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VOL. XIII.

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No. 49.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XVIII .- KATE COSTELLOE.

A day or two after Lord Effingbam's departare Harriet Markham and Mary Hennessy, walking out to enjoy the cool freshness of the evening, so grateful after the excessive heat of one of the hottest of the dog-days, stopped at Bryan's cottage, where Cauth sat knitting by the door, as usual. It was not the first time that either had been there, and the old woman seemed glad to see them. Hastily bringing forward the only two seats besides her own that the cottage af forded, she wiped them carefully with her apronand invited the young ladies to sit down, adding - It's not often we see the likes o' you here, an' sure it's the great honor entirely ye do me.' Cauth,' said Miss Markham, after the young

ladies had exchanged significant glances, ' Canth, I hope you understand that Miss Hennessy and I you hung him-and his brother, too? wish you well, and take a great interest in both you and Bryan?

'Wisha, then, it's myself knows it well,' said Cauth, 'an' good raison I have, too, for it's ever the kind, soft word ye both had for me, not to spake of the help ye gave me many's the time when, only for ye, I could hardly have the bit or sup before that poor simple ould man that 'id account of the forgetful way he has wid him.'

'Well, then,' resumed the young lady, 'you will not suspect us of being actuated only by prying curiosity when we come to ask you a few questions about yourself?

· About me? cried Cauth, dropping her knitwhat questions would ye be puttin' to me, God help me?

Both young ladies applied themselves to reassure her, and told her that they came to her purely as friends, and that whatever she told she gave them permission to divulge it any time, or to any person.

Well, an' what - what do you want to know? she exclaimed in a husky voice, and with a sort of desperate resolution.

loor, at which Cauth nodded assent.

broke in on Mr. Moran's story a few days ago myself—though I didn't say it to him—'If you on the rock? Now answer me truly as you hope had lifty lives, they're not worth a sthraw—the for mercy bereafter !?

gleomily, as if to herself; 'when you ask me and then I made him shiver with the one look I that way, I can't deny the throth. It was me. Miss Markham, and who else would it be?'

'I thought so-and so did Miss Hennessybut we never breathed a word of our suspicions to any one-that is,' she added, after a pause, recollecting what she had said to Lord Effing. ham, 'that is to any one who knows you even now, or in any way that could make you known. not, Kate Costelloe?'

At the sound of the name the unhappy woman dropped her head between her knees, as suddenly | ing her face in her hands. as if she was shot through the brain, one heartpiercing groan escaped her, and then all was silent for a tew moments, during which she might have been supposed dead were it not for the her inward agony.

At last she slowly raised her head, and fixing her heavy, bloodshot eyes on her interrogator, -the earth or the say on't hide murder, an' sure that was murder—the worst of murder—I am Kate Costelloe!' and as if relieved to get over it was, brought Kate back to consciousness. the confession, and feeling herself a freer woman, she sat up erect in her seat, and looked the young ladies alternately in the face. 'I am Kate Costelloe. Is that all you want to know?'

'We want to know nothing that you do not want to tell us,' said Harriet, 'but-'

But you'd wish to know why I did it, and all perception which belonged to her strange chartaken, for she looked up with a milder expression, and said in a voice low and mournful-

'There's not many livin' I'd tell it to, Miss Markham; but I'll tell it to you, an' Miss Mary, bekase I know you have the heart to feel-even for me, bad as I am-an' sure but I'm bad answer you, no matter what it is!'

that Harriet shrank from putting the question, ' what was the motive that induced you to give at the priest's knee this minnit. I couldn't bear wash his hands of the dirty, wicked world. Au' testimony against your own friends and rela- to live where I knew everybody hated the ground all the fine ould hermits his reverence used to tives?

strong and disdainful emphasis, 'God help your his head afther hearin' the sentence, but went wit, child! that wasn't the worst of it, though it about like a wanderin' sperit among the good out e'er a heart, at all.'

awed by the intensity of passion that breathed wasn't even that comfort for me-I'm as well in every lineament of the withered face before known here as the town-pump, God help me:

'What was it?-ha, ha, ha!-what was it?' And thrusting out her head till her face almost [Costelloe' there wid them all round, till I'd soontouched that of Harriet-though both young er be dead than hvin' -if it wasn't for my poor ladies drew back instinctively-she said in a low sowl.' hissing whisper, 'It was the love that was in my heart for John Keogh!

' You loved him,' exclaimed both her hearers in the same subdued tone—' you loved him, yet

The woman drew back-raised her head to the highest, and flashed a look of fierce intelligence into the eyes of her astonished hearers-'Ay, I hung him-but I couldn't help it-it was his own fault-I didn't want to hang e'er a onee'er a one, at all—an' them leastways—but he took it ou o' me - he dared me to do it' slowly she arose from her seat, and stood looking down starve to death afore he'd go out to ask it on at her silent and, as it were, spell-bound auditors, with the eye and mien of a pythoness. ' Ay, he dared me to do it -- and I did it -- her voice sank to a hoarse whisper-- but I wouldn't have done it, even for that, only he taunted me with -with-no matter what-but I knew it was his sin and shame as well as mine-an' I knew how ting and turning on them with a face as pale as many bitter tears I cried many's the night an' ashes, an then, Miss Markham-ludies dear, many's the day for that same misfortune that came over me-and then I thought of all the promises he had made, and broken them all -an' how I forgave him every thing, every thingevery thing bekase I loved him-and how I kent my shame an' my sorrow locked up in my own them would be kept an inviolable secret unless heart, and never said a hard word of him even to his own father-ever and always hopin' for the best-but when he said that word to me, before he was taken, when I tould him that I had his life-and Patrick's life-in my hands-and asked him wouldn't he put the marriage-ring on Before answering, Harriet rose and closed the | my finger-when he said that word to me, back again, and made as little o' me as if I was the . Couth,' said Miss Markham, her voice more dirt undher his feet -then,' she almost shrieked, deep and solemn than usual, though, perhaps, she throwing up her arms like a maniac, 'thenknew it not herself; ' Cauth! was it you that then the love went out o' my heart, and I said to gallows is your doom ' That was the last sight 'There's no gettin' over that,' said Cauth of him I ever got, till I seen him in the dock; gave him, when I put the rod on his head-ha! he looked at me then with such a pitiful look in his eyes, all as one as if he said-'Kate, is it you that swears my life away !' but I didn't care for his looks then; that time was past; and I did what was in my mind to do, and in my heart, an' showed him what I could do when I was put to it, though he thought I'd never bring myself to Now, having told us so much, you will not, I do it. Och, och, och! sure it was no wondher think, refuse to tell us more? are you, or are you he'd think it, for he knew how I loved him; fareer gar, he did!' and breaking into a passionate flood of tears, she sunk heavily on her seat, bury-

Harriet and Mary exchanged glances-they minut-do ye think it's for harmin' ye I'd be? dared not speak, fearing another outburst of passion from the unhappy woman; they would gladly have effected their retreat, but they could not quivering motion perceptible in all her members, bring themselves to leave the poor creature withand the quick, tregular breathing that denoted out a word of consulation, so they sat patiently and silently awaiting the moment when the calm would follow the storm, in order to say some hobbling down the road, nothing doubting, it words of kindness and encouragement before appeared, that they would comply with her sinsaid, 'I see there's no use in hidin' it any longer | they left the unfortunate victim of passion to the companionship of her own dreary thoughts .-They rose, nevertheless, and the motion, slight as a turn of the road; she turned, then, and looked

'I see you're for goin', ladies,' said she, rising too, 'and sure it's glad you'll be, I know myself, to get me out o' your sight. The L ud in heaven forgive me'-she raised her clasped hands and swollen eyes to heaven- the Load in heaven forgive me; -sure it's thinkin' of my poor sowl I ought to be, and askin' pardon night and about it, broke in Kate with that keenness of day on my bare knees for all the harm I have done. Och, then, ladies dear, isn't it a poor anyhow; let it be as it may with the other .acter. She laughed - a low, inward laugh, as it thing and a missortunate thing to forget God ?were in scorn, fixing her eyes moodily on the for, sure when we do once there's no tellin' what ground the while, and the young ladies began to we'll come to-them that 'id tell me oust that fear that her next move would be to open the l'd ever do what I done, or be the thing I am dead. Now there's me, and barrin' it was in door and bid them to walk out. They were mis- this night, oyeh, but it's me that 'id give little broad daylight, and plenty o' company to the ear to them.'

'But, Kate-

' Call me Cauth, if it's plasin' to you, miss, I'd Costelloe.

Well, then, Cauth, what was it brought you enough. Ask me any question you like, an' I'll to this part of the country, for I know the sad dan, God be good to him! tellin' on the althar

walked on. Besides that, the ould man was was bad enough, too. That wasn't what tore Christians that had the heart to pity him. The the heart cut o' me, an' left me ever since with- sight o' me would a kilt him entirely, so I left the place altogether, an' came where I thought. What was it, then?' whispered Harriet, nobody knew me; but sure,' she added, 'there and if I happen to say a sharp word to any one, it's nothin' but 'Kate Costelloe' here and Kate

'Speaking of that,' said Mary Hennessy, does the Dean, or Father Sheehan know who you are ?-have you been to your duty since you came here?

