut comprehensive suggestion, that the pedestal Of the O'Conneil Statue should have inscribed on it the word "O'Connell" as the full expression of the idea to be embodied in the structure. The site has been granted, and is now the unpossessed property of the committee. On the 10th of this mouth the commit-tee will have an opportunity of taking formal possession of the site, and of giving visible and palpable proof of their unun:mous and hearty acceptance of the simple inscription "O'Connell." Thus they can best assure all that from that inscription there will be, and can be, no receding. The statue cannot be erected, but formal possession of the site might be taken, and formal proclamation of the in-scription made, by placing the word "O'Connell" in brilliant light over the site, that those who run may read, and may learn that whether in joy or in sorrow O'Coonnell" is still present to the minds of his countrymen, and that in death as in life he still teaches the great lessons of national liberty and personal logalty. - Freeman's Journal.

ORANGEISM AGAIN .- On Friday night the town of urgan was roused into sudden and unexpected excitement by a large party of Orangemen, with fifes and drums, playing through the streets to the Orange Hall. A second party came in at about half-past nine o'clock, and they then all formed together. They played themselves out of the town to the tune of The Protestant Boys and The Boyne Water, the police looking on .- Ulster Observer.

MEMOIRS OF MILES Bruns. -1798. -The author of the "Memoirs" came a day too late for the outbreak of the people, under the leadership of Father John Murphy; but he thus describes the patriot priest, the great provocation he received before he counselled the taking up of arms, and the success that attended the first conflict between the people and the troops:-"The Reverend John Murphy, of the parish of Monageer and Boole-vogue, was a worthy, simple, pious man, and one of those Catholic clergymen who used the greatest exertions and exhortations to oblige the people to sur-render their pikes and firearms of every description. As soon as the cowardly yeomanry thought that all the arms were given up, and that there was no farther risk, they took courage and set out on Whit Saturday, the 26th of May, 1798, burning and destroying all before them. Pour Father John, seeing his chapel and his house, and many others of the parish all on fire, and in several of them the inhabitants consumed in the flames, and that no man seen in colored clothes could escape the fury of the yeomanry, betook himself to the next wood, where he was soon surrounded by the unfortunate people who had escaped; all came beseeching his reverence to tell them what was to become of them and their poor families; he answered them abruptly, that they had better die courageously in the field than be butchered in their houses-that, for his own part, if he had any brave men to join him, he was resolved to sell his life dearly, and prove to those cruel monsters that they should not continue their murders and devastations with impunity. All answered and cried out that they were determined to follow his advice and to do whatever he ordered. 'Well, then,' he replied, we must, when night comes, get armed the best way we can, with pitchforks and other weapons, and way we can, with pitchforks and other weapons, and whatsover quarter, and a man whom they may trust attack the Camolen yeoman cavalry on their way to guide and head them, they will no more hesitate

reals and the well agree in the whomen's non-real action and the west with the west and the second successions.

across the highway, and then placed all those brave fellows who followed him behind a hedge along the roadside; and in this position he waited to receive this famous yeomanry cavalry returning from being glutted with all manner of crimes during this memorable day, the 26th of May, 1798. About nine o'clock at night this corps, riding in great speed, encounterters connected with the celebration on the 10th inst. | ed the above-mentioned obstacle on the road, and were at the same moment attacked from front to rear, by Father John and his brave men with their pitchforks. The cavalry, after discharging their pistols, got no time to reload them or to make much use of their sabres. In short, they were literally lifted out of their saddles, and fell dead under their horses' feet. Lieutenant Booky, who had the command, in the absence of Earl Mountnorris, was one of the first killed; he was a sanguinary villain, and it seemed a just judgment that befell them all; but, be that as it may, Father John and his men were much elated with their victory, and getting arms, ammunition, and horses by it, considered themselves formidable, and able at least to beat the cruel yeamanry in every rencounter. They marched at once to Camolen Park, the residence of Lord Mountnorris, where they got a great quantity of arms of every description, and which had been taken from the country people for months before, and even the carabines belonging to the corps, and which had not been distributed, waiting the arrival of the earl from Dublin."
"Battle of Oulart Hill.—The King's troops were

commanded by Colonel Foots and Major Lombard, and as soon as they came within about two musket shots of the insurgents, they deployed and prepared for action, but became enraged when they saw the insurgents retreating back to the top of the hill; however, they followed quickly, knowing that the hill was completely surrounded by the several corps of yeomanry, cavalry, and that it was impossible for the insurgents to escape before they came in with them. Father John allowed the infantry to come within half musket shot of the ditch, and then a few men on each flank and in the centre stood up, at the sight of which the whole line of infantry fired a volley. Instantly Father John and all his men sailied out and attacked the soldiers, who were in the act of re-charging their arms; and although they made the best fight they could with their muskets and bayonets, they were soon overpowered and completely defeated by the pikemen, or rather by the men with pitchforks and other weapons, for very few had pikes at this battle, on account of having given them up by the exhortations and advice of the priests. Of this formidable expedition, which was sent from Wexford on the 27th of May, to exterminate the in-surgents, very few returned to bring the woeful tidings of their defeat, and the glorious victory obtained by the people over their cruel tyrants. Of the North Cork party, that had been the scourge of the country for several months previous, and so distinguished for making Orangemen, banging, picketing, putting on pitch-caps, &c., Major Lombard, the Hou. Captain de Courcy, Lieutenants Williams, Ware, Barry, and Ensign Keogh, with all the privates but two, were left dead on the field of battle. In short, none escaped except Colonel Foote, a sergeant, a drummer, and the two privates mentioned above. The insurgents had but three killed and five or six wounded. The Shilmaliere Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Lehunt, as well as the different corps of cavalry that surrounded the hill during the battle, and which did not take any part in the action, in their precipitate retreat to Wexford, Enniscorty, and Gorey, shot every man they met on the road; went to the houses called the people to their doors, and put them to death; many who were asleep shared the same fate their houses being mostly burned.'

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY .- It has been announced by Lord Palmerston that Her Majesty's Government have agreed to renew the subsidy for the line of Atlantic steamers from Galway, and the directors have consented to send their ships to such ports as the Government may determine. In consequence of this announcement a number of gentlemen connected with or interested in Canada, are taking active measures to induce the Government to fix upon a Canadian port on the other side of the Atlantic, in preference to New York or Boston, and will submit to the noble lord a very strong case in favor of this selection, mainly on the ground of the injurious competition which, supported by Imperial subsidy, will be set up as against lines of steamers established between England and Canada and the British North

American provinces .- Observer. THE BANDON AND LISBURN ELECTION. - We have to report the issue of two election contests, both in Ireland. At Bandon the Conservative candidate was returned by a very large majority. At Lisburn the result of the contest is hailed with a burst of rapture by the Palmerstonian press which may be taken to be a decisive proof of the weakness of the Ministerial side, in Ireland at all events. It is the first time, they shout, that Lisburn has returned a Liberal-the first time, for a great number of elections, that Ireland has retained a Ministerialist. The first statement is hardly just towards the late member. Mr. Richardson. His votes were usually given in a very independent fashion, but he was, we understand, a member of the Reform Club, and cannot certainly be classed as an uncompromising opponent of the Ministry. Whether Mr. Barbour will be the thick-and-thin Ministerialist which these journals fancy that they have caught in him, we take leave to doubt; not perceiving any judication of such a devotion on his part in his electioneering speeches and addresses. We hope that the new member for Lisburn may prove to be one of that phalanx of Irish representatives, now happily increasing every day, who are for Ireland Irish nationality, in preference to any party distinctions. But whatever may be the color of Mr. Barbour's politics, we cannot but believe from the antecedents of the Verner family, that the Conservative party is very much the gainer by the loss of such support as they would have derived from Mr. Verner. We do not know whether we are wrong in identifying this gentleman's politics with those of his father, who tonets the Battle of the Diamond and vouches for the credit of Mr. Whalley. If we are not, then all we can say is that the less the Conservative party is hampered with such supporters, the better for themselves, for Ireland, and for the Empire .- John Bull.

· The Dublin Freeman announces the demise of Mr. F. Calcutt, M. P. for Clare, at his residence at St. Catherine's, County Clare. He had been in a bad state of health for some time past.

A NEW FRIEND FOR IRELAND .- The Rev. William Smith, a beneficed English clergyman, has published a pamphlet on the affairs of Ireland, in which he says :- "I have studied long and deeply Ireland's case, by all the lights we have to guide us into truth : the book of God, the history of man, the universal voice of all the nations round us (our own included), and the still small voice within. And I have studied, daily, now for eighteen months, with all my powers and means of observation, the real thought, the very heart-beatings of this people, here and in the provinces, and the conclusion I have come to, and here place before you, is, not only that seif-government is Ireland's right, and therefore, England's duty, but that Irishmen, have as a nation, finally made up their minds about it; that their pre-sent seeming doll and listless apathy is from this very cause; there is no question with them either of that right or need, but merely of the chance, the power. Let that chance come a real one—from back to Earl Mountnorris, where they will return to to grasp, as if they were one man, the prize of free-

would you, were longe the bar, withdrawn, to pass from a dark noisome dingeon, out into the free fresh air. As Ireland's wrongs have been and are beyond example awful and portentous, so will her emancipation be beyond example wonderful in might and glory. Her dry bones shall shake together, and take flesh; and she, now dead, shall live. And, oh. my Lord, if her dead cause can thus impress and excits one like me, a foreigner, all unconnected with this country, a poor weak old man, weary and sick of life, its vanities and wrongs, who has no wish but to be gone and be at rest, oh think how can it but affect almost to madness all those hundred thousands of the native children, here and elsewhere, of the bravest, the most faithful, most affectionate, most patriotic people in the world! Remembering their own unutterable wrongs and those of all their living and dead kindred, what must they in their cou-sciences and hearts feel to be—say rather, what must be and is their holiest and most binding of all duties in the present final crisis of their race and country ? No man, who is not a rogue or a fool, can fail replying to that question in one way. No Irishman, who has in him a spark of honorable spirit, or a particle of real manhood, who is not the mennest, the most despicable of trailors, can, from any pretence or plea whatever, hold sloof or skulk from the one duty, which all history and all nations in the world, and nature's self, which is the one true law of God, have laid upon him-to stand up, at every sacrifice, with all his might, for the deliverance of his native land from political national death-and to work out, in defiance of all difficulty and danger, her entire self-government, her perfect freedom.

BELMULLET, Co. MAYO. - To the Editor of the Tablct. - Dear Sir, - It is with the atmost unwillingness put the case of Erris before your readers, and beg their earnest attention to the state of things it reveals. That the people of Erris must suffer severe hardships and privations year after year, is, I believe, in the order of Providence. For, abstracting from the oppression, the unjust and cruel exactions practised by landlords, the close proximity of the country to the Atlantic readers it liable to be overrun and swept by every storm that blows from north. west, and south. The storms of the last year have been of unwonted severity, almost bringing total destruction upon many villages, but leaving all to bemoan the loss of the greater portion of their crops. The abject misery in which they have lived for many years left it impossible for them to bear up against so sudden and so terrible a shock as a general loss of their crops. Hence, since the direful scenes of '47 and '48 we have not witnessed such frightful things as are now daily presented to our view. Our workhouse nearly thronged; the people breaking up their homesteads and figing in hundreds to America, to shops to Dr. Coleuso: -England, or whithersoever they can betake themselves. I am persuaded that half the population of this extensive district will have vanished before many months. I am daily surrounded by hundreds, who are yet clinging to their little farms, and constantly beseeching me for some seed for their land as well as food to sustain them whilst they endeavour to make a little tillage. If some providential interposition do not hasten to our relief this vast territory will become a waste. I believe I can say with truth that 100 persons on an average daily desert their homes and direct their course to some foreign clime whence never to return. The young men and women, the bone and sinew of the country, the hope and the mainstay of aged parents, are the chief agents in the general flight that is taking place; the aged and the infirm are left to succumb to the direful ravages of impending famine. Will you kindly make the and province. Tublet the medium of conveying to your numerous readers some idea of the deplorable condition of this part of the country, in the hope that in their charity they may help to relieve the hundreds and thousands of their fellow-creatures now suffering from direct want, and who have no hope under Heaven but in the charity of the rest of their fellow men. The Bishop of the diocese, the Most Rev. Doctor Feeny, Ballina, will receive and forward to the proper quarter any subscriptions with which he may be favoured for this purpose.

I have the honor, to be, Your faithful servant, PATK. MALONE, P.P.