Well, to tell you the truth, miss, I was not. Many's the time I got ready to go, but somehow another, the shame always got the better o' me, and though I knew well enough it was the Evil Sperit that was keepin' me back, I couldn't bring Cauth stood leaning forward, peering with myself to go.'

Suddenly the latch was raised, the door was flung open, and in the aperture stood, leaning on her staff, an old woman in a red cloak whom Harriet recognised at once as the original of Moran's graphic sketch of the Reverend Mr. Goodchild's courteous friend of argentine notoriety. Peering up into the faces of the two young ladies as she stood resting both hands on her staff, her

'Ho, ho!' she croaked, 'I came here to invite Kate Costelloe up to my place—and a nice place it is, too,'-she paused, and the pause was filled up by a despairing groan from Kate -- ' not that 1 expected much from her, for, like myself, she isn't much the betther of all the bad she has done in her time - but here's two grand ladies - one of world knows that's what she is, only not so pale or so grand lookin' that way as the other—bekase why, the ould quality blood isn't in her-the blood of the Markhams that were great people and fearfully she glanced around, almost certain you, but take care would anybody see you going onst, and even in my own memory. These lat- that some shape of horror would present itself to down from here at this hour of the night. But ter clauses of the speech were spoken in an un- her aching eyes. In her terror she had half for- that's true-tell me before you go-did you der tone, and by way of soldoquy, though they reached every ear within hearing, as the acrid dame probably intended they should, 'Come. now, ladies,' and she pointed with her stick over her shoulder, 'come and see the fine sight I have at home for the quality. Come, when I bid rou,' she added in a tone of authority, 'I want ye up above there at my castle, and I know there's naither o' ye'll be sorry for comin' when you get up.'

exchanging some whispered words with Harriet. we have no objection to go with you, if we can really do you or any one else a service. But we her tongue, as it were, glued to her burning should like to know where, or for what purpose, you would have us go.'

'Ah then, where would you be takin' them to?' said Cauth in a confidential whisper.

'To the house above, to tell their fortunes,' was the short, tronical answer: now, don't be keepm' me here, I tell ye, but come along this

'I think ye'd best go,' whispered Cauth, 'she had odd ways wid her by times, but her bark is worse than her bite-she'll do ye no harm, I'll go bail.'

This and their own reflections decided the young ladies to follow the crone who was already gular mandate. Cauth stood at the door looking after them till they had, at three, disappeared at up at the Rock, wondering whether Bryan would come down to his supper, yet hardly expecting that he would, the night being so rarely beauti-

'Well, to be sure, but it's the quare lite be leads,' said she to herself, ' scrapin', and sweepin', and patchin' up ould walls all day long, and every day of the week, jist as if he was paid for itwhich he isn't, and never will be-in this world. Och, och, see what it is to have a good conscience: it's aisy seen that poor Bryan never harmed the livin', or he'd be more afeard o' the fore, I darn't set my foot up there among the graves and tombstones, and the ould, crazy walls that's in it-nor I wouldn't, if they gave me the wish to torget, if I could, that I ever was Kate best estate in Tipperary. Ochone, it's the dis-Costelloe.' Description one's nights and days in but sure, afther all, didn't I hear Father Riorevents to which we have been referring took one Sunday, many's the year ago, about S1. An-

Tell us, then,' said Mary Hennessy, seeing place in another part of the county? thony, how he went and lived among the tombs, some great Harriet shrank from putting the question, 'Why, then, I'll just tell you that, as if I was jist to be away from the livin' altogether, and Dublin.' tell us about, when we were larnin' the catechise · Friends and relatives !' repeated Kate with there-the lonesome ould man, that never raised in the Chapel, ould ancient men with great long beards, that went away to the desert to live all alone with God, or in caves in the rocks, or mountains. Well, it's a folly to talk, but I think our Bryney is just as good a hermit as any of Rock.' them, barrin' that he hasn't the beard. I'm sure he prays as much as e'er a one o' them, an' even the odd night that he's in his bed, don't I hear him when he thinks I'm asleep, praym' for the sowls in purgatory, and for the convarsion o' sinners-and sure myself begins to cry when I hear that, thinkin' that I'm the greatest sinner goin'. But whisht! who's that?'

She had just perceived a female figure with a shawl drawn closely around her head, moving stealthily in the shadow of the Rock on the opposite side of the road, moving in the direction of the gate leading to the sacred inclosure. The motions of the person, whoever it might be, were so cautious, so stealthy, that it was quite clear to any observer that there was, there must be, some strong motive for concealment, and her keen dark eyes into the deep gloom after the object of her curiosity. Moved by some una countable impulse she at last followed her with the same stealthy pace; on and on moved the silent and muffled figure, on and on moved Cauth after her, as if unpelled by invisible agency, till the gate had opened and closed a second time, with a few moments intermission, and both were within the sacred precincts, glidlittle black eyes began to twinkle with a brighter ing up the steep ascent to the once stately portals of the Cathedral. Here Cauth's courage failed her, she remembered her solilogny of a few moments before, and all the terrors of superstition, heightened by the fears of a troubled conscience, came back with overwhelming force. Frightened even at her own boldness, she stood in harrowing uncertainty as to what she had bust do; advance she dared not, and retreat was litthem from the lord's estate beyont—no less—and the less formidable—if she could only reach the other 'Torney Moran's purty sister-end the Bryan, but God knows where Bryan was, as she said to herself, and to ruse her voice on the Rock of Cashel, with the dead all around her, was something not to be thought of. Timidiy ever was in my life. Go home now, when I bid gotten the immediate object of her almost involuntary intrusion on the lone place of deatn; is " she had vanished from her view round an angle of the palace wall, but all at once she caught sight of her again, crossing the broad strip of moonlight to the hall of the Vicar's Choral, then harmless poor crature he ever and always gliding along by the wall of the Cathedral

"Where buttress and buttress alternately Seem'd framed of ebon and ivory"

'My good woman,' said Mary Hennessy, after as the light figure flitted past them. Cauth watched her with fear-distended eyes, the cold sweat oozing from every pore of her body, and palate. All at once another figure appeared on the scene, and to Cauth's inexpressible relief it proved to be Bryan. Somewhat encouraged by the sight of another living creature, and that, too the good old guardian of the ruins, she drew for she began to suspect, seeing Bryan and the supposed ghost approaching each other, that it might after all be a creature of flesh and blood like herself. Then came distinctly to her ear the following colloquy:

Why, and is this yourself, Celia?-what in the world brings you here, my poor girl, at this time of night?

"I wanted to see him!" was the reply in a low,earnest whisper that only half reached Cauth's

'Him!-why, who do you mane?'

'Nonsense, Bryan, you know well enough .--He's here, now-I know he is, an' I must see | nally visible under the shroud-like covering, rehim-for God's sake, Bryan, don't be keeping me ?' And the voice spoke louder in increasing agitation.

Before Bryan could answer a man's arm was other. stretched out from one of 'the broken arches, black in night,' that yawned close beside them. and, catching the female by the arm, whispered a word that arrested the scream on her pallid lips. Then Bryan and the young woman entered the arch, and Cauth managed to get so And she put her head close to that of the shrinknear them, creeping along in the black shadows of the walls, that she could bear their low cau- friken them all here-hushi, I'm thinking she's tious tones as they all three conversed in whis- in there now'-peering curiously into the ruined

'Jerry,' said the girl, her voice trembling with eagerness, ' for the love of God get down to the vaults or somewhere—the peelers is out looking for you with that stag, McGowan-'

'Ay, but McGowan-an' you know there's ly drapery under her chin- busht! maybe it's

some great crown-lawyer or another down from

So I hear.

· So you hear? and is that the way you're taking it, and me most frikened out of my wits? It you heard about the Counsellor, maybe you didn't hear what McGowan swore?'

' No! what did he swear?'

"That you were hiding somewhere about the

"There now, Jerry, didn't I tell you that?" said Bryon anxiously, 'I knew it 'id be found out at last that you were here, and now I'll have the whole country again me for harboring-for harboring--'

"A murderer!" put in the other with some bitterness, 'out with it, Bryan, like a man.'
'Well, it's an ugly word to say, any way, but

you know what I mane -an' the raisons, too, that made me give in to you, - but what will the people say-vo, vo, myself an' the Rock's disgraced for ever!'