According to the last published returns, more than half the total number of holdings in Ireland average only from ten acres to a quarter of an acre, and a considerable portion of the ground which these small holdings cover is bog and waste. The holdings averaging more than forty acres are not one-seventh of the total number, and they contain more bog and waste than tilled land. It is simply impossible for this subdivision to last. Its time is gone by. The poorest cottier had formerly enough potatoes to sustain existence; now the man with twenty acres is not sure of having a potato crop that will feed his family. The small holder used to pay his rent with his pig and his crop of oats, and if there was a bad harvest, he got a better price. But American bacon now sells for less in the British market than it costs the Irish peasant to grow it; and oats are ninepeace a stone in the face of a deficient crop. Wages have risen, and the consequence is that the small farmer's sons are beginning to desert him, while hired labour is too dear for him. His expenses are greater, and his produce is worth less than in old times. Using himself the rudest methods of an almost primitive agriculture, he has to compete with farmers who bring all the resources of modern science to their aid Mized husbandry is the system for which Ireland is best adapted, and the only one which will prosper for the future in most parts of the island; but mixed husbandry requires an outlay which the small he'der cannot afford. It requires farm offices and farm roads, fences, and drains, as well as stock, and, in short, an amount of both fixed and floating capital altogether out of his reach. Neither can the land lord make the necessary improvements for him, for the fee-simple of the property would hardly pay for them on an immense number of small holdings; and it would be waste of the capital of the country to make them. Moreover, the farmer of a few acres cannot have the capital, or the quantity and variety of stock and produce necessary to enable him to bear accidents and failures, and to survive seasons of short crops and low prices. He carries all his eggs in one basket. The death of a cow or two, the failure of three or four acres of oats, may be ruin to the holder of five or ten acres, but would signify com-paratively little to the holder of fifty or a hundred acres, who has wheat or barley and grass as well as oats, twenty or thirty cows, and, perhaps, a flock of sheep. The very things, again, for which the soil and climate of Ireland are best fitted, and in the production of which the Irish farmer has a natural protection against the competition of distant countries, namely, fresh meat and dairy produce, are things which the small holder cannot have. It is, besides, a mistake to suppose that every man has the skill and judgment necessary for modern farming. The system of farming which the Irish peasant has hitherto pursued required nothing more than common labour, and a man may be a good laborer, yet not fit to be a master. It has, indeed, been urged by Mr. Mill and other writers that the average size of farms is smaller in the prosperous counties of Armagh and Down than in Mayo and Galway; but the argument is not in point, for several reasons. So far as the average size of the holdings in the two localities is concerned, no account has been taken in the comparison of all the wild mountain land and, bog held by the Mayo and Galway tenants. And, unfortu-nately, it can no longer be said that the small farmers in Down and Armagh are prosperous. The kind of farming that would prosper in Ulster twenty years ago does not prosper now. The small farmer in the Northern counties has, moreover, hitherto been generally a weaver too, and his sons and daughters

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversion. - The Marchianness of Londonderry the eldest daughter of the Earl of Roden, and mothe of Lord Powerscourt, was publicly received into th Catholic Church in London within the last ten days

In no part of the three kingdoms has Religion to struggle against greater difficulties than in Wales. In none, perhaps, is there a more complete opening for The Church. The Establishment has no influence over the people. What religion they have is the lowest form of ranting Methodism. From such a system The Church could not fail to gather in whatever is most virtuous and intelligent amongst them, with a success proportionate to the vigor of her missionary exertions.

The officials of the Education Department have recently shown some anti-Uatholic symptoms. In dealing with one of the Shellield schools, they have endeavoured to set aside that important clause in the deed by which a Priest is constituted one of the trustees of the school, and they have gone so far as to propound the general principle that no Catholic Clergyman should henceforward be allowed to act as a trustee. This is in direct violation of the conditions long settled and agreed to by both partiesthe Privy Council Office, and the Catholic body, - and is quite inconsistent with the provisions of the Kemerton model deed. The question is now under the consideration of the Poor School Committee, and should Lord Granville and Mr. Low persist in the course they have indicated, we presume the case will be speedily brought before Parliament. - Tablet.

In the case before the Vice Chancellor of Oxford's Court, promoted by the three Canons of Christchurch against Professor Jowett, the learned Assessor delivered judgment on Friday, the 27th Feb. He disallowed the protest, holding that the Court had jurisdiction, that the promoters were not to blame for coming to it,-that it was the only court open to them. He held that Professor Jowett's office as Regins Professor was no bar to his being cited in this suit. Unless the offence was an offence against the statutes of the University, he could not deal with it. He thought the statute on the powers of the Vice Chancellor might empower him to deal with this case. On the other hand, he thought the statute gave him a discretionary power, and in the exercise of that discretion he should decline to go on with the case; as since the year 1600, only one trial for heresy had taken place in that court, and that was for a blusphemous libel. The promoters gave notice of appeal. - 1b.

THE BISHOPS AND DR. COLENSO. - The following address has been presented on the part of all the Bi-

To the Right Rev. J. W. Colenso, D.D., Lord Bishop of Natal.

We, the undersigned Archbishops and Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, address you with deep brotherly anxiety, as one who shares with us the grave responsibilities of the episcopal office.

It is impossible for us to enter here into argument with you as to your method of handling that Bible which we believe to be the Word of God, and on the truth of which rest all our hopes for eternity. Nor do we here raise the question whether you are legally entitled to retain your present office and position in the Church, complicated, moreover, as that question is by the fact of your being a Bishop of the Church in South Africa, now at a distance from your diocess

But we feel bound to put before you another view of the case. We understand you to say (Part II, p. xxiii., of your Penlateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined) that you do not now believe that which you voluntarily professed to believe, as the in-dispensable condition of your being intrusted with your present office. We understand you also to say that you have entertained, and have not abandoned, the conviction that you could not use the Ordination Service, inasmuch as in it you 'must require from others a solemu declaration that they 'unfeignenly believe all the Canonical Scriptures of the Old and New Testament; which, with the evidence now before you, 'it is impossible wholly to believe in.' (Part I., p. xii.) And we understand you further to intimate that those who think with you are precluded from using the Baptismal Service, and consequently (as we must infer) other offices of the Prayer Book unless they omit all such passages as assume the truth of the Mosaic bistory. (Part II., p. xxii)

Now, it cannot have escaped you that the inconsistency between the office you hold and the opinions to the Church. And we solemnly ask you to consider once more with the most serious attention whether you can, without harm to your own conscience, retain your position, when you can no longer discharge its duties or use the formularies to which you have subscribed. We will not abandon the hope that, through earnest prayer and deeper study of God's Word, you may, under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, he restored to a state of belief in which you may be able with a clear conscience again to discharge the duties of our sacred office; a result which, from regard to your highest interests, we should welcome with the most unfeigned satisfac-

We are, your faithful brethren in Christ,

(Here follow the names.)

The Bishop of Natal has published the following eply to the Episcopal Remonstrances : -

My Lord Archbishop,—I have seriously considered the address which has been forwarded to me by your Grace, signed by a great number of the archbishons and bishops of the church of England. In reply I feel obliged to say that I am unable to

comply with the suggestion therein conveyed to me, that I should resign my Episcopal charge. I trust that I yield to none of your Lordships in a heartfelt reverence for the Holy Scriptures. But certainly I do not believe, as the words of the address

seem to imply that your Lordships do believe, that

all our hopes for eternity rest' on the literal historical truth of such a narrative as the scriptural account of the Noachian Deluge. But I must refer to my books for a statement of the reasons which justify to my own mind the course which I am taking. To resign my office would be to admit that my conduct has been legally or morally

wrong, which I am very far from feeling. Rather, I am persuaded that my duty to God and the National Church, through which I have received, in the same manner as your Lordships, that Episcopal commission which we have no power of abdicating, requires me to persevere in the task which I have undertaken—namely, to set before the English Church the real facts of the case in regard to the composition of the Pentateuch, in accordance with the most trustworthy results of recent criticism.

I venture to add that the progress of true religion appears to me to be grit vously impeded in this country by the contradictions which undeniably exist between the traditional notion of the historical truth of all the parratives contained in the Pentateuch and the conclusions of science, as now brought within the comprehensions even of the youth of both sexes, by the general extension of education.

And it is my firm conviction that this subject deserves more than any other at this time, our most serious consideration, and, if possible, our united action, as bishops of the National Church.

I am, my Lord Archbishop, your Grace's very faithful and obedient servant, J. W. NATAL.

London, March 5.

A correspondent of a daily journal declares that, on last Sunday week, he had for his fellow-passenger have beloed him at the loom. But the days of the on the Brighton Railway, no less a personage than hand-loom in Ireland are numbered. The weaver the Lord Bishop of Oxford—one of the Bishops who must go to the factory, and the large farmer will signed the memorial against Sunday travelling The pass the night, after satisfying their savage rage on dom, of entire self-government for Ireland, than get possession of his little farm.—Saturday Review. Bishop has not denied the assertion.

sairce night after samples and the missing the missing and the court in the contract of the co post of the inference that therein so acts weater and the Jama action

The True Witness.

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Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The English journals are almost entirely devoted to long descriptions of the triumphal progress of the Princess Alexandra through the streets of London, her marriage with the Prince of Wales, and the rejoicings consequent thereupon. The pageant was evidently very splendid, but its success was dimmed by the loss of several lives, and the injuries inflicted upon many of the spectators of the illuminations and fireworks in the evening. At Cork there was a riot of some kind upon the occasion, but we have not got the foll particulars.

The Continental news are very meagre. We learn that the insurgent Poles still continue the unequal conflict with the colossal power of Russia, and that in several battles the advantages have been on their side. Unaided, however by any of the European Powers, it is to be feared that the Poles must succumb, and that the horrors of the last conquest will be renewed throughout the again subjugated land. The sympathies of Prance and Great Britain have been strongly expressed, and if the mere enunciation of good wishes could aught avail the insurgents, their cause is safe. But alas! bayonels are not to be turned aside by sympathies however warm, nor can any given quantity of admiration for the valor of the Poles, arrest the progress of the formidable columns with which the Czar is prepared to crash them. The "Great Briton" does not. like his Gallic neighbor, go to war for " au idea," and without the co-operation of the former, France seems unwilling to provoke another conflict with Russia. 'The Opinion Nationale which is supposed to speak under the inspirations of Plon-Plon is very indiguant with the " miscrable policy" of England towards Poland, and accuses the British Government of acting with duplicity towards Plance.

We have no important events to record in the United States. The war lingers on, unmarked by any great or decisive engagements.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. - It is strikingly characteristic of the temper in which the advocates of State-Schoolism approach this question, and of the logical affinities of Liberalism, that our opponents never venture to discuss the School Question on its roal merits. They always commence by assuming that which is in dispute; and having thus disposed of the arguments of the friends of Freedom of Education. they speeddy settle the case to their own entire estisfaction.

therefore none of our opponents dare to discuss, is thus. To whom of right, does the education of the child belong? to the parent or to the civil magistrate? to the Family or to the State?-All other questions-such as, do the majority of the people of Upper Canada approve of Common Schools ! do these Schools encourage the diffusion of education, and tend to promote good will amongst the children therein educated? are utterly irrelevant. The question which above all others, or rather which alone deserves consideration is this: Has the State the right to supersede the Family ?- has the civil magistrate the right to dictate to the father, how, by whom, be educated?

Upon the solution of these questions the entire controversy depends. If the State has the right to establish Common Schools, and to compel every father of a family to support those Schools, it must be because education is the legitimate function, not of the Family, but of the State. But if, as we contend, God has confided the education of the child to its parents-if He holds them, and not the civil magistrate, responsible, then to them, and to them exclusively, belongs the education of the child; and no human authority has the right, directly or indirectly, to mterfere therein.

This is the principle for which we contendnot in the interests of Catholics alone, but of all parents, of all denominations: not merely in the interests of revealed religion, high as these in-We assert, and in the fullest sense, the absolute right of the lather of the family to sole control that flag. Jum satis.

over all that concerns the education of the child : we deny to the civil mag strate, or " Juck-in-Office." the slightest semblance even of a right to interfere therein : and we base our claims for the parent, and our protest against the interference of the State, upon the grounds that the Father of the Family holds his authority from Gou direct, and rules by " right divine."

And this is the only " right divine" which we will acknowledge in any form of government upon the earth, outside the Catholic Church. As in the XVI. century it was the office of the Catholic controversialist to refute the impious doctrine of the " right divene" of kings, so now, in the XIX., it is his task and his duty to protest against the still more impious, the still more slavish doctrine of the " right divine" of peoples, and of brute majorities. With all its faults, there was something redeeming, something almost chivalrous and ennobling in the homage which Sovereigns of the XVII. century clauned, and which they then often received from their subjects. To bow before a Grand Monarque did not degrade a man, did not make him vile, as does an abject submission to the will of that " people-God" or "public opinion" which modern Liberalism has set up in the room of the " king-God" of the days of the Stuarts in England, and of Louis XIV. in France. Both were bad; but of the two, the former is by far the more revolting,and its worship the more irretrievably degrading, and disgusting to the man of honor.

To peither kings nor peoples do we concede any the slightest right to dictate to us in the matter of the education of our children, or to exercise authority within the sacred precincts of the Family. There the parent rules supreme, as king, as the vice-gerent of God Hunself, and as esponsible to God alone for the manner in which he discharges his sublime functions. Most important amongst these functions, is the educationthat is to say the religious, the moral, and the intellectual development of the child. The paent-not the State-is bound to feed the child, to clothe the child, to protect it from the inclemency of the weather, and in a word to minister to all its bodily wants. But above all is he bound to provide for the moral and intellectual wants of the little one, whom he receives at the baptismal font from the hands of the priest-a child of God, an heir of the kingdom of heaven, and for whom therefore God will one day call him to a strict account. With such a sacred deposit, so solemnly confided to us, and under such grave responsibilities—what care we, what cares any Christian, what cares any parent from whose soul every noble sentiment has not been squeezed out. for that " public opinion" which the Globe, and others of that Liberal stamp, are incessantly urging as a valid argument for "Common Schools?" It is to us but as so much starking breath; to which we are not only not bound to yield any deference, but which as freemen and a-Christian parents we are bound to spurn with contempt, when it seems to us to be at variance with the due performance of our sacred functions. We fear God and His judgments; therefore we do not fear majorities, therefore we do not stand in any awe of public opinion and its blatant bellowings.

Neither will we ever condescend to discuss the question, whether our objections as parents to the "Common Schools" of Upper Canada are well founded? As parents, we owe no man a reason for our objections to those Schools; we owe no man any explanation why we will not send our children to them. They may be all that their advocates assert them to be: but, if we as parents, in the exercise of our absolute rights as fathers of families, do not see fit to allow our children to attend those schools, no man has any right to call us to account, or compel us to pay for their support.