'Never mind, Bryan,' said the other man quickly, 'you done it for the best, you know yourself, an' God knows it, an' I know it, too, Bryan; and it's hard if we don't clear you and the Rock between us three. Never mind Bryan, you stood my friend when I most needed one, an' you'll not be sorry for it. Go home now, Celia astore-and make your mind aisy-with God's help and Bryan Collenan's they'll not catch me this time, aither; I could hide here for a month, if all the peelers an' the army from here to Clonmel was afther me, barrin' they'd blow up the Rock entirely. There's so many vaults an' places, that nobody knows anything about, barrin' Bryan-and myself, that got into the knowledge of them this while back. So go home, darling, and don't be fretting-if Mc-Gowan and the peelers comes here afther me, there'll be the greatest game of hide-an'-go-eek that ever was played about Cashel town, or Rock, aither.

'Oh, oh, oh, the Lord save us!' and Celia began wringing her hands, 'Arrah, Jerry, what's coming over you, at all? Is it losing your senses you are, to be talking that-a-way? Och wirra, wirra! what'll I do, at all?'

"Why, you foolish girl, it's you that's losing your wits!-I tell you I'm no more mad than I hear

· Well, no, Jerry, I didn't hear - God help hun for one misfortunate man, but it's him has the hard times of it one way and another - and a

· True for you, Celia-1 suppose now you're thinking, only you don't wish to say it, that it's strange how God afflicts the innocent, and lets the wicked escape -at any rate, for a while? Come now, can't I guess well!

The girl was silent, and a little confused, seeing which Jerry laughed a low, bitter laugh-I knew it,' he said, ' but still I don't wondher at it-amn't I odious before God an' man, and how could I expect any one to excuse me, or to feel for me? Go home now, and God be with you." So saying he plunged into the inner back a little farther into the shade where she darkness, and Celia saw him no more. She was could see what passed, herself remaining unseen, turning to address some agitated words to Bryan, when from out the same darkness came a melancholy voice singing :

"Out of Lady Nancy's there grew a red rose, And out of Lord Lovell's a briar-iar-iar-And out of Lord Lovell's a briar."

' Lord bless us, who's that ?' cried Celia, staring into the thick gloom.

'Why, don't you know the voice?' inquired

Before Celia answered, out glided a ghastly figure wrapped in what appeared to be a sheet, a winding-sheet it was to Celia's affrighted fancy. But lo! a look at the face, only pagassured poor Celia, for it was Mad Mabel, who went on quite unconcerned with a snatch from another old ballad no less quaint and sad that the

" My father married me to a knight, My stepmother owed me at a cruel spite-She sent three robbers that very night, They robbed my bower, and slew my knight."

Celia Mulquin, I want to tell you a sayeret !? ing girl, 'I'm going to bring Petticoat Loose to aisles where the moonbeams were now falling in silver sheen

"Through slender shafts of shapely stone By foliage tracery combined."

Don't you hear something? But maybe it isn't Well, an' what if they are-weren't they her-husb-h t'-holding up the the attenuated often out before, an' they didn't catch me yit?' finger of one hand while the other held the ghostone of the Keoghs?

A wild scream of horror suddenly broke the awful stillness of the dreary place, and whilst all the three-even Mabel-were struck dumb with amazement, not to say fear-Cauth emerged from the shade of a buttress, and joined the group, catching old Bryan by the arm with convulsive energy, and a force that made his frail body quiver.

Before any one had time to speak she was drawing Bryan towards the gate, with a strength which he could not resist, at the same time urging the others to follow.

'Come on, now, I tell you,' she cried, in great excitement, 'let us get out of this before worse comes of it-Celia Mulquin, it's you I may thank for all this.'

'Me, Cauth, why, dear bless me what did I do ?"

'You know well enough what you did-and more's the shame and the disgrace for a dacent girl like you to be running afther a murdhereray, an' the worst of murdherers, too! I would not b'here it, Celia, no, not it it was sworn to me on all the books that ever was shut an' opened, that you'd be having anything to say to that unlucky vagabone, Jerry Pierce-'

'Whisht, whisht, Cauth! somebody'll hear

you! 'No, I'll not whisht, Bryan Cullenan; and I keeping him from the gallows where he ought to and I'll go bail I'll put them in the way of catching him!

God forgive you, honest woman! said poor Celia, as they stopped for Bryan to lock the

bang the murderer of Mr. Esmond if it cost me my life!

'God in heaven forgive you!' said Celia again and she burst into tears.

'Never mind her, Celia!' said Bryan soothingly, 'she only wants to frighten you. Doesn't to say where he'll be the morrow night, or the morrow mornin', aither. So go your ways home see your father's child in sich sore trouble.'

'Much about her trouble!' said Cauth as she entered the cabin, 'what is it to Mrs. Esmond's ?

'Are you going to take Mabel home with you?' said Bryan, seeing that Celia had taken the poor maniac by the arm.

'In coorse I am, Bryan, if she'll only stay when I get her there.'

'Poor Jerry Pierce!' muttered Mabel as they went off together, ' she'll hang him, I know well, and then myself and Celia 'ill be walking, walking till the day of judgment all alone-alonealone!

(To be continued.)

1.13 IRISH BOARD OF EDUCATION.

We have received for publication the following letter, addressed in the form of a pamphlet by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, to the Attorney. General for Ireland, and lose no time in laying it before our readers :-

To the Right How. Tuomas O'Hagan, M P., Attorney-General for Ireland, Commissioner of National Edu-Cagion,

has been placed in my hands, containing the speech assertion by assertion, and to heap censure on the you addressed to the electors of Tralee, immediately system, as lavishly as you bestow praise. Avoiding after your return for that borough, and my attention has been especially called to the portion of it that refers to Education.

the authenticity of your cloquent speech, except a newspaper report, I confess that I attached no great importance to it; but as it has now appeared in a corrected share, having, I am assured, been pubhained as an appeal to the Catholics of Ireland, in favor of the system of National Education, I telt bound to read it with case, and to examine whether your arguments for that system were a and their addresses to Government.

Perhaps you did not wish to bring the controversy to this point, but the question really at issue is, whether the National system is free from the dangers of preselvtism, wimirable in the conception and its working, and such a proof of the existence of religious equality, that it ought to satisfy all the yearnings of the Catholics of Ireland, as you assert it he ; or whether it is to be looked on, according to the repexted declarations of the Eshops, as a means for spreading mixed education always the source of have been added to a list of Commissioners, and religious indifferentism - of placing the religious instruction of thousands of Catholic children under the control of Protestant or Presbyterian patrons And is this to be considered a noble assertion of our and trachers, and of giving to a Protestant Government a complete control over the opinions and proceedings of the future masters and mistresses of the Ireland? But, perhaps, others may see more deeply we halfe children of Ireland, by the establishment of in xed usining and model schools; and whether it were ast tend to lessen the attachment of the people to the faith of their fathers, by excluding from the his claims to the confidence of the country upon so National Schools all mention not only of the Catho- unimportant a transaction. However, tastes differ, lie Church and its doctrines, but of Ireland and its and you have upon that measure your highest claims history, banishing as it does, ail religious emblems, to any confidence or favor that may be due to you such as the crucilix and the images of the Blessed Virgin, so dear to every Catholic heart, and prohibiting religious teaching, or reference to religion, during the common school hours.

The question raised in this speech being of vital importance, you will allow me to submit to you some being observations upon it, and also to communicate them to the Catholics of this country, to whom your speech is now addressed. They have been accustomed to look up to you with respect, and, very justly, to place great confidence in your opinions and authority. Hence, were your statements in favor of the National system lest uncontradicted, an impression might be produced, that no answer could be given to them, and Catholics might be induced to ailow a system of Government monopoly in Model and Training Schools, as well as in Queen's Colleges, to take root in this country, a monopoly which would be fatal to our nationality and our religion. li is to prevent, as far as I can, such evil consequalities that I now address you through the public Mrss. I shall endeavor to do so in the most respectful manner, avoiding everything personal, and limiting the discussion to the examination of facts and

With the mere political matters referred to in your speech, it is not my intention to interfere. However, you will allow me to congratulate you on your pro-

Patrick that's in it-or Walsh-or Lacy-or eloquent champion of the Catholic, Church Count | Commissioners, or the Catholic should be to the Montalembert. If you walk in his footsteps, you will merit the applause of man and the approbation of Heaven. But I doubt whether you can do so, unless you abandon the principles of the National system!

For nearly forty years, that nobleman has been continually engaged in defending the right of Catholies to give a Catholic education to their children, and carrying on an active war against the Government monopolies of education, such as that with which, through Model Schools and Queen's Colleges, we are menaced in Ireland; he has also wielded all the powers of his eloquence in vindicating for the Catholic Pastors of the Church the full liberty of feeding their flocks, both in the pulpit and in the school; and the right of excluding or removing all dargerous or suspected teachers from office, and of selecting the books to be used in the instruction of children, a right of which they are deprived by the National Board. Nor has he been less assiduous in promoting a religious spirit among the people, by encournging the Schools of Christian Brothers and other devoted men who dedicate their lives to the arduous work of public instruction, whilst our Commissioners of Education publish and maintain rules so as to protect or promote the interests of Catholics. excluding all such men from any participation in the bounty of the State and in the management of National Schools.

However, as you adopt Montalembert as your future model, it is to be hoped that, in the important duties they have undertaken, which, if they were matters referred to, you will endeavor to imitate his | continually occupied with them from one end of the example, and to regulate your line of conduct by his Catholic principles, exerting your influence to obtain a recognition of Catholic authority in #11 schools frequented by Catholics, to establish the use of Catholic emblems, practices, and books, in Catholic schools, and to secure for us Catholic training and tell you it's a sm an' a shame for ye both to be model schools for the instruction of our future

Would it not also be desirable that, like your be many's the day ago. If God spares me till great model, you should exert yourself to obtain rethe morrow mornin' I'll go before a magistrate, lief for Ireland, and protection for the lives of a starving population, whose cries of distress have, for the past, been treated with indifference and contempt by your colleagues in the Government. Per. Protestant interests; yet, we are to believe that the haps, by your influence, Sir Robert Peel may be in re-constitution of a Commission, in which, after duced to believe that there is distress in the country, and to think that it would be more becoming to oc-'I'm not an honest woman?' said Cauth cupy himself in preserving Her Majesty's subjects fiercely, but I'm a thankful woman, and I'll from the pangs of hunger and starvation, than in devising plans for collecting money for the promotion of a gigantic scheme of godless education, or spending his time in making evangelical speeches on the best means of spreading the blessings of the Reformation in the Highlands of Connaught, and completing a work which a Protestant Establishment most richly endowed has not been able to effect in three centuries, though its teaching was enforced by she know, and don't you know, too, that Jerry the gibbet and the halter, by fire and sword, by the Pierce is not fool enough to stay long in the confiscation of property, and by a system of penal same place. The country's wide, and it's hard laws the most cruel and barbarous that were ever introduced into any country. You may assure the honorable Baronet that the people of Connaught do not require to be instructed by his eloquent words or my poor girl, and sure it's my heart bleeds to his admirable example, but that they are very much in need of the corporal assistance which, though bound to give, he refuses to grant.

But, returning from Montalembert, who is, undoubtedly, worthy to be looked up to for imitation by all Catholic statesmen, and leaving Sir Robert Yee' to indulge in his evangelical speculations, and to offer, in his own person, a good model of those Protestant missionaries, commonly called " Soupers," who are disturbing the peace of Ireland, by their fanatical preaching, I shall now come to the princi-pal subject of this letter, and endeavor to examine your opinions on the National System of Education. Your statements on this question are in substance, that:-

1. The recent increase in the number of Catholic Commissioners has been the "noblest assertion of the principles of social equality, between Irishmen, which has been made since the time of Emancipa. tion.

2. That " the mischief of Proselytism, on the one side or the other, is, at present, an impossibility;

3. That, the system is now on such a basis that it may be proclaimed "admirable in its conception,

and in its working as admirable."

These statements are confirmed in your speech by no evidence whatever and by no authority except. ing that of your own word. Your declarations, indeed, are strong, and your words eloquent, but they contain no argument in favor of the system you exa course from which no useful result could be obtained, I shall rather enter into a detailed examination of the facts of the case, in order that it may be While there was no authority for the accuracy or seen whether the Catholics of Ireland ought to be proceeds];satisfied with a system so admirable in your estima-

When I came to examine that portion of your speech which refers to the noble assertion of religious equality, in countxion with the Board, for which we are debtor to the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, I confess I was amazed at the enthusiasm you displayed in treating of that master. You speak of Mr. Cardsufficient answer to the objectious repeatedly urged | well's wisdom, of his bold and generous policy, and against it by all the Bishops of Ireland, in the decrees of his capacity to devise and courage to execute a their Synods, their instructions to their flocks, great measure of justice to the Irish nation. Now, what was this great measure of justice? Simply the addition of four Catholic Commissioners to the six already having places on the Board, without giving them any additional power, without making any attempt whatever to correct the evils of the system, or to redress the grievances of which the Catholies complain,

Described in ordinary language, the whole matter is reduced to this, viz., that Mr. Lentnigne, Mr. Waidron, Mr. John O'Hagan, and the Earl of Dunraven charged with certain Government functions, which were previously performed by six other Catholics. rights, a generous stroke of policy, and consummate wisdom in providing for all the educational wants of in'o the matter than I do; for my part I cannot find anything wonderful in it, or discover any reason why anyone having already many merits should ground as an Irishman; and you challenge for it the generous recognition of the Catholic people of Ireland. In my opinion you rest your claims on a broken

But, let me ask, has equality, between Catholics and Protestants, been really established by Mr. Cardwell's measure. You will allow me to say that it has not; and I trust I shall prove this statement, to your entire satisfaction, by statistical arguments, dry and tedious, indeed, but necessary for the discussion of this subject.

Catholic children, according to the Commissioners' Report for 1861, amount to 662,145, or nearly 83 per cent, and those of all denominations to 140,219. or only 17 per cent, of the 803,364 pupils on the Roll of all the National Schools. Now, how is the new Commission constituted which is to direct and control the education of these children, frame rules as to their moral and religious instruction, decide as to the character of the books and manuals to be placed in their hands, direct the training of their teachers, appoint the inspectors who are to superintend the schools, and, in fine, administer the whole system? It consists of one Unitarian, two Presbyterian, seven Anglican, and ten Catholic members ; whereas, were the twenty members apportioned upon the just basis of the relative number of pupils, Catholic and non-Oatholic, there should be 161, instead | tary of the Protestant Church, Dean Hoare, in a

Protestant Commissioners nearly as five to one.

Having disposed of the poblest assertion of the principle of social equality made since Emancipation, we must now observe that of the ten Catholic Commissioners, on the re-constructed Board, two are Peers, who reside remote from Dublin-one in Louth. the other in Limerick - two are Judges at the head of our Courts -- one is Master in Chancery, one is Inspector-General of Prisons, one is member of Parliament, whose duties require his absence from Dublin for several months, one is a barrister, in respectable practice, both in Dublin and on circuit, who has sometimes discharged the duties of chairman of a county, and another, Attorney-General, with onerous obligations to discharge in every part of Ireland, to say nothing of the necessity he is under of being present in Parliament to watch over Irish interests. We know, from Parliamentary returns, and from the letters and evidence of some of those gentlemen, in Parliamentary reports, what the mere statement of their occupations would alone be sufficient to convince us of, that they do not, that they only rarely, but certainly never regularly, attend at the Commission, nor can they enter into the matters proposed

cannot afford a sufficient safeguard for our rights. Some of the Protestant Commissioners do not tabour under similar disadvantages in regard to attendance.

Admitting then, that the ten Catholics on the Com-

mission to be as they are described, " the wisest, the

truest, and most trusted men of the Church," yet not

being able to devote all the necessary time to the

year to the other, they could scarcely discharge, they

The sole Resident Commissioner, who enjoys a noble residence and a salary of £1,000, dispenses much of the official patronage of the Establishment, and is always on the spot, present at every meeting of the Board, the main administration having lapsed iato his hands, is a Protestant, while his predecessor Resident Commissioner is always a guarantee for pupils are denied the protection of a Catholic Resiing which, since Emancipation, was ever conferred on !: eland, by the Imperial Government."

The inspection department, so important a feature in an educational institution, is a similar example of what we are invited to call religious equality, rather more than half the inspection staff being Protestants, whilst their just proportion would be only about one-sixth of the whole. It is to be added that saveral of the Catholic inspectors have been selected from among students of the Queen's Colleges; and I have not learned that any of them were appointed with a view to protect Catholic interests, or pledged to do so.

The central-office, in Marlborough street, from the Resident Commissioner to the head porter, through every one of its departments, exhibits Protestant ascendancy, as, after more than thirty years' working of the system, there is, apart from several Protestant heads of departments, only one Catholic first-class clerk, whilst there are five Protestants, two of them are stated to have renounced the Catholic Faith.