In a word: Education is not the function of The one great question at issue—that which the State, but belongs exclusively, and by right divine to the Family, and to those to whom in the plenitude of his parental authority, the father may see fit to confide it. If our adversaries deny this, and if they attempt to defend their position by argument instead of brute force, and bombastic appeals to " public opinion," they must make common cause with, and advocate the fundamental principles of the "Communists." They must appeal to the maxims and precedents of the days of Paganism, when the State was all in all, and the individual nothing, except in so far as he contributed to the grandeur or divinity of the State. From this abject social servitude, Christianity, by teaching the value of man as individual, as an immortal soul, redeemed us : to this state of things—the logic of the advocates of State Schoolism, if consistently carried out to its and with whom, the children of the latter shall last consequences, would meritably bring us back. In the name therefore of Christianity and of individual liberty, we utter our protest against Communism and Common Schools.

To O'M .- We cannot comply with your regues , nor can we open the columns of the TRUE WITNESS to such a controversy as that which your communication would raise. It is one thing to condemn the injustice long exercised towards Ireland by the British Government; another and a very different thing to preach up revolutionary and socialistic doctimes, subversive of the authority of all Government, and the rights of property. Besides in Canada there is no shadow of excuse for disloyalty. Every man who is here, is so of his own free choice. If he hates British rule, no one asks him to remain subject to it, and the best thing for him to do is to pack up his traps, and go across the "Lines;" but so long as he voluntarily remains in Canada, he is bound to be a loyal subject, loyal in word and deed. If he wants to spout treason against terests are, but in the interests of natural liberty. Queen Victoria, and the British flag, he has no right to do so whist enjoying the protection of

from the Rev. Mr. Northg aves of St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, in reply to some remarks of the "Protestant Reform" organ upon His Lordship the Bishop of the same Diocess: -"To the Editor of the Globe.

"Sin - In your issue of this morning, you state that the Canadian Kreeman is the regularly autho-

rised organ of the Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Lynch. "His Lordship wishes it to be understood that he has no official organ. He also wishes me to state, that as far as he knows the sentiments of his Right Reverend brethren, the Catholic Bishons of Upper Canada, and of the Catholics generally, they are price satisfied with Mr. Scott's Separate School

"Yours respectfully, Gunner R. Northunaves, Rector of St. Michael's Unthedral. "St. Michael's Palace, Toronto, 20th March, 1863."

We see not how the above, as the Globe pretends, contradicts the statement of Mr. Patrick in the House-to the effect that the Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church are prepared to accept Mr. Scott's Bill as a final settlement of the question. Mr. Patrick had certainly no authority to speak in the name of the Catholic Hierarchy or Clergy of Canada; neither has the True Wirness, which is a journal conducted by laymen, who alone are morally as well as legally responsible for every word that therein appears. But, without presumption, we may as sert that the Bishops and Clergy of Canada are 'prepared to accept Mr. Scott's Bill as a final settlement of the question," provided only that, after a fair trial, it shall be found to secure the objects for which the School agitation was com menced. That upon trial it may work well, we tope; but not having the gift of prophecy we cannot presume to affirm that it will do so. If it does not, and if a re-agitation of the School question be the consequence, the fault will be, not with the Catholic clergy, who are prepared to accept any measure that will restore " Freedom of Education' to their people; but, with the opponents of Mr. Scott's Bill both in the Legislature, and in the press, who have curtailed its fair proportions, and impaired its efficacy for

The Globe, relying upon its readers' ignorince of history, their disregard of facts, and assured of their lemency towards all falsehood told in the interests of the Holy Protestant Faith, goes on to say :--

"The Romish Church has been always, and is now the enemy of free, untrammeiled education."-

Coming from the foremost champion of the degrading system of State-Schoolism, which modern Liberalism has succeeded in imposing upon society, the above morceau is rich, beyond the richness of a pork-pie. Were the editor of the Globe one addicted to argument, one who could condescend to definitions, and entertained a respect for facts-we should presume to call upon him for proof of his thesis, for a clear exhaustive definition of the term " free, untrammelled education," and for a statement of facts which show the hostility of the Romsh Church thereunto .-But our contemporary is of course above such considerations as these; and definitions are in abhorrence amongst all Liberals, whose congenial atmosphere, that in which they live and more and have their being, is one of vague generalities, and unmeaning platitudes. To suit their purposes they have perverted language, and corrupted the very meaning of words. Good they call evil-and evil good. The most oppressive despotism ever exercised towards a subject race, they call freedom, provided only it be exercised by and under the name of a brute malority; and, as in their corrupt and debased vocubulary, the formula " a free Church in a free State" implies the subjection of the Church to "Jack in-Office," so when they prate about "free and untrammelled education," we know well that they simply mean State-Schoolism.

We will however give the Gl be a definition of "free and untrammelled education," and we defy him to furnish a better. Freedom of Education consists essentially, in its entire immunity from all State control, or interference of any kind, direct or indirect. Education is there free and untrammelled," and there only, where Government Jack" cannot upon any pretence meddle therewith; and where the will of the individual parent as to the education of his children in all its branches, is as against the State, or civil magistrate, absolute, supreme and unques-

The School is "free" upon the same conditions only, as those upon which the Church is ' free." Education is "free and untrammelled" then only, when to it are applied the same rules as those whose application ensures " free and untrammelled religion." That the State shall exercise no authority over the Church or, over the School is the essential condition of religious and educational freedom; and the "Romish Church" has always been the foremost in contending for "free and untrammelled" freedom both of education and of religion, since she has always been foremost in resisting the impertment aggressions of "Jack-in-Office" upon either. -True, Protestant sects have in their own interests, contended for the same principle. The Covenanters of Scotland, the Dissenters of England, and still later the Scotch "Free Kirk"

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE NPRIL 3: 1863. from all State control-that in these matters the civil magistrate has no legitimate jurisdiction, and that if be attempt to interfere therein, such interference is at all hazards, and at all costs to be resisted. What is true of the Church and of religion, is equally true of the School and of eduration. The freedom of the latter, as of the the former, consists, essentially, in its entire immunity from State control or interference of any kind. State-Churchism and State-Schoolism are both incompatible with freedom-the one with "freedom of religion," the other with " freedom of education;" and if the "Romisis Church" opposes, and ever has opposed " State-Schoolism," she has thereby approved herself not the "enemy" but the consistent friend of " free and untrammelled education;" even as by opposing "State-Churchism," the Covenanters, the Puritans, and the adherents of the modern · Free Kirk of Scotland" have asserted an es. sential condition of " free and untraminelled religion."

Unfortunately, however, Protestants have almost always two sets of weights and measures one wherewith they mete out to themselves, the other set wherewith they mete out to Papists. Thus whilst according to Protestant logic, the freedom of religion is secured by its independence of the civil magistrate in Protestant communities,a ' Free' Church in a free State' consists in the subjection of the Catholic Church to the secular powers. Thus, too, the same men who most loudly appland the action of Victor Emmanuel and Carour towards the Catholic Church in Italy, are also the loudest in condemning the assumption of authorsty over the Protestant Church of Scotland, by Charles II and Lauderdale; and thus again the noisiest fanatical brawlers against State-Churchism, are also the foremost champions of State-

THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW"-January, 1863. B. Dawson & Son, Montreal.

The contents of the present number are-1. India under Lord Dalhouse. 2. Diaries of Frederic von Gentz. 3. Gold fields and Gold miners. 4. Contributions to the Life of Rubens. 5. The Campaign of 1815. 6. Modern Jud ism. 7. Victor Hugo's " Les Wiserables." 8. Convict System in England and Ireland. 9. Public Affairs Of the above articles the best is that on Victor Hugo? last medley of false philosophy, and mawkish sentimentality. The Reviewer pronounces a evere, but well merited censure upon this work. whose popularity indicates the low taste, and still more debased morality of the French reading

THE " NORTH BRITISH RESIEW"-February, 1863. B. Dawson & Sons, Montreal.

This is the organ of the "low" or evangelical section of the British Protestant world. It is very orthodox, according to the orthodoxy of the conventicle, but somewhat dull in comparison with the Westminster Review, the organ of the opposite section of the Protestant community .-This, and the other American reprints of the eading British Quarterlies are always on hand at the Messrs. Dawsons, Great St. James-street.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY-April, 1863 .-Harper Brothers, New York.

This contains a vast amount of light rending matter, which would be agreeable to the Catho. he palite-were it not so often, and so highly seasoned with No-Popery condiments.

We have much pleasure in complying with the equest preferred to us by the Secretary of the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston, as may be seen by turning to our second page.

(Communicated.) The summer of 1854 was a sad epoch in the

innals of Canada, for the most fatal of maladies, the cholers, again visited its shores. This plague, carried hither by the numerous emigrants from foreign lands, made sad havor on board of the different ressels bound for the New World, and many who had left home, elate with the hope of a happy future, greeted America's shore, but to find a grave. Such was the fate of a poor Buhemian and his wife, who a prey to the fell disease, left their two orphan boys strangers in a strange land. A Jesuit Father, who tended to the wants of foreigners, incapable of speaking the French or English language, found the orphans, and brought them to the St. Patrick's Asylum. Many means were there tried to roften the grief of the lone little ones, but several days passed before they could be tempted to share their comrades pastimes. Their sorrow gradually wore off, and after some weekthe little fellows amused all by their pleasant attempts in speaking the language of their new home. Weeks grew into months, and months into years, making manly boys of the stranger orphans, yet the Asylum still clauned them as her children. The day came at last, when arcording to the rules of the Institution, the elder boys must bid farewell to its sheltering roof and hegin a new career. Franti's (Francis) turn came, and he was confided to the care of a respectable family. The good conduct which characterised him in his borhood's home bore him nobly on through the world's trials, and after the lapse of a few years, during which time he frequently visited his former abode, his savings amounted to some \$240. No sooner had te drawn them from the hands of his master, tuan he presented a donation of \$10 for the Society in George Street, ou Tuesday last it was benefit of his old home; in order, as he said, to men have stoutly insisted that to be free, the fulfil an intention formed while yet a boy. He and when the Society was forming on the Market

The Loronto Gobe publishes the following Church, in her doctrines, in her discipline, and in has identified himself with the home of his routh. the appointment of her Ministers, must be exempt; and become so thoroughly a child of St. Patrick. that he claims Ireland as his fatherland, and is as proud of the Shamrock as any native of Erin's

> Gratitude has effected a strange metamorphosis, It has transformed the Bohemian boy into an Irishman heart and soul.

Mr. James Feeny has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WITNESS in Brantford and vicinity.

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN KINGSTON.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Kingston, March 22, 1863.

Sin-There was the usual turn out of the St. Patrick's Society of Kingston on Tuesday, the 17th March, the Anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland. The number of celebranto were fully as large, if not larger, than on the previous Anniversary. Everything went off as merry as a marriage-bell. The day was unusually fine the Society's banners, so frequently described in your columns were displayed to great advantage, and looked superb. There is no place in Upper Canada where Irishmen turn-out in greater numbers, or make a more imposing display than they do in Kingston. This is no doubt, owing to the enthusiasm and unity which pervade all who breathe the healthy atmosphere of "the good old Town." Union among any class of persons who have a common object to attain is necessary to secure success; with the Irish in Canada it is of the most vital importance that union should exist, for without it they are powerless; and their role is, first, to secure unity of action, and then by the wise and judicious exercise of that power which it is certain to achieve, to show those who have been taught to dislike and look with suspicion upon their efforts, that the Irish colonists possess all the essentials necessary to enrich a State, and guard with fidelity its institutions, its government and laws, from the encroachments of those who might attempt to destroy the one, or infringe upon the free and equitable administration of the other. The legacy left to Irishmen at "home" is to protect and guard the Fatth once delivered to the Saints; and in this country they have a double inission, not only as champions of the faith of their fathers, but also to be faithful guardians of that civil liberty, that practicable freedom, to secure which Trishmen have made so many sacrifices, both at home and abroad. It is pleasant to think, and to know, that in the struggle to obtain constitutional liberty in Canada, Catholio Irishmen have always been amongst the foremost in the battle, and adhered with unflinching fidelity to the champion of Canadian independence - the lamented Robert Baldwin-to the last moment of that patriot's existence. Their fidelity to constitutional principles ought not to be forgot-

It was my intention to give you a full description of all our proceedings on St. Patrick's Day -of the Grand Pontifical High Mass celebrated n the Cathedral by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, assisted by the Vicars-General Macdonell and Dollard, and the resident Clergy-of the sermon of the Director of Regiopolis College, the eloquent and gifted Father O'Brienand of the capital speeches in the Cry Hall, delivered by the President of the Society and other gentlemen connected with it. But alas! I cannot. The news from Peterborough fills us all with grief and indignation. The outrage perpetrated on unarmed men by the Orange desperadoes from Emily and Cavan, and from Smithtown and Manvers, has so excited the people of Kingston that they neither think nor speak of anything else. It is a startling fact, that in this tree country, where law is supposed to be supreme, and its strong arm sufficient to protect its inhabitants from the violence of mobs, it should be impotent; such, however, is the case.