The central training schools, and the central and the district model schools, in their professors and their teaching staff, are Protestant to a similar extent, the teacher of every infants' school in those institutions being, with rare exceptions, a Protest-

But, allow me here to add, that were the teachers in those model schools all Catholics, yet, so long as the selection and appointment of them, and the right to remove them are vested in a Board consisting of members appointed by and independent on a Protestant Government, and so long as Episcopal authority, recognised in England, is totally ignored in Ireland we can never approve of the system. Upon this bead, I shall quote, though at the risk of being tedious, the following passages, explaining and vin-dicating Episcopal authority in the matter of Catholic education, from the reply of the Bishops of Ireland to the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell's answer to

their letter, on the subject of National Educational. [His Grace then quotes passages from the docu-ment referred to, in which the Bishops explain the Catholic doctrine on the right of giving religious instruction; maintain the right of the Episcopacy to exclude anti-Catholic publications and objectionable teachers from schools where Catholic children are 1833:-Dear Sic, - Within the last few hours, a pamphlet tol. Such being the case, it would be easy to meet educated; prove that the Catholic doctrine on education as maintained by their Lordshins is not opposed to or subversive of the independence or liberty of the laity; and demonstrate that in England the rights which the Bishops claim in Ireland are actually admitted by the Government. His Grace then

Your second ground for eulogising the re-constructed Board is that "it has made the mischief of proselytism, on the one side or the other, an impos-Before examining this matter, I would remind you that sworn witnesses, before Parliamentary commission and even dignitaries of the Protestant Church have testified to the fact that Catholic ontrons of National Schools never take advantage of their position to proselytize Protestant pupils who may attend them, although your statement implies that we are on the same footing, in this respect, as Protestants. Up to 1840, nine years after the intro-duction of the system, aid was denied to patrons of schools not subscribing to the following requirement: -" Will you take care that no children be present, at any religious instruction, or exercise, except those whose parents consent to their being present?" When that salutary condition was imposed, in 1831, at the introduction of the system, there were only two Catholic to five Protestant Commissioners on the Board; whilst, in 1862, under the re-constructed Commission, which contains ten of "the wisest, the truest, and the most trusted men of our Church," to use your words, the following rule is in force, legalising the presence of Catholic children at Protestant religious instruction :
Patrons, managers, and teachers, are not required

to exclude any children from any religious instruction given in the school.'

Under this rule, still maintained by you, and by your Catholic colleagues, preselvusing practices were so common in the National Schools in some counties in Ulster, that Mr. Kennan, when Head-Inspector of that province, in 1855, states, in his gencral report for that year, as follows :-

'In all the schools that I visited in Belfast, which were taught by Presbyterian teachers, and in which there was a mixed attendance, the teachers gave a common religious instruction to all the pupils, none of them retiring; indeed, it is pretty general throughout the counties of Antrim and Londonderry. By this practice, religious instruction is separate, as to time, from the ordinary literary business of the school, but not as to distinction of the denominations, whilst religious instruction is going on. I have brought these different practices already under the notice of the Board, in my ordinary reports upon the schools, and have, therefore, no occasion to enter into them further here,'

When apprised, through this and numerous other

"It is a remarkable fact that, since the formation of the Board, notwithstanding that in so many schools never visited by the Protestant clergyman, taught by Roman Catholic masters, and placed un der the superintendence of the Roman Catholic Priests, a few Protestant children are to be found in the midst of a great number of Roman Catholics, only one case has been alleged of an attempt at proselytism on the part of the Roman Catholics, and in this solitary instance the charge was proved to have been unfounded." Such is the testimony of a dignifession of the truly liberal maxims of that noble and of 10 Catholic, and only 31 instead of 10 Protestant Pamphlet on National Education.

official reports, of the practical subversion of Lord | We complain that the administration of a system, official reports, or the practical succession of the system, which was solemnly pledged to principally designed for a Catholic population, is placed in the hands of a body in great Part Protestlytism, some of the Commissioners mutilated Mr. Keenan's report suppressing whole passages in it, until, on the motion of the Right Hon. Mr. Monsell. M.P., the House of Commons ordered the production plain that the rules of the Board of National Educaand the publication of those passages. You were a member of the Board, in March 1859, when these circumstances were published, and the disastrous operation of the proselytising Rules must have frequently been brought under your notice. You were on the Commission in 1860, when the Board laid before Parliament a Report in which they set forth the number of Catholic children that, under these Rules, were present at Protestant Religious Instruction in the Schools, and the facts of which Report were, row-minded, illiberal, and anti-Catholic spirit, and they allege, obtained through their Inspectors. Permit, me, now, to ask you, has one Rule, has one tittle the degradation of past times, are deprived of many in a Rule bearing on those proselytising practices ever been altered or modified by the re-constructed In fine, we complain of grievances affecting our-Board? Not one. In brief, save the option now af-forded of vesting the legal property of new schools seeking to usurp the education of Protestants, we reeither in local Trustees - as had been the rule up to strict our care to those of our own household, leav-1845-or in the Commissioners-as has been the rule since 1845-a change which would not benefit Catholies, no rule, no practice, no feature in the administration has been altered or modified, since the E Cardwell; 18th March, 1860.) re-construction of the commission; the principles of the system, if carried out, are equally pernicious, its working equally evil; no change, save whatever of increased sanction the names of four Catholics oc cupying respectable social positions may lend to it Where, then, is the boasted impossibility of prosely-tism? But let us now proceed.

There is another effectual means of promoting proselvtism, a means which is very general throughout most of the departments of the public service, and the existence of which under the Education Board to avoid giving the slightest offence, though strongly ought not to be concealed from you and your Catholie colleagues on the re-constructed Commission - I mean the bad example arising from placing persons who have abandoned the Catholic Church in charge was a Presbyterian Minister. The presence of the of Catholic youth. In the Royal Hibernian School there has been appointed a teacher, named Wells who had been a Catholic, his own brother being now one of the Catholic pupils in the achool; in the Conthirty-two years' working, the 83 per cent, Catholic vict's Prison, we see retained a teacher, named Mc-Gauran, a Presbyterian, who had entered that serdent Commissioner. "is the greatest boon and bless-, vice a Catholic; and Brown, Master of Discipline in that establishment, who has also abandoned the faith of his fathers. We see in the Poor Law Office and in many of the workhouses similar characters placed in positions which must tend to extend the scandal of their conduct to those subordinate to them. It is in educational institutions, however, that such evil example is most permicions; yet it is at the headquarters of the National System, under the very eyes of the Board which you glory in having re-constructed, that we find some of the saddest cases of this hideous scandal. In the Central Model School and Training Departments, a Mr. Savage, formerly a scholar of Trinity College, and who for many years, had been inspector in the most Catholic districts of Ireland, now teaches Latin and Greek to Catholic youths who have before them, daily, an example of apostasy. The present Protestant catechist of the Model Schools, Rev. Thaddeus O'Mahony, as well as a former cetechist, Rev. Mr. O'Regau, belong to the same unhappy class. Within the Central Office are two Protestants, formerly Catholics, first-class clerks, and heads of departments, the brother of one being a Catholic clerk under him, whilst in other de-partments of the central establishment there are officers who also have abandoned the Catholic Church. Some of your head inspectors and your professors have been charged with having assisted in promoting proselytism; two of your present inspectors, Messrs. O'Callaghan and Donaghy, now Protestants, are said to have been brought up Catholics, and in one of the Model Schools, in this city, a Master, who had been a Catholic, became a Protestant, whilst a persistent but unsuccessful attempt was made, by a teacher of that school, to subvert the faith of one of the Catholic assistants in it. These scandals, as well as similar ones in the District Model Schools, and the conduct of many of the inspectors and other officers, must exercise a most baneful influence on Catholic youth.

Lord Stanley proposed, and for muny years there was administered, a system which secured to every Catholic child not only protection against proselytising in a Protestant school, but also the right to have its own religion taught it, by its Pastor, in the school room, as may be seen from the following passage in an explanatory document issued by his Lordship, in

'Facility of access to the pupils, at the times specified for religious instruction, is to be afforded to the Pastors of the children; that the choice of the place is left to the Pastors, but that liberty is to be secured to them to assemble the children of their respective flocks in the school-room, if they see fit."

Under the re-constituted Board in 1863, with ten Catholic Commissioners instead of two, we find the following role, which leaves the Protestant or Presbyterian patron to determine whether, during its entire school-life, a Catholic child shall ever be permitted to learn its catechism, or receive any other than Protestant religious instruction, under the roof of a Protestant National School :-

'In non-vested schools,' and these form nearly three fourths of the whole number of schools, 'it is for the patrons or managers to determine whether any, and, if any, what religious instruction shall be given in the school-room.' Can you consider this depriving poor children of

their right a feature worthy of admiration in the

Since the re-construction of the Board, several Model Schools, as Enniscorthy, Slige, Londonderry, Omagh, and Parsonstown, have been thrust into various localities, sometimes in deficince of the solemn protest of a provincial Synod, as at Sligo, sometimes in opposition to the prohibition of the Diocesan, as in Enniscorthy and Londonderry, and in other cases contrary to the united objections of the Catholic pistor and his flock, as in Omagh, whilst I regret to state, almost your first act in the House of Commons has been to vote with Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel for the crection of a Model School in the Oity of Cork, a project emphatically reproduted by the Bishop of the diocese.

As this letter has, already, extended to a greater length than I had intended, I shall not for the present detain you with any further details but you will, I trust, allow me to conclude by opposing to your opinion and authority, on the important matter of the moral and religious education of the Catholic vonth of Ireland, the following epitome of the evils of the system which you land, as given by twenty eight Irish Catholic Bishops, who have had long experience of its working and tendency Appealing, through Mr. Cardwell, Ohie' Secretary, for relief from the grievances inflicted on them, by this system, and protesting, at the same time, that they do not wish to imitate the practices of proselytising ministers, these twenty-eight Bishops, speaking only in the interest of their own religion and of the children of their own Church, say : -

4 We speak for a population reduced to poverty, by confiscation and penal laws. We speak in the name of a Church that has been persecuted and despoited of all its property, and that has made great sacrifices in promoting public education. Though past injustice ought to be repaired, we ask for neither favors nor privileges; we seek for no menopoly, but for freedom of Univolic education a freedom which implies a fair participation in the benefits of the State. The principles we act on have been supported by the wisdom and authority of the greatest statesmen, and sanctioned by Parliament for England.