On Tuesday last, the quiet town of Peterboro' was invaded by a band of men to the number of five hundred, armed to the teeth, accompanied by loaded cannon, and inspired with the determination of murdering their fellow-subjects, if they persisted in marching to church with the National bunners and music, on the Anniversary of the great Apostles of Ireland! Let the Peterboro' Review, the leading Protestant paper of the town, tell you of the atrocious deed :-

"More disgraceful conduct than that which large

bodies of men, styling themselves Orangemen, pur sued in this Tuwn on St. Patrick's Day, was scarcely ever before witnessed. Humiliating to the Order which inculcates charity to all men, and boasts of being a bulwark of civil and religious liberty, every enlightened member of the Orange Institution, must blush for the conduct of his weak, and, in this matter, assuredly erring brethren. It can never be the purpose of a society to which such a man as the Honorable John Hillyard Cameron belongs, which boasts of having within its pale, some of the most learned and pious of the clergy of the Church of England, and ministers, indeed, of every Protestant denomination, to set law and order at defiance, and to crush out that very liberty of speech thought and action, which Protestants desire and everywhere insist upon for themselves. Yet that was done in Peterboro, in enlightened Protestant Upper Canada, on Taesday last. Persons said to be members of that Society to the numbers of between 400 and 500 assembled here on the occasion of an intended celebration of the birth-day of Ireland's patron saint, s thing every where tolerated in Canada, and to which u Mr. Ople R. Gowan, and a Mayor Bowes, of Toronto, lend their countenance, to prevent the Roman Carholics of this town from proceeding in an orderly manner to church with banners flying and music, with marshals on horseback, and with the other etceteras. They flocked in from Emily and Uavan, Smithtown and Manvers; men, in deliance of all law, aimed to the teeth with fowling pieces, pistols and bludgeons, the fire arms being loaded, had come into the town. Nay, this was not all; the men was poured into Peterboro, and took possession of it in spite of the authorities, brought cannon with them to intimidate and subdue unarmed men. And for what reason was this interruption of an intended peaceable procession, this wonderfully frightful demonstration made? A fool, or bigot, it may be both, had given out that it was a Ribbin Society, which was to pub-licly exhibit itself in Peterboro'. Is Protestantism so powerless for good and to prevent by moral means the extention of Romanism, that it must resort to armed violence, wherever it happens to be physically in the ascendant? We should think not. On the oreasion, however, of the meeting of the St. Patrick's m de minifest that some beld another doctrine. Tere the Orangemen draw up across Water Street,

Square, the so-calle | R boomen were told to carry of their baubles and throw away their shamrocks. Portugately, the Rebel-Irish, the men, who carried hornble looking green flags, with castles and dogs, and harps upon them, took off their paraphernalia, lowered their banner, and went peaceably away. There was yet, nevertheless, a slight row later in the day, which is to be regretted. It was not long, however, until the Orangemen went off, with the cannon before them on a triumphal march through lown; the shops were all closed and business entirely augthe suops were an erosed and ousiness entirely suspended. It is surely to be hoped that such another penucus manifestation of extreme intolerance will not be again seen here."-Pelerboro Review.

And all this in a free country !- a country that boasts to be so far removed from the ruthless savage of the forest ! And yet Irishmen in the year of grace, 1863, in Canada, have been threatened with slaughter as great, if not as bloody as that which the Western butchers perpetrated last summer on the defenceless people of Minesota! and still in Canada we boast of our civilisation, of our freedom, and of our independence. Alas! it is only too true that whereerer that abominable system of Orangeism prerails to any extent, the lives of Catholics are not more secure than are those whose home is on the border of the boundless' wastes, and who are liable at any moment to be awakened by the yells and wathoops of the savages thirsting for their victim. And alas I we have statesmen and legislators, men of education and refinement, who openly boast of their connection with the Order, who receive Irist Catholic support, and are maintained in public tife by the votes and influence of the same Lish Catholics. It may have been the case in the past; shall it be so for the fu ture? No; never do we again hope to see an Irish Catholic vote for any man who belongs to, or halls from the Orange Institution. It cannot be safely done

Yours truly,

SARSFIELD.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST. JOHN'S, C.E. To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR-On Sunday, the 15th March, the Rev. Cure announced that upon Tuesday, St. Patrick's Day, there would be Grand Mass at 10 o'clock, ce ebrated in honor of St. Patrick, and for the Irish portion of his congregation. He kindly told them to keep it as a holiday the same as Sunday, so that all their acts upon that day might be sanctified. He paid them a handsome compliment for the past observance of the day; and trusted that they would act as they had always do anything dishonorable.

According to the foregoing announcement, at 10 o'clock, the Church was well filled with the lash; and I am happy to tell you that their brethren of French Canadian origin always join in Mass upon that Day; and no wonder they should, greater Saint in Heaven than St. Patrick, and that he is not unmindful of them. The French beart.

The altar was well decorated for the occasion. The Rev. M. Perrault celebrated the Divine Mysteries, having for his Deacons the Rev. M.M. Du Hamel, Vicar of St. Athanase, and Jassemin, Vicur of St. Johns. Mr. Percault has a fine voice, and sings Mass well; but I don't think he ever sung so well as upon last St.

And now, Sir, for the sermon that was preached by our venerated Cure, the Rev. M. La corner, and they made several attempts to break from Rocque. After ascending the pulpit, he began their leaders to attack the Church. by congratulating the Irish upon their appearance in celebrating their Annual Festival, which has so and said that such an association as their's was approved of, and blessed by the Church; that there was nothing secret in it; and he wished the blessing of God upon the Society. He condemned in the strongest manner all secret societies, but more particularly Free Masons; because into it Catholics were induced to enter. He next spoke of the Preacher of the Day this time twelve months, the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, as the good friend of the Irish; and said he well remembered his sermon was on the duty of parents to their children. He would speak on the same subject; and never, Mr. Editor, will I forget the mild, but impressive manner in which he spoke upon the danger of godless schools, and godless colleges, as they were properly called in old Ireland; and spoke highly of the Irish people, who resisted those colleges, with all their worldly ad-Vantages, with the same strong faith and confidangerous to the faith left to them by their Pafrom Saint. He drew a melancholy picture of the number of souls of the children of Irish pagodless schools, where some of the youth grew. up to degraded as to be ashamed of their parents and of their country. How different, said the Reverend preacher, was the case in Canada, the place where Dr. Cahill had said was the one be would recommend for the Irish immigrant to settle in Here he took occasion to pay a handsome tribute to Dr. Calibi's patriotism, learning,

He next took a rapid view of the glories of Ire-

land ;-the numerous blessings, both spiritual and

in the truths of their holy religion, and reminded

then that from those to whom God gave much He

expected much in return ; and he therefore pointed

Went back to the old land, he alluded to the sub-

ject of temperance, and related some amusing

anneedotes which cheered up his hearers.

The pain beni was very fine indeed, presented by Mr. Rossiter. All the members of the Society, with their President, Mr. O'Brien, wore handsome badges.

The members of the Society had a dinner in the evening; and it was spent happy and pleas-

I must here remark that Dr. Howard, the Medical Superintendent of the P. S. Asylum, was one of the guests on the occasion, and the speaker of the evening; and to judge from his appearance, there was no man in the room who seemed to enjoy himself better.

Thus ended the finest celebration of St. Patrick's Day ever witnessed in St. Johns; and I hope the Irishmen of the town may live long to enjoy many other St. Patrick's Days.

CATHOLICUS.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PETERBORO. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sm .- The Untholics of Peterboro and surrounding country having made arrangements to bonor the memory of St. Patrick on yesterday by a public procession, great numbers of them assembled in George street at 10 o'clock a M.; and were forming their procession when a messenger from the Very Reverend Oliver Kelly arrived with strict orders not to march, as the Sheriff and Mayor assured him that several lives would be lost, should the procession move as intended. The Mayor and Sheriff also entreated the officers of the Saint Patrick's Society to prevent the procession.

At this time the armed Orangemen, in number about 500, marched by and took up their position across the street, along which the procession was to march. The Marshal of the St. Patrick's Society seeing that the procession which he was going to lead was totally unarmed, ordered his men to disperse quietly, and go to Mass, which they did. The Orangenen, finding no opposition, became farious, and as the people were returning from Mass, they (the Orangemen), formed four deep and went to meet them; and finding one man wearing green ribbons, they rushed at him; and a young lady, who stood next to him, told the cowards to desist, when one of the ruffians attempted to drive a bayonet through ber breast; she seeing the blow coming, endeavored to avoid it, but received it on the head, inflicting a deep wound three inches long; she was also struck on the hand with a bayonet, and the wound bleeding profusely the doctor said that an artery had been cut. Several women who wore green shawls were struck by these worthies; and a baby in his mother's arms who were a green cap was deprived of it. The man who wore the green ribbons having escaped to a tavern, was hotly pursued by a number of Orange gentry; and as he would not be given up to them they planted a cannon in front of the house to demolish it, when the Mayor insisted that the door should be opened, and two of those fellows searched done upon St. Patrick's Day, and they would not the house, but fortunately did not find their intended victim. Several men of Captain Rogers' volunteer company were in the Orange procession, carrying their rifles with fixed bayoners.

Much blame is due to the Mayor for not trying to disarin those men who were violating the law, before they collected in great numbers, particularly as he knew a week before of the intended hostile demonstration; and also for endeavoring to appears Sir; for well they know that next to the Blessed the fury of an Orange mob by allowing them to search Mother of God and St. Joseph, there is no the tavert referred to for a Catholic whom they certainly intended to murder.

The Orangemen were led by two Protestant ministhat he is not unumidated of them. The French ters-namely, Mr. Colwell and Mr. Sparrow. The Canadians have always received his immigrant character of the former and family is so well known children in this country with a true Catholic to Cobourg that comment from me is unnecessary. I am, Dear Sir, yours truly,

An Eye WITHEBS.

A correspondent of the Toronto Freeman furnishes us with additional particulars concerning the behavior of the low Orangemen at Peterboro on the 17th ult:--

"In the meantime the mob paraded the principal streets in the most insulting manner, jurging at parties of women who were on their way to church. "To hell with the Pope" might be heard at every

On coming from Church, a man wearing a shamrock was attacked by a party of the rabble. They threw him down, and made several bayonet thrusts much improved within the last few years. The at him, which he had the good fortune to excape. Some women who happened to be present, seeing the on the assemblage, said he thanked God that Ireinto associations. He then entered largely into the strength, for good or evil, of associations; and said that such an association or state of a said that such an association or state of a said that such an association or state of the strength, for good or evil, of associations; and said that such an association or state of the such an association of the such an association of the such an association of the such as a state of and noble-minded, they regarded not their own safety that day--reason to guide them, and religion to when the life of a fellow-creature was at stake. But bless them. [Cheers]. He did not intend to make alas! neither their sex, their high character, nor the magnanimity which they displayed, could save them from the ruffian hands of those wretches, who proved themselves dead to every generous feeling. They were thrown down, beaten, and trampled on. One of them received a stroke from a aword or scythe, which, passing from above the temple across the forehead left a frightful wound. Another, Miss Mary C. Meany, received a gash from a knife on one hand, a proud of them. Ireland, geographers told them, bayonet stab through the other, and a severe cut on was a small spot, while the Yankees said that their the head. She also received severe bodily injury. Miss Meany after an eight year's labor amongst us, though in a very trying, attuation, enjoys our unbounded confidence; and commands the respect and esteem of all who have the happiness of being acquainted with her. Bill, such is the manner in which this accomplished young lady, whose virtues are equalled only by her superior talents, is treated by those men, or fiends, or - what you will. This is the person to whom one of our worthy magistrates takes the liberty of applying improper epithers, and dence in God, as they had resisted every other to whom persons, from whom better might be expecttemptation, under all circumstances, that was ed, affect to impute improper motives. Her high character, bowever, should be sufficient to make them blush for shame; and if anything could do so, the eloquent language which she used on the occasion would accomplish it. I heard her express herself to the effect rents lost in the United States by means of such that, she knew not who the man who attacked was, she cared nut who he was, she acted purely on the impulse of humanity, and had he been an Orangeman, under the circumstances, she would have done the

same. The man who had been attacked, escaped, and took refuge in Phelan's Hotel. The mob brought up the cannon to batter the house down, but it was saved by the owner of the property declaring him-self an 'old brother.' They did not have the satisfaction of murdering the man; but they succeeded in and piety. Then, Sir, he became more Irish cutting off a lady's bonnet strings, and exhibiting than an Irish priest, and spoke in such a patriotic of them in the plucking little green badges from the latter would scarcely venture upon. some children and trampling them noder foot. The doings of this rabble must, no doubt, be shocking to every well disposed man; but there is another featemporal, that God had poured down upon the ture in the matter which renders it, if possible, still links people; told them that they should be more shocking and disgraceful. Amongst this mob proud of their native land, proud of their faith, and proud to be children of St. Patrick. But in the midst of his enthusiasm be did not forget other, a Mr. Colwell, I know pretty well, but I know pretty well kn hat he was a Christian priest, teaching his flock nothing good of him. I believe him worthy of his in the truths of their holy rehain and reminded sire, who was tarred and feathered for a rape; and I think there can be no doubt of his full kin to a brother whose name will still be fresh in the minds of many persons in Cobourg, as connected with a dog

out to them the virtue of humility. Having scrape, the particulars of which are, unmentionable, brought tears to the ever of many who in memory | Begging hardon for baving so far harraded, and brought tears to the eyes of many who in memory boping that such scenes may never again be witnessed in any civilized community.

I remain your humble servant, A MEMBER OF THE SCHIFT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. SOPHIE. To the Elitor of the True Wilness.

Sin-I beg a small space in your widely circulated journal to let you know how we celebrated St. Patrick's Day this year at St. Sopple. From early morning Erin's children were seen winding their way from the most distant parts of the parish until the church became densely crowded-our Freuch Canadian Brethren participating in the celebration of our National Festival as if they had been born and reared in the Emerald late. Too much praise cannot be given to our beloved Pastor the Rev. A. Payette for the truly Christian zeal he has manifested upon all occasions, both for the spiritual and temporal of this infant Parish since it has been committed to his care and never more so than on the present occasion. He had the After tasterully decorated with beautiful flowers and evergreens interspersed with lighted tapers, and a splendid banner floating over the centre of the Alber representing our illustrious Patron with staff in hand gathering our fierce ancestors into the

Tenly, Mr. Editor, it was grand to look upon. Grand Mass was celebrated by the Rev. J. J. Desautels Rector of Terrebonne College, assisted by the Rev J. Gration of St Jerome as deacon and the Rev. F. Lecture of Terrebonno as Sub-Deacon. At the conclusion of the Holy Sacrifice, our beloved Pastor ascended the Altar and delivered in his usual eloquent style a most impressive sermon which will not soon be forgotten. He dwelt long on the many eminent virtues of our illustrious Patron St. Patrick, and the firm attachment of the Irish people to the faith of their fathers scattered as they are all over the world. After Vespers he gave the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament; after which the people returned to their respective homes, highly delighted with the festivities

A PARISHIONER

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN TORONTO.