'In the name of the same Church, we complain that solemn promises have not been maintained, and that our rights which you, in the name of the Government profess to recognise, have been ignored. rials for a contest in Drogheda .- 1b.

ant, and that, in the appointment of inspectors and other officers, due regard has not been had to the number of Catholic schools and pupils. We comtion have, gradually, undergone changes adverse to Catholics, and favorable to Protestants. We complain of the dangers to which our children are exposed, in schools where they are induced to receive Protestant religious instruction, or can receive no religious instruction at all. We complain that the books, such as we have described them, are unfit for the education of Catholics. We complain that the whole national system has been developed in a narthat the Catholics of Ireland, as if to remind them of advantages freely granted to all classes in Eugland, ing all who differ from us, in religion, to provide for the instruction of their children, in whatever way they consider most beneficial.'-(Letter to Rt. Hon.

Supported by the authority of so many Bishops, I have to dissent from your enlegy of the National System, and to express my conviction that the Catholies of Ireland cannot consider that system either admirable in its conception, or in its working 'admirable.'

In conclusion, I must add that I have endeavored to address you with that charity and freedom which a Pastor has a right to use with all members of his flock, whilst, at the same time, I have been desirous dissenting from your opinions -1 have the honor in be, dear Sir, your very obedient servant,

† PAUL, Archbishop of Dublis. 55, Eccles-street, Dublin, June 15.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Convension .- At the Catholic Church, Causeway, County Kerry, on Friday last, the 12th June, 1863, Burton Jackson, Esq., M.D., Bushmount, son of 2. Jackson, Esq., C.I., Constabulary, Galway, having renounced the errors of Protestantism, was received into the bosom of the Holy Catholic Church, by the Rev. Timothy Enright, P.P .- Cor. of the Nation.

ORDINATION AT MALINES, Extgium,-Malines, June .- On Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th May, at the annual ordination held by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, a number of Irish students who are making, and have made their studies at the celebrated University of Louvaine, were premoted to divine orders. Some have received minor orders, others sub-denconship, and others the priesthood. Amongst those who were promoted to the dignity of priesthood are the Rev. Mr. Sheridan, of the diocese of Kilmore, and the Rev. Mr. M'Kenna of the diocese of Clogher, the former of whom passed with credit his theological course at the University, the latter the greater part of his course at the Irish College, Paris.

The Rev. John O'Connor, D.D., of Killarney, whose exertions in raising the Battalion of St. Patrick your readers will not easily have forgotten, has been received with great kindness by His Holiness as delegate from the Bishop of Kerry, the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, and the business in which he was deputed to act favorably arranged .- Cor. of the Dublin

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT DONNYBROOK. - The ceremonial of laying the foundation stone of the new church at Donnybrook was performed on Friday tho 12th June, by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in the presence of a large and influential assemblage of Clergy and laity.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT HEADFORD .- Sunday week at Headford will long be remembered by the Catholic people of the town and its neighborhood. The foundation of a new temple of religion, which is to be dedicated to the Blessed Mother of God. was laid with all the solemnity befitting so imposing an event. For the first time, an opportunity has been given to the Catholic inhabitants of this town to erect a church, in which to celebrate the mysteries of our holy religion. They have at length obtained a concession of an acre of land at a shilling a year the purpose.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF TAGHADOE, NEAR MAYNOOTH. - On Sunday the Archibishop of Dublin solemnly blessed the above beautiful church. It is purely Gothic in its structure, the altar is composed of Caen stone, with handsome reredos of the same, in the centre of which is carved the Crucifixion; at either side Abraham sacrificing his only sen Isane, in obedience to the command of God, and Melchisedech offering bread and wine and blessing Abraham. A number of Gothic benches are arranged at both sides of the aisle, and a Landsome bantismal font at the end; the roof is open and terminated by a square tower and spire; the entire built, according to the plan of J J. M'Carthy, Eson architect, by Mr. Beardwood, to both of whom much praise is due. Mr. John Dillon, late steward of the Duke of Leinster, left in his will the sum of £2,100, £1,500 of which to be expended on the church, and the remaining £600 to be sunk, the interest of which to be applied towards the ministration of the church His Grace, the Duke of Leinster, with his usual kindness and generosity, gave the site upon which the church is built, with a lease free to the Parish Priest and his successors for ever, for which the Parish Priest and his parishioners return His Grace their stacere thanks, and pray for him many happy years. Doctor Murray, of Maynooth College, preached the dedication sermon with all that zeal and pathos which characterises him, while the congregation were edified with his truly practical discourse on prayer - Dublin Freeman's Journal.

Secart Secieties in the North -The clergy of the united diocese of Down and Connor, by order of the Most Rev. Dr. Denvir have been lately engaged in cantioning their hearers against the countenancing of parties who, it would appear, are administering a secret oath to such thoughtless young men as can be induced to join in their mode of redressing the wrongs which afflict Ireland. The form of oath, we are informed, is in the hands of his lordship, and the gentlemen whose mission it is to recruit for the Irish Republic 'that is to be' have commenced operations in Belfast and some other populous districts of the North .-- Castiebar Telegraph.

Matters have now evidently reached the worst point, the mercantile classes have ceased to speak in a desponding tone; and this day they admit that business, so long languid, is beginning to stir with some signs of returning activity and progress, accounted for by the spiendid harvest prospects, the best known for many years in this country. - Times'

The Ballinasloe Guardians have declined by a majority of four to allow the Sisters of Mercy to visit the paupers in the workhouse, on the ground that the admission of parties to instruct the paupers over which the Board has no control would interfere with the discipline of the establishment, ample provision being made in the regular way for the spiritual good of the paupers. - Ib.

The Freeman's Journal states that Mr. M'Cann, tho member for Drogheda, is about to resign his sent and that Alderman Reynolds will address the electors .-It is quite natural that Mr. M'Cann should wish to retire into private life, as the honorable gentleman is 76 yours of age, and is now, I believe, spending the honeymoon at the Lakes of Scotland. The Dublin Evening Mail thinks there are Conservative mateAGED AGESMETTER OF THE MATERIAL OF THE

Sir, It would appear to well-meaning people on this Orange candidate; in others, with a Castle Liberal; Terminer for the county and city of Dublin was man in town who believes in incense. And as for side of the channel that the condition of the people of Ireland is neither thoroughly understood nor the roughly considered by their English brethern. It does appear to us that if the people of England believed that those in the West of Ireland were starving, they would not be altogether indifferent to such an alarming state of things. Whence, therefore, arises this incredulity? What means under Heaven have the Catholic. Clergy of Ireland at their command to represent the condition of their respected peoples, but the press; and has not this been teeming with the most alarming reports from their pens for the last three months ? Yet these reports pass off unnoticed almost by the press or people of England. But the indifference of which I complain may be explained in another way. When people here read the reports of battles or engagements in America, where the lives of thousands are sacrificed, the heart is not so much moved or affected as it would be if these tragedies had been present to the eye. Many a tear would trickle down our cheeks if we had been soectators over the lifeiess bodies of our fellow-countrymen fallen is battle, whilst now we refuse a sigh or an expression of sympathy for them. Thus it is when people hundreds of miles away from the scene of time previously, he had received from a gentleman, misery, hear of their fellow-men dying of starvation. it sounds upon their cars as a thing which need not to support it in the bouse of Commons. That genconcern them. If they had been eye-witnesses to the spectacles which I have beheld for the last 2 months if the cries and wailings of starving hundreds bad grated on their cars as they have on mine-if they had been daily hunted by multitudes of emaciated statesmuniske qualities possessed by Sir Robert Peel, men and women, and no means at command to relieve them, -then indeed, would the realities produce some practical effect, of which they have been hitherto totally devoid. Now, I represent only a small portion of the West of Ireland -a district with had changed it for him, and that though at first he saw a population of about 18,000, and of that number 6,-000 are literally starving, living upon cabbage, with whatever sprinkling of meal our local committee may afford them. English minds will not believe that sition in his power, which, being the same thing as these 6,000 people cannot efford themselves so much | all the support in his power, was, after all, exactly as one meal of common Indian meal stirabout in 24 | the thing that he had promised! Two or three of hours; nor can they believe that a man can live upon such diet. They never dream of renouncing one out of the three or four repusts which they themselves are in the habit of taking, in order to enable an anfortunate outcast in the West of Ireland to take even one substantial meal in the day. No. The corporal sufferings of the West Mayo peasant do not affect them so directly that they should have that practical effect upon their habits. I am delivering my sonti ments thus freely without meaning the slightest insult to English feeling or manners, but you will pardon me for expressing my astonishment at the silence and indifference with which this question of life and death in Ireland appears to be regarded in England My feelings are intensely sore upon the question. see hundreds of my fellow-creatures in my neighborbood doomed to die of starvation before the lapse of one month, unless Providence specially interpose. They are even now dying of the calamity that has befallen the country. The great Archbishop of the West has over and over again raised his voice on the question, yet England does not appear to have a wahened from her slumberings, whether real or affected. I have indeed received some generous subscriptions from individuals in Eugland towards allevisting the distress in Erris, but they are few, very few. The Central Relief Committee here, whose solicitude extends to every parish in Ireland, are doing their utmost to meet every case; but I am forced to declare that the distress in Erris alone would swamp the entire of the resources of that invaluable board before it could be effectually allayed. In communious to which charity is altogether unknown, whose members defy the world, its pleasures, its spleadours, it is not difficult to understand why the sufferings of fellow-creatures should be forgotten; but amongst the professors of a religion whose very life-spring is charity, it is difficult to see how they can look on at their tellowcreatures pining and wasting away and absolutely dying of hunger, whilst abundance and luxury reign at their own firesides. Oh, if those who squauder hundreds of pounds year after year upon some fleeting vehicle of pleasure, would visit West Mayo, they would there see something to arrest their attention. and demand the first share of their superfluities. They would see thousands of families without food, without high, covering, without wearing apparel without any better dwellings than hovels not good enough for swipe Some who will read this statement may look upon it as a myth. It is nevertheless the ungarnished truth, and defies contradiction. I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,