The anniversary of the Patron Saint of Ireland was ushered in at a very early hour on Tuesday morning by a fasiliade of guns, pistols, and other pieces of ordnance, while the libernian Instrumental Band paraded the streets, playing the lively air 'St. Patrick's Day in the Morning.' Between nice and ten o'clock the members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, and the members of the Father Matthew Temperance Society, began to assemble in front of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Power street, for the purpose of being formed into order of procession. Half a dozen mounted marshals proceeded to get the men into line, assisted by a large number of deputy marabals, who carried batons trimmed with green and white ribbons. About ten o'clock the large procession was formed, the word 'forward' was given, and the procession moved down Power street to King street, hended by the Hibernian Band, playing 'St. Patrick's Day,' 'Garry owen,' and other popular frich tunes. Several very handsome flags belonging to the Hibernian and Temperance Societies, were carried by stalwart members, while the Mimico, the 10th Battalion, and Maule's Bands, placed in different parts of the procession, made the streets resound with martial music and national airs appropriate to the occasion. The number of persons who took part in the procession was variously estimated at from seven hundred to one thousand. All were well dressed, and presented a respectable, comfortable appearance. On their left breas's they wore the green hadge of the Hibernian Society, and in many instances the white satin badge of the Temperance Society, orunmented with an emerald Maltese cross. The procession marched along King street to Yonge street, y Yonge street to Shuter street, and thence to St. Michael's Cathedral, where high mass was performed. Bishop Lynch preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion, his subject being 'Patriotism and love of country. The Cathedral was crowded to excess daring the service. About half past one o'clock the services in the Cathedral were brought to a close, the several streets to St. Mary's Church, Bathurst street, the side walks of which were crowded with spectators. When the head of the procession reached the front of St. Paul's Church, Power street, open column was formed, and the President, Mr. Murphy, and principal officers of the society marched up the centre, while the members stood uncovered, and the bands struck up a tune that had been heard pretty often within the previous six hours-"St. Patrick's day in the morning." At this period a carriage containing Bishop Lynch, in his purple robes, accompanied by several clergymen, drove along the line of the processien amid very bearty cheering clergy alighted in front of the parsonage, (Rev Mr. Rooney's) and took up their position on the porch in front of the bouse. After the cheeting had subsided,

The Bishop mounted a chair, and looking round a speech to them, but merely to say, 'I am proud of you, my countrymen.' [Long and prolonged cheering.] When the pulses of so many were benting at the extremities in Canada, what must they think was going on in the United States and Australia, and therefore it ought to give them great hopes of a speedy resuscitation in Ireland. [Cheers] [A Voice -The Lord save you] He must again say he was country was universal. But he would conclude by saying he was proud to be one of the universal Irishmen. [Loud cheers and laughter, and cries of '[go on.'] A man with faith and teligion ought to have good will to everybody, hearing every man's opinion but keeping his own. He had already addressed them on this subject to-day. He thought he could say that Toronto would always make such a grand demonstration as it had done that day. He was pleased with the members of the Hibernian Society, the Temperance Society, and other universal Irishmen who had come out to-day. He thanked them and be blessed them. [Loud cheers.]

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PERTH.

Tuesday last being the anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, was celebrated by the Perth St. Patrick's Society in the manner customary with similer Societies all over the country. After attending Divine Service in the Catholic Church, and hearing a very elequent sermon from the Very Rev. Vicar General J. H. McDonagh, the Society formed in procession and marched through the principal streets of the town. The weather was unfavorable, a soft snow falling at the time, which caused much discomfort to the large crowds thronging the streets during the day. But the sons of St. Patrick seemed to care but little for the blinding snow flakes, as they marched past, a fine looking body of men over 250 in number, respectably dressed and orderly in conduct. After returning to the residence of the Vicar General and hearing short addresses from the Rev. Gentlemen assembled, cheers were given for the Queen, the Vicar General, and the Clergymen who assisted in the services of the day, the officers of the Society, the Marshals of the day and the band. The members of the Society then parted and wended their way to various places in quest of substantial comfort for the inner mav.

DIRNER IN THE EVENING. At 8 o'clock in the evening, a large number of members of the Society and its guests assembled in Mr. Kennedy's Hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occusion, and set down to a bountiful spread, which did credit to the taste of the host. After justice had been done to the good things of the table, the ?: esident of the Society, Hugh Ryan, E.q., proposed the

first toast of the evening.
Our Holy Father the Pope, and explained the reason why it should precede the toast of 'Our So- to Freeman.

vereign Lady the Queen, usually the first on the list at public dinners. The festival of St. Patrick was a religious as well as a national festival, and the spiritus! interests of mankind being vastly more importaut than temporal concerns so the Pone as the spiritual Ruler of the Catholic world had a right to higher honors than could be paid to any temporal Sovereign. The Very Rev. Vicar General J H Mc-Connigh responded to the teast in a short but excelent address, replete with reverence for the Holy Father, and expressions of loyalty and respect for the temporal Government of ther Majesty Queen Victoria, as administered in Canada.

'Our Sovereign Lady the Queen,' was next proosed by the President and duly responded to by Mr. M. McNamara; after which came the tonat of the

'The day we celebrate and all who honor it,' which drew forth a feeling response from a Rev. gentleman present, and also the vocal powers of Master Edward O'Brien, who rendered the heautiful song of 'Steer my Burk to Erio's Isre,' in a manner that elicited the repeated plaudit of the company. The President

"The land of our birth," which was responded to, by a speech from Mr. John Mangan and a very good song from Mr. M. G. O'Connor.

Then came, 'Canada our Home, the Land of our adoption,' to which Daniel Kerr, E-q., spoke in response in his usual eloquent manner, and the company was also favored with an excellent song from Mr J. Franklin. The President next proposed.

'The Catholic Hierarchy and Clergy,' responded to by Rev. Mr. Brown, who gave credit to the clergy of Ireland, particularly for their eminence as scholars, and the zent and untiring energy with which they labor for the spiritual and temporal good of their people Seventh on the list stood
The memory of O'Counell, which was drank in

solemo sileuce and responded to by Mr. Martin Lee, a young gentleman who did ample justice to the memory of the immortal dead, in an address, which for beauty, power and coquence, we have never heard surpassed by any speaker

The Governor General of Canada, was responded to by a short speach from Mr. Wm. O Brien, and by a song from Master Raward O'Reien who, as usual, charmed and delighted all who heard him.

*The Volunteers of C nada, was then proposed by the President, who calle upon Ensign Walsh to respond, but from some apprecountable cause Mr. Walsh was not forthcoming, and the 'Volunteers' went without any other response than an excellent song from Mr. Kerr, and an appropriate Air from the

*Our Guests, was responded to by our of the gentlemen present, and has but best came

"The Ladies." Mr. P. Ryan was called upon to perform the almost impossible feat of deing justice to the subject of the teast, and his response came as near to it n**s** posaible

Being then about 12 o'clock the company arose to lepart, before doing which, Cheers were given forthe Host - Mr Kennedy, and the President Mr Ryon. which were well deserved by both gentlemen. went to their several homes with feelings of satisfaction at the happy termination of St. Patrick's day in Perth, and pence and stence reigned where so lately mirth, music and eloquence held high carnival .-Perth Currier

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BRLLEVILLE. A large number of the sons of Eria celebrated St. Patrick's Day in Belleville, by a procession, and dinner in the evening. The members of the Society assembled at an early hour, at their rooms, formed in procession, and headed by Dame's Band, marched through the streets, with a number of Green Flags and Banners, and other amblems of their Society, to the Roman Catholic Church. In the evening, upwards of 200 persons sat down to dinner at Warren's llotel, among them most of the leading men in Town. The Chair was occupied by James Meagher, Esq., and the procession being re-formed, marched along and the Vice by John Funn, Esq. The usual loyal tonsis (one excepted, that of the Governor General.) were proposed, and hilarity prevailed till the company separated about 1 o'clock. The room was prettily decorated, and the dinner all that could have been desired, fully sustaining Warren's reputation. We are happy to say, that not the slightest disturbance occurred so far as we can learn throughout the day. Intelligencer.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN BROCKVILLE.

Society of this town furned out in their green and heal your sore throat in a very short time. Try gold and silver regalin in good numbers. After at tending church the members walked through the principal streets of the town, headed by the Prescott hand, drawn by a tour horse team. The fine flag of the Society, the 'golden harp of Eric,' and the Ut ion Jack, were conspicuously displayed in the procession - The members had a most respectable appearance.

and, with the crowds of on-lookers, appeared delighted with the fine playing of the band. After the procession the members enjoyed themselves as to each seemed best, as, we understand; there was no regular dinner provided for their entertainment. - Brockville

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN COBOURG.

Thesday last being the national anniversary of Ireland's Patron Saint, was duly honored by the children of the Emerald lale in this locality. The weat ther was unusual y fine, which in itself contributed much towards the success that attended the demonstration. At a quarter past ten the members composing the St. Patrick's Society were arranged in the order of procession in front of the Globe Hotel, headed by the celebrated Cobourg Brass Band. When the word 'forward' was given the scence presented a rather lively appearance, il e splendid Union Jack of the Society floating in the breeze, the band playing the well known national airs of Ireland, the banners bearing the ancient aims of the Green lale borne aloft at regular intervals, and the members marching in files with their green scarts and other emblems of their nationality, created the most intense enthusiasm not only in those who shared in the days celebrations, but even in those whom curiosity had led to see the St. Patrick's Procession.' As the Procession moved along it received occasional accessions from those who came in too late to fall in at the Globe, and when it reached St. Michael's Church it must, have number not less than 500. After attending divine service in the church, and ofter listening to a Paghty instructive and oppropriate sermon from the Lev. Mr. Timlin, their exerable and beloved paster, the procession, observ ing as before. In a few rannents the spacious hall of the Globe was crowded to its utmost capacity with men, women, and challdren, all anxious to hear the speeches of the President and other officers of the Society. Mr. Pidgeon, President of the Society, in a short but one pithy speech thanked the members of the Society and the frishmen of this district gene rally for the very large and respectable turn-out they had made and for the order and enthusiasm which had prevailed that day. He proposed three cheers for the 'Day and all who honor it,' and it is needless to say it was heartily received .- Cobourg Sentence 21 st ull.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN GUELPH. The Feast of the venerated Apostle of ireland was celebrat ad by the Catholics of Guelph in strict accordan ce with the spirit of the Church. Mass was criebi ated at half past ten by Father Petit. Afterward is, the eminent Dieter Ushill ascended the platfor a erected for him in front of the Altar and delivered his grand because on ' reland,' which continued O ser two hours. Toe Church was literally crammed After the I care the Doctor took up himself a collection for the Orphans under the care of the Sisters of

St. J soph. The amount received was \$138 Quiette s, good order, and sobriety were observed by all whom we met and saw during the day .- ToronOBITUARY.

It is with the most painful regret that we have to announce the demise of a much and deservedly respected townsman, Henry Walsh, Esq. For many months Mr. Walsh had been ailing; but, until some eight or ten days before his decease, it was not supposed that his illness would terminate with so speedy a fatality. A visit had been made by him to Mon treal for the purpose of Medical consultation, and on his return it was found that the maindy under which he labored had assumed a much more serious complexion; and from that time he gradually grew worse - death setting in on Monday of last week .-Mr. Walsh was of Irish birth, being born, we believe at Westport, in the County of Mayo, and came to this country in the year 1832, from that date to the period of his death he permanently resided in Brockville, where by patient honest and unwearist industry he succeeded in raising himself from humb 6 circumstances to a position of comparative affluence and wealth. But it was not alone in his own private transactions that the unflogging zeal of the man wa constituous for of all others his name must be mos intimately connected with the erection and present forwardness of, by far the best and most beautifu public building in town-the Catholic Church .-From the moment in which the first foot of earth was turned in the digging of its foundation till he was totally inemperitated from the doing of out door work Mr. Walsh was untiring in his efforts to have the Church fully completed. Day after day, and week after week he was ever at his post giving gratuitously the very important and much - needed service of personally superintending the erection and progress of the work, and still feeling as though there were yet more for him to do, he by his will has left a most munificent donation of Four thousand dollars for religious purposes. He leaves a wide and numerous circle of friends, who in maky an hour to come will miss his friendly companionable and counsel, whilst to his own immediate relations, the vacancy occasioned by his death can never be refilled. Many a needy and helpless family in our midst will likewise feel the loss of the kind and unassuming charity which always characterized his ready response to their many calls upon him. He had lived a life which gained for him the unexceptional esteem of all who knew him and passed tothat, 'bourne whence no traveller returns' boaring behind a thousand grateful remembrances the rich golden about of his life's barvest. May he cost in

DEATH OF AN OLD AND WORTHY CITIZEN, -- The obituacy column to-day chronicles the death of the venerable John Donnellan, of the aursery firm of Donnellan & Nephews, Hanford's Landing, Drconged was born at French Park, County Roscom-mon, Ireland, on the 24 h of June, 1787. He had consequently nearly attained the ripe old ago of four At the age of 18, during the Rebellion of 1798, he entered the British mayar service, where he remained eight years, and par icipated in many historical events. He was at the storming of Montevideo and Euenos Ayres, and before his death was one of the few living men who were with Nelson at Trafsigar. In that renowned usval engagement he served on board the Pheasant. Leaving the naval service in 1806, he returned to Ireland and remained there until 1811, when he emigrated to Canada and made Moutreal his residence. There he became prominent to political circles and was for a long time a recognized leader of the Conservative party. In 1834 he stood for Parliament in the three cornered struggle between Papineau, Nelson and himself. In 1830 he removed to this city and subsequently pur-chased a part of the Whitney farm on Lake Avenue, just below the city line, where he initiated the nursery business which has since grown to such magnitude about Rochester. Possessed of an icon frame and constitution he was active as one of half his age until within a few years. Under inactivity, cousequent upon impaired vision, he pined in body, but until within a short period of his decease retained his vigor of mind He was in personal appearance, with massive bright and silvery locks, a noble specimen of the physical man to look upon. And in all that goes to make up the character of the good and virtuous, he excelled. None knew him but to cespect his every quality .- Rochester Union and Advertiser, Feb. 26th.