PATRICK MALONE, P.P., Belmullet, Mayo. they Mansion Hotel, Lower Bridge-street, Dublin, June S. 1863.

DESTITUTION - The Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P., Belmuilet, Mayo, in a letter, dated June 14, addressed to the Dublin Telegraph, says: - "Throughout the cutire of the West of Ireland nothing is heard but the cry of starvation and famine. The people are even dying, yet the Government take no action in that dreadful malady. It appears that about six the matter and the press is almost silent. The number of people suffering and pining away from starva-tion in the Province of Connaught alone cannot be under 50,000. Is there no account made of 50,000 people, as many as would constitute a good army? Our rulers look on without the least concern upon that number of human beings in one province cut off from their dominions by the hand of death. In Erris, where landlord law has kept the people in slavery and misery, they are already dying of want. of country boys. Martin did not complain in any Is there no prince, no ruler, no official, no friend to take his voice in behalf of that stricken neonle, or to help to rescue them from death which is now devouring them?"

DISTEMPER IN CATTLE .- For the last ten days it has been discovered, in different parts of the counties of Louth and Meath, that a distemper had become prevalent in horned cattle. Many farmers in the neighborhood of Kells, Athboy, and Oldcastle, have come to a serious loss from the fatality. It is supposed that the disease is seated in the lungs, and the symptoms are generally a drooping of the head, and a refusal to take their food. In two or three instances careases of cows who died from this cause were discovered in the possession of butchers, and very properly seized by the authorities. On investigation it was found that they had been sold from £1 to 30s each beast. It would be wise, on the part of market jurors, to keep a sharp look-out, and protect the public from impositions of this sort .- Cor. of Ulster Obstruct.

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY. - We have excellent authority for stating that at this moment agents of the Government are proceeding on a secret and confidential mission throughout the country, in view of a general election close at hand. Every constituency in the island is being visited in turn, sounded, and reported upon. In a few weeks the chiefs of the Whig party will have confidential returns before them, specifying the condition of each constituency - the numbers of each party (carefully discriminating, as far as possible, between the various sections of Liberals and Conservatives) - the individual landlords, or others, who have most local influence—the tendency of the Catholic Bishop and clergy of the locality - how far the extreme Protestant party may be counted upon, on the score of the anti-Papal foroign policy of Lord Palmerston what candidates are likely to be in the way of the Government nominee - their local chances - their command of money - &c., &c. Already the most part of Ulster has been prospected by one of these Castle agents; one who was a 'joint' in the Attorney General's 'tail' at Trales, and who received a sad dislocation at the hands of the patriotic Bishop and Priests of may lose through any hostility of the Catholic Bishops in the South. In some of the Ulster seats the sweat of their brow .- Cork Daily Reporter.

FEARPUL STATE OF DISTRESS IN TRELAND - Dear | Government are recommended to fight with a proate fight, unless the Government back down from proval, we can positively assert. Londonderry, Nation.

THE IRISH SECRETARY .- Sir Robert Peel has been adding to his brilliant reputation in the House of Commons. A few evenings ago Mr Bagwell moved that the house go into committee on a bill which he had introduced for the better watching and protection of towns by night. Sir Rober Peel at once rose up to oppose the motion, and to ridicule the bill. He laughed at the system, us he described it, of 'Charleys with their lanterns in the streets of Cloumel." and moved that the bill be committed that day three months. When he had finished his jocular speech Mr Bagwell read for the house a letter which, some who declared his approval of the bill, and promised, tlemam, as appeared by the signature to the letter, was no other than Sir Robert Peel! The announcement of this fact caused much amusement among the members, to whom it was an additional proof of the and his fitness for the office he holds. The letter was handed up to Sir Robert, who after scrutinizing it admitted that he was indeed its author, but that - haw haw!-lately he had changed his mind or some one nothing objectionable in the bill, yet that some other persons did, and that now he sees as they see, and so-hum - haw - really he must give it all the oppothe Government party - Sir G. Grey and Thomas O. Hagan-now came to the rescue of their floundering friend, and made a great show of opposition to the bill They had the house cleared for a division, but at the last moment they gave in, and the bill was allowed to pass through committee. A pretty tions in this country, owing chiefly to the cautious Sibyl's leaves. exhibition this, and highly creditable to our law- and judicious management of them by those who A man would makers. But then it was only an Irish measure. . - Nution

Public Revenue .- A return moved for in parliament by Sir E Grogan shows that in 1801 the gross revenue collected in Great Britain (excluding miscellangous receipts) amounted to £35,218,525, and in Ireland, to £2,919,217. In the financial years 1801-62, the amount was £61,360,749, received of Great Brithin, and £6,792,606 of Ireland. Therefore, in 1801 the gross revenue received in Great Britain amounted to £3 7s per head of population, and in Ireland, 11s 2d: in 1861-62, the amount per head was £2 13s in Great Britain, and £1 3s 5d in Ireland.

On Monday last Mrs Mary Mullins departed this life at Garryowen, at the advanced age of 103 years. She was a grand daughter of one of the heroines who were engaged in the bloody defence of the Black Enttery, at the siege of Limerick. She had possession of all her ments! faculties to the last, and was never known to have been ill. Throughout her long life she was remarkable for her religious and temperate habits. Surrounded by a large number of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, she breathed her last in neace .- Munster Ne cs.

There has been a good deal of fively amusement caused by the report that the eloquent and witty member for Drogheda is about to resign his seat, and deprive the House of Commons of the benefit of his aid and his experience. Well, it may be safely said that Mr. M'Cann will not find to succeed him a member equally firm in throwing a helping hand to the present Government. I understand that at the last general election Mr. O'Hagan went down to Drogheda to act as Mr. M'Cana's legal adviser, but really to devise how, at a day not then long distant, Mr. M'-Cann was to retire in favor of Mr. O'Hagan, 1 understand also that when the Attorney-General for Ireland was looking about for a sent, he sounded Drogheda, and amongst others solicited Archbishop arrangements have been conducted under favorable Dixon for his support, but that this amiable Prelate. disinclined as he is to take part in politics, warned the Attorney-General that he must offer him his strenuous opposition. And it is not likely that the Government are prepared with an abler candidate than Mr. O'llagan, or one more likely to avert the opposition of the Archbishop. - Irish Times.

SHOCKING DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA. Limerick, June 15 .- A most distressing and fatal case of the above nature took place last night at our county infirmary, into which the sufferer, a man named Patrick Martin, aged about fifty years, was received on Saturday night, laboring under all the symptoms of weeks since Martin was bitten in the lip by a mad dog (a bull dog) whose career he thought to check at Castlebray, where he was employed as steward to Mr. Duffield. He snatched at a chain which was around the neck of the rabid animal, upon which the feracious brute turned upon him while stooning and inflicted the fatal wound, of which no notice was taken, especially as the dog was killed soon after at Amacotty, about two miles from the spot, by a gang way until Saturday morning last, when, in consequence of the symptoms displayed, he was at once ordered to hospital, where in a short space of time the terrific disease demonstrated itself in all its horrors : the wretched man worked on in most excrueiating agony until nine o'clock in the evening, when death put an end to his sufferings. His abhorrence to water was extreme, so much so that when patients in an adjoining ward were using spoons when drinking whey, the very idea affected him most powerfully. The deceased was a very honest, trustworthy man, and leaves a large family to deplore his loss.