Have we a good thing for cold among as? Yes Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, 25 cents a box, will ours a Tuesday being St. Patrick's day, the St. Patrick's | cold in four hours, stop a cough in five minutes, and

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

No change in the markets this week.

Died

In this city, on the 27th alt, after a short diness. Mr. Daniel O'Hearn, aged 50 years, a native of the County Cork, Ireland. May he rest in peace. In this city, on the 29th ult, Ann () Doherty, Hie beloved wife of William Coproy, aged 27 years.



THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ST PATRICES SOCIETY, for the ELECTION of OFFICE BEAL-ERS, and the transaction of other business, will be held in the SP. PATRICK'S HALL, (Bonaventure Building), ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Gib of April, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

IF A full and punctual attendance is requested.

(By Order)
P. O'MEARA, Rec-Sec. NB - The Secretary will be in attendance at SEVEN o'clock on the above evening, for the parpose of enabling Members in arrears to QUALIFY themselves to VOTE at the Election.

SEWING MACHINES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

W. WILLIAMS & CO'S Unequalled Double Thread Family Sewing

Machines. Prices Ranging Upward from

Twenty Five Dollars.

RETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been mi de. They are simple, durable, reliable and warr uted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city retrences: given if required. Office and Salesroom No. 29

Great St. James Street. A. FULLRICE SET YO General Agent for Canada

Sub-Agents wanted Montreal, April 1, 18 3

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. ODITUARY.

istores ranni asil sii FRANCE.

PARIS. Feb. 27 .- It is hardly possible for Poland to attract once more the attention of Europe to her without one of her oldest, staunchest, and most eloquent defenders making his voice be heard in her cause. M. de Montalembert, who some eighteen months ago visited the country, and recounted on his return his impreschurches, the cities, the villages, and the forests, has written on the present insurrection a work which will be published in a day or two. From some fragments inserted in the number of the Correspondant which appeared yesterday I take

the following passage:-"The nation in mourning is now the nation wrapped in fire and blood. The blood that flows is our own blood; it is the blood of our brothers -the blood of a people bound to us by the nearest and most sacred ties. Flowing as it reign. does in torrents, it once more cements before God the indissoluble union which France values most, and which Poland personifies best-Faith, Liberty, and Patriotism! Poland has risen .-The Legions of Despair,' as they call themselves, have appeared, and will not disappear (if for them. It is however a thing of the past, and indeed they are destined to be vanquished,) but after a funeral which will leave on the conscience of all Europe the burden of a terrible macy allows of their hopes for the fulfillment of remorse. What is now passing? What will the solemn promises made to the l'oles by grantoccur to-morrow? We cannot yet define it, or affirm it with certainty, but that which we now catch a glimpse of and that which we hear in the distance is sufficient, and more than sufficient for us. The facts speak with an eloquence which creetly says little or nothing about it. But as no words that ever fell from human hps could to the propriety of endowing whatever remains equal. The information we get may be con- of Poland with liberal institutions, she is, I hear, who swarm in the Continental press, in vain guiltless as far as that country is concerned. amplify and embellish Russian bulletins; but it is an ascertained fact that the insurrection, which broke out on the 22d of January, grew each day more serious, more widespread, and more formidable than any one at first supposed. The insurgents count by thousands. Not a man, not a woman, throughout the length and breadth of old Poland but whose heart beats for them .-They capture and hold towns, camps, and fortified posts. Dispersed over the surface of the agent of the Southern States, had another interkingdom, in the depth of the forest, along the view to-day with M. Drouyn de Lhuys. There a new Poland. The abettors of the Piedmontese marsh, the moor, and the lake, they spread on-ward to the Lithuanian provinces. The official [of francs] to be contracted by the seceding bulletins report them vanquished wherever they States, and the emission of which in Europe, are met with: but they re-appear everywhere and especially in France, would place the Imand show discouragement nowhere. These desperadoes act not only like dauntless warriors, tion. This loan would not be quoted on the but like honest men and like gentlemen. They Bourse; nevertheless it pursues its course, the send, with many excuses, to the Grand Duchess Constantine her letters which they had intercepted, while the Russian generals, worthy rivals trated. The Nord of Tuesday says upon the of the Pinellis and the Fumellis, reply by subject,-" The Richmond Government has just massacre, fire, and extermination. Doubtless we should have preferred seeing Poland persisting in the same course-sad, but slow and sure -which she entered upon two years ago. It was in that course all the emigrants, all her leading citizens wished to keep her. It was said it that Count Andrew Zamoyski, whose moderation and But how judge at this distance of the causes which have produced and which justify this rising? Who has been, as ever, the aggressor? Who banished from Poland Zamoyski, the ine-diator listened to and respected by all, by way of recompense for his powerful and noble interdeed easy for us to talk about patience or pru-dence, for we are safe from harm; it is easy to with debt. The Chamber of Deputies, after a wearipreach confidence to those whose agony and humiliations and indignation we do not share—
to those who feel their hearts day after day

puodent of the Times thus describes the debate: pierced by the poisoned sword the keenness and made M. Billault pause a little before he degenerous and liberal sentiments of the Emperor be sure to call down fresh disasters on that unfortunate country.' God forbid that I should. even to the extent of our limited publicity, breathe a word that would make me responsible for a single drop of blood shed uselessly. But God forbid, also, that I should blame or discourage those who give their blood as an offering to their country and to eternal justice."

M. Montalembert doubts the truth of the instigated by the clergy; but he adds :--

"What is certain is that, now as ever, the national faith, the faith which is the soul of Poland, the Catholic feeling which no hand has victims preparing to march to certain death .-They confess their sins, and perform the last a revenue of £21,000. duties of Christian men who are on the point of appearing in the presence of their God! Erect, young, and full of life, they come to demand the sacrament of the dying; and when they have received extreme unction they repair to the forest to die fighting. Like the first Vendeeans they meet the bayonet with the scythe, and rush on the the arrest of the Chevalier Fausse, has tendered his guns of their enemy armed only with staves.— They make artillery out of bells. Like the Catholics of the Thirty Years' War, their rallying words are the names of Jesus and Mary! I do not dwell longer upon this glorious identity of Catholicism and patriotism in Poland, now uni-versally known, and never disputed. Unlike with general lack of reserve. His Holiness has not versally known, and never disputed. Unlike what occurred in 1831, the unanimous sympathy of the whole Catholic world has been their recompense; but I hold that this sympathy Poland their friends as are in confinement, and for members has a right to, even were religion never at stake. of the revolutionary party. The Chevallier Fausse, I do not admit that the Church need be brought | who had been arrested, is found to be compromised be may be described as the most harmless and caredirectly in question for the faithful to be roused politically, with forty others. by the great interests of morality and humanity. the resignation tendered by Ourdinal Antonelli.

Free Control of the Control

rakis, marco of Los evening asserts that M. Billault will communicate to
the Senate an important document addressed by
the French Government within, the last few days to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. "This do-

cument," continues La France,—
"Defines what the Emperor Napleon expects from the justice and generosity of the Czar for appeasing Poland by ample and serious guaranthe principles of civilisation. The reply of the sions of the spectacle he there beheld in the Czar is expected to-day or to-morrow, and everything leads us to hope that it will be favorable to the wishes which have been expressed."

The debate in the Senate will probably take place on Tuesday next. Prince Napoleon will speak on the occasion.

The Pays of this evening reproduces " under be issued by the Emperor of Russia, reconstitut- himself in any way with the men and things of ing the kingdom of Poland as it existed in 1830, with the Grand Duke Constantine as Sove-

The English and French Governments are quite agreed as to the tenour of the Note to the Russian Government in Poland. Allusion is made in it to the various partitions of which that country has been the victim, and regret is expressed there is now no help for it; but, I understand, both Governments speak as earnestly as diploing them liberal institutions.

It was scarcely possible for Austria, who shared the miquity and the profit of the sm, to descant on its enormity, and therefore she dis-Times.

Several medical students are leaving Paris in order to attend upon the wounded patriots of Poland. The hrother of Langiewicz has just just lest the French Capital en route from Poland to England.

THE RUMOURED CONFEDERATE LOAN.—A Paris correspondent of the Independance Belge writing on the 28th ult says :- " Mr. Slidell, the is a good deal of talk about a loan of 60,000,000 robberies, in this country are forced to admit this; perial Government in a very embarrassing posi-South being in high favor with many eminent financers, and people declare it already negocontracted in Paris a loan of 60,000,000f.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The bubble of Italian Unity has well nigh burst. The imposition palmed on the inhabitants of the Duchies, the Romagoa and the Marches. and the Two Sicilies, under the name of Liberty, is being rapidly stripped of its disguise The veil which succeeded for so long in preserving a repute obedience to law became heroism, and which of godlike beauty for a monster of hideousness, is Europe, mattentive and demoralized, could not being slowly raised. "The Groans of Italy," help regarding with sympathy, was guiding her. to which the French Emperor affected to be so sensitively attentive, have been rapidly becoming a dire reality. Piedmont and its immense army of occupation are on a volcano in the Two Sicilies. At Turin there is the listlessness of a people who feel themspoils of the Church, have proved insufficient to pay of recompense for his powerful and noble inter-vention on behalf of peace and order? It is in-issue. In a time of peace, without a war with any some debate of four days' continuance, has passed a Bill authorising the Governmen: to contract a loan

The tribunes were hardly half filled, and the diplothe poison of which we do not know. A sense matic gallery was either untenanted, or only for a of decorum, one would suppose, should have few minutes by persons unconnected with the circle who have sents there by right. The attendance of made M. Billault pause a little before he de- members was also rather scanty; and the House clared, as he did, in the Legislative Corps, hardly at any time exceeded its legal number. It That Poland had more to expect from the is very clear either that the interest of the Italians in their national Parliament is flagging, or that the of Russia than from insurrection, which would selected in the present Ministry as both able and willing to do for the country all that the somewhat untoward circumstances will allow has taken off the edge of party animosity, and blunted the zest the people hitherto felt in the ventilation of what experience has shown to be unprofitable ques-

'Put money in thy purse,' seems to be the ruling policy of Piedmont. A loan of 700,000,000f. does not satisfy its greed for gold. 'Several of the Itahan journals,' says the Presse, 'affirm that the Ministers of the Interior and of Worship have sent a number of private circulars to their subordinates, with statement made by the insurgent prisoners to the the view of ascertaining what effect would be pro-Courtsmartial that the movement was principally duced upon the population by a general suppression of the religious orders, and confiscation of ecclesiastical property.'- Weekly Register.

The Armonia says :-

In 1861 the Piedmontese authorities, carrying out the work of incameration, took possession in Umbria ever yet torn from these noble-hearts, was first and the Marches of 122 Monasteries, dispersed 877 displayed in this new effort. The churches, we Religious, and fused together 17 Corporations, 2 of displayed in this new errort. The charches, we have said in this new errors and its of Monks. At the end of 1861 they had are told, are everywhere thronged with these destroyed all over Italy 721 Convents, and dispersed young and gallant insurgents,—these voluntary 11,800 Monks and Nuns. In the year 1861 they inciting preparing to march to certain death.— camerated the property of 104 Oollegiate bodies with

Yet, with all these incamerations the budgets of the so-called Ecclesiastical Treasury resembles that of the Government. The accounts for 1861 are not to the rank of general. Further reports of an action ret made up though we are in 1863, but the accounts in the neighborhood of Biala are current. The Rusfor 1860 are published, and they show receipts, £202,-000, disbursements, £272,000. How comes the deficit?

says the Armonia.

Rome, Feb. 28.—Cardinal Antonelli, on account of resignation to the Pope. Mgr. Merodo is stated to have undermined the influence of Cardinal Antonelli with the Pope, because the Cardinal had opposed what he styled Mgr. de Merode's follies. Several of sent from Warsaw were brought back lest they the Cardinals took the same view, lamenting also should fall into the power of the insurgents. The the Cardinals took the same view, lamenting also the want of caution displayed by his Holiness in Polish chiefs have changed their tactics. They now come to any resolution upon the subject of the Cardinal's resignation. The National Committee has organised collections for the assistance of such of

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hand, will indubitably bring it about.

March, an Allocation, in which, as is generally believed, the events of Poland will be specially mentioned. The presence of Microslawski and of persons connected with the Italian revolutionary party is the tees in conformity with treaty rights and with only reason, as we know from a high source, which the principles of civilisation. The reply of the prevents, and will, perhaps still prevent for a long time, the Holy Father from raising his voice in favor of the re-establishment of the glorious country against whose partition Clement XIII. and Clement XIV, were the first and only sovereigns who protested, with the exception of the Sultan of Turkey! And yet we believe we have reason to know that the Pope means to quit the neutral attitude as soon as the character of the Polish insurrection shall define itself more clearly, and allow time to countenreserve" a rumour that a ukase will very shortly ance it without in any sense seeming to associate Piedmont.

The health of the Holy Father again gives uneasiness to the Catholic world. His Holiness has been. obliged to be absent more than once from the Pontifical Chapels; and on Sunday the 22nd ultimo, on his way to the Sixtine Chapel, he was seized, with a sudden faintness, succeeded by slight fever, which prevented his assisting at the function. His Holiness has, however, recovered his usual health, and has resumed his audiences. Nevertheless, our Catholic readers will not need any suggestion of ours. They will continue to pray that a life so valuable to the entire world, may long be preserved to us .-Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .-- Late advices from Naples state that the Archbishop of Naples, Vicar General, with several other persons of distinction, have been thrown into prison on a charge of complicity with Bourbon intrigues. The same intelligence tells of fresh defeats of the Piedmontese troops by the insurgents in the Basilicata.

The ci-devant hair-dresser of Queen Maria-Sophia of Naples, Signor Gualterri was lately invited to the Duchess of Geno's Ball at Naples. The loyal and bonest Figaro refused the invitation. 'I was good fused and incomplete; the hirelings of Russia, as emphatic as France and England, who are enough, he said, in his reply, to keep company with the gentlemen of the Queen's household. But the Duchess of Genoa does me too much honor by inviting me to her festa; where, however, certain persons not so respectable as I am, are going.'-Bien Public.

What is the state of affairs in Naples under the constitutional sway of Victor Emmanuel? prisons are gorged with those who venture to dissent from the political views of the Government of Turin, and and an 'Italian' army, nearly twice as large as the old Neapolitan army, is kept in the province to compel the discontented people to submit to the Piedmontese yoke, and to smother in blood any attempt at insurrection In fact Naples has become but they attempt to palliate it by saying that the King of the Two Sicilies, by keeping up a spirit of reaction and encouraging what they stupidly call 'brigandage' and counter-revolution, forces upon the Piedmontese Government the necessity of taking these harsh proceedings and precautionary measures. But does not this prove that all we have heard about the delight of the Neapolitans at shaking off the Bourbon despotism and becoming free men of the Italian Kingdom is false? If it were true, where would be the need of coercing the Neapolitans into submission to the new rule and alien dynasty? Faithful and loving subjects do not require to be kept true to their allegiance by the axe or the sword. Whatever may be the cause, the fact is certain, where the axe and the sword are necessary to a government, the subjects are discontented.—Weekly Re-

RELGIUM.

A correspondent of the Bien Public describes, in pathetic terms, the closing recently, by order of the Belgian Government of an ancient religious foundation, six centuries old, in the city of Ghent, and Chapel of the Hospital of St. James, belonging to the Grand Beguinage. The parish priest was notified by the secular authorities "que les ceremonies du culte ne pouvaient plus avoir lieu dan la chapelle de l'hospice;" such is the style in which church affairs are managed now-a-days in Belgium.

RUSSIA.

The official Staatsanzeiger says :- "We are thorised to declare, as a mischievous invention, the statement made by the Persian correspondent of a Belgian paper of the 2d instant, in reference to the origin of the convention of the 8th of February, beween Prussia and Russia, and its pretended modification. A false light was thrown upon the conven-tion by the unfounded assertion of this correspondent that the initiative of the convention was due to the Prussian ministers, that they resolved to conclude it through fear of, a revolution in Prussia, and finally, that Prussia had proposed a modification of the convention, regarding the impression which it had produced in France and England." The same had produced in France and England." journal also contradicts the assertion of a Berlin correspondent of an Austrian journal, according to which the object of Prussia, by concluding the convention, was to extend her territory to the Vistula and the line of the Narew.

A letter received in Paris from Warsaw of the 26th of February states that the Russian Government fear to send treasure from St. Petersburg to Warsaw in consequence of the frequent attacks made by the insurgents on the railway trains. The treasury at Warsaw is empty, and the contractors for the army have been informed that the Government cannot

give them any money for a long time to come. The Russian authorities appear bewildered, and as fast as one order is issued a counter order follows it. The most serious fact is, however, that a complete misunderstanding exists between the military and civil authorities. The latter are Poles, and every order issued by the military authorities is communicated to the insurgents. The official bulletins from the seat of war excite general indignation among the population of Warsaw. They assert that in the best contested engagements with the insurgents only one or two Cossacks were wounded .-General Manienkine, the hero of the massacre at the small town of Sicymatieze, has received the decora-tion of the order of St. Waldimir, and in order to encourage the soldiers to burn and pillage they received each a silver rouble. Colonel Nostiz, the author of the massacres at Yanow, has been raised sians admit that there are numerous detachments of insurgents well armed and organized acting on the Bug, and that serious conflicts have taken place in Lithuania. The rails on the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow are taken up in several places, notwithstanding the numerous patrols employed to protect the railway. The bridge over the Liviec at Lochow has been burnt. A draught of conscripts form small bands, which are dispersed through the country and everywhere harass the Russian troops. General Chrustscheff, who commands the Russian

troops in the Government of Radom, has offered to pay the peasants five silver ronbles (about 16s) for each 'rebel head.'

The Pole is the creature of impulse. If a peasant, less being in the world. Without any wants to satis-ROME, March 5. - The Pope has refused to accept fy, his sesthetic faculties do not extend beyond the delights of the bottle and the dance. He is indolent

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and keep him to the work in hand! For centuries in at condition of the most abject bondage, he is only beginning to rise above the miseries of his former and, will indubitably bring it about.

The Holy Father will pronounce, on the 16th of state. He owns so furniture, no money, no change farch an Allocation, in which as is generally be of clothing. His bread, as a rule, reaches only till Christmas, the intervening period between New Year and July having to be got through, as best it may, upon potatoes and rancid bucon. All his earthly comfort is comprised in the lavish consumption of gin-that dearly beloved panaces for every care and sorrow, to procure which he pawns his future bervest to the ever wetchful Jew: Entirely in the power of an embarrassed and pitiless landlord his position has been rendered only more miserable by the abolition of seridom; and it is but lutely that, in consequence of the measures for the hereditary surrender of their allotments, the forlorn poverty of this class begins to recede before a feeling of self-respect and the wish for some little substance.

The nobility form the sole possessors of real property, and, together with the priesthood, the only influential caste in the land. Talented, amiable, they are the most pleasant company in the world. They are gifted with a quick susceptibility for the lighter description of music, are enthusiastic dancers, and full of gallantry towards the sex, whom they treat with romantic courtesy. Their chivalry and personal valor can be depended upon under all circumstances but their generosity is of the feminine type, and, although prominent enough at times, too nearly akin to the feeling of vanity to be of a genuine and durable stamp. They are extremely quarrelsome and self-willed, recognizing no higher law than the dictates of their volition and, in ordinary cases, changing the object of their wishes every moment. Spendthrift and untbrifty in every respect they have skimmed over a thousand books and studied none. Teeming with liberal aspirations they delight in playing the autocrat among a peasantry which has been taught to kiss the hem of their garments; and alfind it compatible though the tenderest husbands, with the duties of the marriage tie to keep a couple of mistresses at the side of their adored lady. With a hearty appreciation of the nobler elements of human nature, and an insuperable disposition to give themselves up to every kind of loose indulgences, they offer that marvellous combination of Oriental and Occidental characteristics which, while it has long formed the wonder of their neighbors, has also served to involve them in the ruin which is the necessary consequence of talent untaught and passion unrestrained. — Times.

St. Petersburg, March 3:-To-day being the termination of the transitory epoch, serfdom expires definitively throughout the Russian empire. A Te Deum was sung in all the churches-in celebration of the event. Complete tranquillity prevails, notwithstanding that alarming rumours are current. The Grand Duke Constantine has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Poland.

I have private and very reliable information of a recent date from persons, who have been travelling in Russia and Poland: At St. Petersburg, it appears, people are very much irritated against the Poles, and talk of nothing less than the extermina-tion of the race. You will probably have seen the telegram from St. Petersburg, saying that orders have thence been sent to suppress the revolt within ten days at any cost. According to my own news the sword and the toroh are to be unsparingly applied; and, indeed, there has been no stint of either

during the last month .- Times Cor. Alexander may amuse himself by commanding the suppression of the insurrection within ten days, but his officers know that the chances of easy victory are forever gone, and that nothing but a great war, waged with the whole strength of the Empire, and guided by the most skilful and resolute Generals, can reduce Poland to its former state. The numbers of the Russian army are much less than is generally supposed. The enormous and ruthless conscriptions of the Emperor Nicholas have been discontinued since the Crimean war with the purpose of allowing the population to recover itself; and the want of officers is even greater than that of men. The disaffection of the Polish officers has, no doubt, already caused many mishaps, and it is probable that the Poles are quite as well commanded as their antagonists: If to this be added the disaffection of the Russian nobles, who think that the Emperor is studying how to break down their power, and the sympathy which large districts even of Russia Proper feel with the Polish patriots, it is easy to conceive that this is no common rising, and that the very existence of the Russian dynasty and polity may be at stake. Times.

From St. Petersburg we learn that the strictest orders have been given that no officer who is in health shall receive leave of absence. Recruits are being raised in all parts of the empire, and the fifth corps d'armee in Bessarabia has been placed on a full war footing. Five of the western provinces of the empire which form an area of 31,415 square English miles, are already in a state of siege, and it is expected that martial law will soon be proclaimed in other parts of Russia. The Austrian Cabinet is about to request the St. Petersburg Government to take the necessary measures for preventing any further violation of the Galician frontier. On the 11th inst. another infantry division of the Imperial Guard left St. Petersburg, so that the safe-keeping of the capital of the Russian empire is now intrusted to a single division of the Guards. The privates in the Guard regiments called the insurgent bands 'gange of assassins, but the Poles have bitherto displayed the greatest possible forbearance and moderation. The appointment of General Count Berg to be Military Governor in Poland, instead of Baron Ramsay, is here considered proof positive that the Russian Government is resolved to show no mercy to the Poles when the insurrection is at an end. Count Berg was the very soul of the infamous system which prevailed in Poland after the revolution of 1831, and it is known that he, on his own resposibility, suppressed an Imperial amnesty .- Times.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, March 2. - A large meeting in favour of the Polish insurrection was, held to-day in the Exchange, under the Presidency of Baron Raab. Baron Hamilton was the mover of the resolution The chief editor of the Alton Bladet and seven leading members of the Chamber were the principal speakers. Energetic resolutions were adopted favourable to the liberty of Poland, and condemnatory of the Prussian convention with Russia. Subscriptions were opened on behalf of the Poles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Equipment of Ships for the Confederate States ... Mr. Caird asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foriegn Affairs whether information had been laid before the Government regarding the preparation in this country of any ships intended like the Alabama, for the service of the Confederate States; and, if so, what course they intended to adopt in regard to such ships: (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Layard: The attention of Her Majesty's Government has been called to more than one vessel which

was supposed to be fitting out for the service of the Confederate States, as the Alabama was fitted out, but up to this moment no evidence has been furnished which would enable Her Mujesty's Government to act according to law. I can assure my hon, friend that strict orders have been given that any vessels suspected of being fitted out in that manner are to be closely watched. (Cheers.)

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—During the past five weeks, a mystery has hung over the fate of Mr. John Brough, of Boltby, in the North Riding, who suddenly disappeared, and had not since been heard of. A few nights ago a neighbour dreamt that the body of Justice, pity, probity, and honor should suffice. The Byzantine schism has been long in a dying in the extreme, and atterly averse from the very no- Brough was in a certain quarry about three miles months from the drying up of the spring.

The same of the sa

Paris, March 5.—La France of this even- state, and Pius IX. is meditating the coup de grace tion of order, regularity and cleanliness; but good distant. The dream was mentioned to many, but treated as an absurdity. The dreamer, however, could not rid his mind of the impression, and resolved to take his dog and set off to the place to satisfy himself. He was on arrival attracted to a lonely part by the load barking of the dog, and there found the body of Brough, much decomposed, and with his throat cut, the head being nearly severed. Deceased had apparently pulled off his coat, and having rolled up his sleeves, had cut his threat with a newly sharpenknife. He is believed to have been insune, and a jury has returned a verdict to that effect. - Times.

> DAMAGES FOR THE LOSS OF A WIFE. - At Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday, the case of Gillespie v. Fenwick and Peart came before the Under-Sheriff of Northumberland, and a jury, to assess the damages the defendant was entitled to for the loss of his wife, who was poisoned on the 11th of October, 1862, through the negligence of the defendants' servants. The plaintiff is a mariner, residing at: North Shields, and the defendants are surgeons practising there. They were in attendance upon the plaintiff's wife, and on the day in question a draught was sent from their surgery, which she took, and died in about an hour afterwards in convulsions. It was subsequently ascertained that the draught contained a quantity of strychinia. The plaintiff laid his damages at £1,200 The case was ultimately settled on Monday by defendants agreeing to pay him £500, and the costs of the

> MURRAY & LANKAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Little think those ladies who avail themselves of the empirical 'beautifiers' of the day that they are permanently destroying the health of the skin. From the time of the Borgias to the present day it has been well understood by the initiated, that the pure essence of fresh and fragrant flowers it promotive of beauty. In the preparation of this Toilet Water none but aromatic blossoms and leaves of a senative nature are employed. In addition, therefore, to its excellence as a perfume, it has the property of clear. ing the complexion, and relieving the cuticle of all eruptions, &c., calculated to impair its smoothness, whiteness and transparency.

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

BYRON ON BILIOUSNESS .- In Lord Byron's 'Beppo.' one of the first remarks made by Mrs. Beppo to her lord, on his return from a pestilential region, is-

"Bless me! did I ever? No, I never Saw a man grown so yellow! How's your liver? Multitudes of : gallant soldiers return from the South in Beppo's condition. Do they know-if not, they cannot learn too soon-that Hostetter's Stomuch Ditter's are the best and surest remedy for all billious complaints that has ever been compounded. Used as a safeguard against the climate causes of liver diseases, the Bitters are invaluable. Their tonic properties invigorate and regulate the secretive organs, and render the system proof against the effects of exposure, fatigue and change of diet and of water. They fortify the physique against the causes of indi-gestion, biliousness and disorders of the bowels, and cure those diseases—the parents of innumerable maladies yet more deadly-with wonderful rapidity.

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

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE BLOOD .- No permanent cure of any ulcerous or eruptive disease can be effected except by constitutional treatment. The vitiated blood must be rendered pure and healthful, otherwise the cause of the disorder remains lurking in the system and is sure to break out in some deadlier form than before. But one medicine known among men reaches and expels this baneful principle, and restores the constitution to its original strength and vigor. It is BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Suppressive medicines are highly dangerous in such cases, and mercury almost invariably substitutes for one malady another equally terrible. But this Balsamic Vegetable Detergent and Restorative razes the very foundations of disease and converts into a stronghold of health and strength the system from which it has expelled the poisonous invader. To its purifying and life-renewing power, this most wonderful of the world's remedies, owes its unrivalled renutation. Sold by respectable druggists throughout the world.

Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamp & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. E. Gray, and Picault &

UNITED STATES. DEATH OF A BELOVED JESUIT.-It is the singular

grace of the Jesuits, wherever they go, to make marks in the affection of the people, that last forever. The tens of thousands of young men of whom they make scholars every year, and the immense numbers who crowd their churches in every great city in the world never forget their talents, their learning, their self-negation, their indefatigable spirit of toil for the interests of the faith, their charity or their boncvolence. They have been abused, but that has been by infidels, by bigots, by revolutionists, by wicked philosophers; and in a multitude of cases, their most unprincipled detractors have joined their society. We have new to announce the death of as good a Jesuit as ever wore the cassock of St. Loyla,—the Rev. Father Tom Lilly, of St. Joseph's Philadelphia. The lamentable occurrence took place unexpectedly, of paralysis, in that city on Sunday afternoon, the 15th inst. The shock came frightfully the Thursday before, when he was at the dinner table, and he spoke not since. Father Lilly belonged to Pennsylvania, in one of the south-western counties of which he was born on the 3rd of October, 1806. He was of Irish descent. He was educated in Georgetown College. On the 21st of September, 1827, when his majority was quite close, he joined the Jesuits. About twelve years and six months later, on the 2d of February, 1841, he was ordained priest. This shows a ministry of about twenty-two years. How actively he spent it, many missions, with stations in them of eight, ten, fifteen, eighteen and twenty miles apart may help to tell. Connewago, St. Thomas's, St. Inigo's, Baltimore, F. derick City, and other places in Maryland had him in turn; and from each of these missions his removal was followed by the regret of the people. He was a kindly, benevolent, cheerful, social, pleasant and independent man that every one liked. He went to Philadelphia in 1859, where his zeal in religion and facility in manner soon won for him the respect that is naturally the right of a Priest. He lived and died true Jesuit; a refuter by his conduct and character of the slanders uttered against his order, and a faithful priest of the Church. May it be long before we have such another death to announce !- Boston

The Fredericksburg correspondent of the Talla-hassee Floridian tells the following strange story:-While speaking of peace, there is a legend connected with a spring near Frederiksburg, which I will relate for the benefit of the curious: According to tradition, this spring was discovered running three months before the revolutionary war. Three months before a treaty of peace it dried up and ceased to run. It commenced rduning again three months before the war of 1813, and three months before its close, as in the Revolutionary war, it again dried up, and so with the Mexican war. Three months before the fall of Fort Sumter it again commenced running, and a short time since dried up. I give as my author for this an aged man (who was born and is living near the spring, and who has considerable property, and offers to bet it all that we will have peace in taree

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SAFARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

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

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From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Neucastle, C.

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Neucastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament. "I have used your Sarsaranilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

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

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunckhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

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

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

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

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

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

Bosion, Jan. S, 1861.

J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell—Dear Sir-For a long time I have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nothing I could take gave me any relief until I tried your Sarsaparilli, which has completely cared me.

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12th Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the 13th Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. Aug 28.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT WILL OPEN an ACADEMY for BOYS on the 20th of JANUARY, at 296 ST. JOSEPH STREET. He will give LESSONS in the different branches which his pupils may desire to be instructed in . Grammar, his pupils may desire to be instructed in Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Book-Keeping. He will at the same time Open a NIGHT SCHOOL for MEN, and give Lessons on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payment will be required for Music, Drawing and Book-Keeping. All at a moderate charge.

Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TERMINUS OF EASTERN TRAINS ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 26th instant, the Trains for Quebec, Island Pond, Portland and Bos-ton will ARRIVE at and DEPART from the CITY

TERMINUS, instead of POINTE ST. CHARLES. ALL TRAINS will, therefore, run as follows : FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. EASTERN TRAINS.

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

Intermediate Station, at.......

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the

4.00 P.M. tions at...... TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :-

From Portland, Island Pond and Way 7.45 A.M.
Stations, at. 1.30 P.M. From Island Pond do do...... 2.00 P.M. From Kingston do do....... 8.00 P.M.

From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa 11.40 P.M. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director Montreal, Jan. 21st, 1863,

6.10 P.M

8.15 A.M

Chuchum - A. B Minweb. Cacourg-P. Magaire. Cornwill-Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Cirleton, N. B. -Rev. E. Dunpay. Danpitte-Edward M'Govern. Duthousie Mills - Wm. Chishoim Descittuite J. M'Iver. Dundus - J. B. Looney Egansville-J. Bonfield East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Eriasville—P. Gafuey Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—iter. J. Rossiter. Guelph.—J. Hurris Goderich -Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Oarthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingereal! - W. Fontherston. Kemmoille-M. Hearby Kingston-P. Parcell. Lindsay - J Kennedy. -Lunsdown -M. O'Counor. Lordon - B. Henry. Lacolle-W. Harty. Muidstone - Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville - M. Kelly. Ottana City-J. J. Murphy. Oshuoa - Richard Supple. Pakenham - Francis O Neill. Prescatt -- J. Ford. Pembroke-James Heening. Perth-J. Dorun. Peterbor .- E. M'Cormick. Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—J. Birmingham. Port-Dathousie - O. M. Mahon. Port Mulgrave, N. S. - Rav. T. Sears. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Russelltown—J. Cumpion.
Richmondhill—M. Teefy. Sarnia -P. M. Dermatt. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Antrews - Rev. O. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Duna. St. Ann de la Pocatiere-Rev. Mr. Bourrett

> DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Cutherines, C. E. -J Unughlin.
St Juna Corysostom—J M Gill
St. Rephael's—A. D. M'Donald.

St. Mirg's -H. O'C Trainor.

Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh

Sturnesboro - C. M'Gill.

Thorold -John Heenan.

West Part -- James Kehoe.

Whites J J Murphy

Williamorary - Thomas Jarmy.

Sydenham - M Hayden

St. Romuntil d' Etchemin - Roy. Mr Sax.

Thorpville - J. Greene
Toronto - P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
Templeton - J. Hagan.

William town - Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone ouilding fire-proof roof, plate-glass from with three flate and cellar, each 100 feet - No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUGTION AND COMMISSION BUSI

Having been an Anctioneer fo. the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in sower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he atters bimself that he knows how to treat consigners and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicite a shares of public patronage.

FF I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PIANO-FORTES, 5. Gen

THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, CRUCKERY, £c, ko., &c,

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

Auctioneer.

March 27.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the REMOVAL and permanent Cure of all DISEASES arising from an impure state of the Bl md, or limbit of the system, viz. :-

Scrofuls, King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Ecuptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eves, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Juints, Consumption, Conghs, Colds, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Droper. Drepepsia, Ashma, exposure or imprudence in life, &c.

It invariably cures ludigestion, or Dyspepsia, Geteral and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Inlummation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions be which Females are liable. This Extract is exten-ively used by the first Physicians in the country, and is confidently recommended as being the best article now in use. bole Agent for Montreal :

J. A. HARTE, ... GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. November 7, 1863.

WEST TROY, BELL FOUNDERY.

we will be

[Established in 1926.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., monuted in the most aproved and substantial manner with

their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circulur. Address

A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

H. BRENNAN.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, *195 Notre Dome Street. (Opposite the Seminary Clock,) AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

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

Relieve Coughs, Colds Sire Throni, Hourseness, BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthmy, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing, BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Soliting of Bond, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incidient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAPERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsile.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAPERS

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS Are a Bressing to all Charges and Constitutions.
BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS

Are admired for Vocatiers and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but off or rapid and lasting Cures. BRYAN'S PULMO HO WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

> No F mily should be without a Box of BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in his pocket. person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five Centa.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

From 25 cents per hox.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. Feb. 6, 1863.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLE:



The Great Purifier of the Blood And the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE

Scrofula or King's Evil. Old Sores, Boils,

Tumors, Abscesses, Uicers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scatious eruptions It is also a suce and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Sweilings and Neuralgie Affections, Nervous

and General Debitity of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languer, D zz ness auf all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Perets, Chilis and Fever, Damb Agus and Janudice,

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

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

LANMAN & KRMP,
LANMAN & KRMP, Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF THOMAS KING, son of JOHN KING, Townland of Graigue, Parish of Killesbon, Queen's County, Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received by his

uncio, William King, Bethlehem, Northampton County, State of Pennsylvania, United States.

WANTED,

A SITUATION, in the line of Book Keeping, or any ordinary accounts. Address, D. S. DONNELLY, True Wilness Ullico.

M. KEARNEY, & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gashitters,

TIN-SMITHS. ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CHAIG STREET,

MONTREAL, of MANUPACTURE AND KEEP UONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Beer Pamps, Shower Baths, Releigerators, Voice Pipe, Baths. Hydrants, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

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

W. F MONAGAN M.D.,

MONTREAL.

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND ACCOUCHEUR, Physician to St. Patrick's Society of Montreal. OFFICE:

153 Craig Street, Montreal, C.E.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE.

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

> THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE.

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

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

No. 38, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

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

N. DRISCOLL

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

Office-No. 40 Little St. James Street.

THE PERFUME OF THE

WESTERN HEMISPHERE FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

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

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy ver all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recom mend it to the inhabitants of this country as ar article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFERED CASES no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

BEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skip. COUNTERFRITS.

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

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

Agents for Montreal : - Devins & Bolton, Laminough & Campbell, A G Dividson, K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R Gray. And for cale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constan attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercia Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (pays le balf-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sen

tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

BOATBUILDER SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON.

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

13 SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES: Prevents Pever and Ague, and Bilions Remittent Fever; fortifies the system against Missma and the eril effects of nuwholesome water; invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; stendies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

Oures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headnche, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constitution, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Gramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Wonkness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

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

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

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has bren funnd infallible as a preventative and irresistable as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are sured by a very brief course of this marvellous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, are not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of HOSTET-TER'S BITTERS.

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

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

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

For Sen Sickness it is a positive specific - either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal icritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned. As a General Tonic, HOSTETTERS BITTERS araduce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Con-titutional Weakners, Premature Decay, and Deonliny and Decreptude arising trom Oup Aoz, it exercises the electric influence. In the convolescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re enforce and re-establish them.

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

The fact is well known to physiciana that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopoia is fiery and aupurified alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. all adulterated. Hence the faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tunics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spiretnous liquors are fiarored and fixed up with currosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, modical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a genile lazative. HOSTETIER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supercede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private proctice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may truly added, desercedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as 'OJET-TER'S BITTERS

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, 2. . burgh. Pa., U. S, and Sold by all Druggists.

Agents for Mintreal-Devius & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harto, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. PURE NATIVE WINES



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE & PURE LIGHT WINE unde from the NATIVE GRAPES of Worte. ster County, Mass., by Mr. S. H. ALLEN, of Shrews

It will not be found to satisfy the lovers of heavy foreign Wines, which, even when genuine, are highly fortified with Alcohol, to propare them for exports. tion, and in the majority of cases are only skilful imitations, made from neutral spirits, water and drugs; but those who have drank the pure light German Wines, or the Chab'is Wine of France, and have n taste for them, will appreciate such as is offered by the subscriber. Invalids who require a mild, safe stimulant; good livers who like a palatable dinner wine; and officers of Churches, who desire to procure a well authenticated and sarely genuine article for Communion purposes, are respectfully solicited to purchase it. Any person desiring to do so will be at liberty to apply Chemical tests to samples of any of the stock on hand.

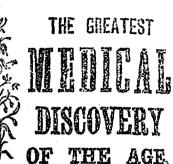
GEO. E. WHITE, 55 Cliff Street, New York.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION NERCHANTS.

36 M'GILL STREET CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures

at the Lowest Rutes of Commission.

October 2.



MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR. From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder by mor.) He has now in his possession over two hurdred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles

Two buttles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

Une to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five buttles are warranted to qure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two buttles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure tunning of the

ears and blutches among the hair.

mos . desperate case of rheumatism.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin,

Two or three buttles are warranted to cure the forst case of ringworm, Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

Three or four buttles are warranted to cure sale Five to eight bottles will curs the worst case of

scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table specuful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert apporful; children from five to eight years, a dessert spoonful, this children from five to eight years ten spoonful, As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions. take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day, Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

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

For inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Heat, you will cut the bair off the affected part, apply the Uintment freely, and you will see the

MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

improvement in a few days. For Sult Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an infiamed surface, you will rub it in

o your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot belp wishing well to the inventur. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Lege: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes torming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days,

skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is beir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.

but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITHESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Box

ton:---

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

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

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

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in unrticular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be no cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing Joh that he is now perfectly well.

STORES OF ST. JOHNTE Ramilton, C. W.

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