BATIMAY STRIKE AT BANDON .- On Sunday evening between eight and nine o'clock, considerable excitement was manifested in the South Main street of our town, in consequence of a number of navvies now employed at the Bandon end of the West Cork Reilway, who, not being satisfied with their wages, refused to work on the line any longer. They assembled in large numbers, and having been joined by some of the South Cork Militia, began to beat the steward who had just paid them most unmercifully. It is unknown what riot and disorder might have ensned, or how much he might have been injured had not a few friends kindly lent their assistance and taken him to the termious, from which he made his escape by train to Cork. When he had been removed and the mob discovered that they had been outwitted, their rage knew no bounds, and they begun to clamour for him, exclaiming that they would take his life the next opportunity if he did not raise their wages from 8s to 10s. a week. On to-day (Monday) we had a repetition of the scene. They assembled at the usual hour under the pretence of working, but no sooner had they all got together than they marched in military order through the town, followed by a large concourse of unemployed workmen in the neighborhood, who amused themselves by shouting, yelling, screaming, and making all kinds of unearthly noises. It is too bad that our usually peaceful town should have been made the scene of such of the High Church clergy and their churches are disturbance, caused, as it was, by a set of idle, lazy vagabonds, who would rather lounge about the streets and live on one meal a day than work for Longford . If we are to credit our information as to | 8s a week and have constant employment. This state his report—the fact of his mission we entirely youch of affairs must be very discouraging to the contract--the Government expect to recoup themselves ors now at the outset, who, we are sure, will give largely out of Ulster for the few, very few, seats they liberal wages and employ many of the hungry poor who will be glad to earn their bread even by the

case of murder, and only one case of manslaughter. homicide to stain the pages of the calendar, not a sonal violence. From this the Judge concluded that, No. 5 Street. If you like to use holy water, why if the calendar is a test of the character of the mot? You can always buy it at Burns and Lambert's tel than in other countries. If the state of Dublin is the Church of England. And now I will just astoning than the prospects of the country. The weather for the last fortnight has been most favorable. A causing vegetation to advance with with great ra- But this is not wrong. In the early Church there was ageing circumstances, the stream of emigration flows letters are continually coming from Irishmen in that I think, dear Mr. G. that you will allow my size land calling it a 'hateful country,' and expressing ture to be colerably faithful - very little exaggerated.

great success which has attended mining speculaconduct them, and the knowledge that there is a large field still capable of yielding remuzerative pro- much as a commercial traveller, if he wished to fits if rightly cultivated, have naturally stimu. ated a avail himself of all the treasures of this Caurch. It number of enterprising capitalists to originate a new | you want to see St. Paul's thoroughly, I believe that project under the above title. Its prospectus presents a list of gentlemen on the provisional Board of out vergers, who will each show you his little de-Directors whose names are respected in the commer- partment, and then hand you on to another guide, cial world, and the undertaking is ushered into existence under encouraging auspices. They propose out it is a joke when compared to the costly almost not to experimentalise upon untried sources, but to realise advantages which it only needs sufficient capital to develop. Their chief object is the working of the mines of copper and sulphur in the townprolific and valuable. The area of operations is extensive, comprising 792 acres, which the company hold upon advantagous terms, and containing rocks of a character peculiarly adapted for profitable mining. They are of metamorphic origin, that is to say, composed of felstone, greenstone, and porphyricic trups, with clay slate or silurian. It is an established fact that no mine in this district has disappointed its explorers, when their efforts have been limited to the mineral-bearing ground. Extensive lodes have been discovered which are known to form part of the rich veins possessed by the Connorree and the Wicklow produce, and a strong inducement to expend labor and capital upon it with spirit, though with prudence, is supplied from the splendid profits which have rewarded the proprietors of the Wicklow mines. As an example, it is enough to mention that the Ballymurtagh mine, which is the property of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, has paid in dividends £219,370. Its shares, which were originally obtained for £5 each, were sold for £15 before the American war, and are now worth £40. The preliminary circumstances, and the company only await the completion of their share list to commence operations, with a confident anticipation of success.

CORE AND KINSALE RAILWAY .- On Thursday the the government official not being ready when wanted it might have been opened a month ago. - Cork Examiner.

We understand that a gentleman named Hassard, who fell, while leaping with the trapez, in the College park, on Saturday, died on Monday in consequence of tetanus, resulting from a severe injury to the little finger of the right hand upon which he fell. Dublin Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a very able article in the Lump from the ben of Father Gallway, on the phases of Anglicanism. We make some extracts :--

If you admit a kind of solidarity among the Anglican clergymen, so that each can say to all the others, 'What is yours is mine, and mine is yours," then the Anglican communion-the High Church can be said to hold and to sanction a very large part of Catholic doctrines and usages. If for the moment we can allow Anglican orders to be genuine. then I do really believe that the whole of the seven Sacraments might be found distributed somewhere among the progress churches, though 'not all in every one.' I do not speak positively on this point -I only have it on hearsay-that Extreme Unction has actually been attempted. One or two instances are reported; just as we sometimes hear a rumor of an odd case of cholera. If this be true, and if the Orders be genuine, then, as I say, the seven Sacraments are extant in the Anglican churches, though 'not all in every one.' And what I say of the Sacraments is also, to a certain extent, true of the doctrines and holy rites and devotions. Progress in the sanctuary has become a necessity. The curate who is to gain an influence now-a-days over a High-Church congregation must be prepared to adopt this quasi Shaksperian motto:

'I set this foot of mine as far as who goes farthest." 'I dare do all a Curate dares to do : Who dares do more is none.

That is to say, I dare to go as far as the bishops and the law-courts permit a curate to go. If I go far-ther, I shall be suspended. I shall be curate no ionger. My apostleship will be at an end. All that I can do, however, I will do Progress is a clear ne-We are expecting daily improvements; they do not startle us. So that lately, when a report was current that the incombant of a newly-elected church had adopted as his speciality Indulgences and Stations of the Cross, no one was incredulous. Men only asked, What next? Of course this can only be a transition state of things; it cannot last as it is However, for the present, the more notable like the schoolmaster's boys, each with their distinguishing article-their speciality; so that a devotional chart becomes a necessity. If you want confession and absolution, go to No. 1 Street; the Rev. Mr. A. believes in absolution and auricular confession. If you want reservation, go eastward, to No. 2 Street. For processions, go north; Mr. B., of No. 2 Street, believes in processions. But you want incense, you say-then you must 'alter your wings.

Dustin, June 16 .- The commission of Oyer and and be off to the west.' There is only one clergyco-operating in some cases openly, in others secret- opened in Green-street Court-house yesterday. As chasubles. It would not be safe. But the Church ly. For the town of Belfast there will be a desper- the commission sits once in six weeks, the calendars of England has such things; and prayers for the are generally light. The police are numerous and dead also. Just take your ticket by the Eastern their intention, owing to reports of the 'dubious' attitude of some influential Catholic personages. That
Belfast has been visited, and most energetically
the criminal brushwood, so that only the trees of Mother, believe me. You will find everything in the felt'all over, and even the names of the Liberals taller growth remain for the axe of Judge. Still, in Church of England, if you only seek. Why go to ou an amendment proposed by Mr. Spooner. Mr. the Castle would put forward mentioned for ap- so large a population-about 400,000 in the county Rome? A few years ago, I grant, when our Church | Spooner beat them all three, and for ten years Cathoand city of Dublin-it is surprising that there are so was Protestant, you might have had some reason to lie prisoners went without Chaplains. Why? Bealso, has been carefully sounded, as have several of few great criminals. Congratulations upon the wish for change; but now, when everything is so the smaller boroughs in that and other provinces.— lightness of the calendar formed the main part of the thoroughly Catholic, why anandon your Mother? lightness of the calendar formed the main part of the thoroughly Catholic, why abandon your Mother? time, Catholics had pinned themselves to the coat addresses of Mr. Justice Fitzgerald to the two grand And such a Mother! What can you want that you tails of the Whig Liberals, and had identified themjuries. In neither of the calendars is there a single have not got? If you are sighing for the Rosary, selves with the Liberal party to an extent which why, just come down to our Sisterhood. Sister Jane This is in the city. All the crimes charged are of Frances of the Immaculate Conception will give you whatever they might do, while the Troy party were the ordinary character, nearly all offences against Rosaries by the dozen. If there is one thing more equally sure of their opposition under any circumproperty. In the county there was not a single than another that we are strong in, it is the Rosary. We have a Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament single case of aggravated assault, or of serious per- at No. 4 Street; we have a Sacred Heart Convent in county, it may well be said that life is secure, that and use it as much as you like. They always have property is safe and respected, - probably because in it in stock, fresh from St. Winifred's Well. I do asthis country the duties of property are fallilled bet- sure you, that all your aspirations can be satisfied in so satisfactory with regard to crime in the hardest ish you. To show you what a revival is going for- Newdegate and Spaoner. The change is that we season of the year, when the old crop goes before ward--I don't mind telling you a secret, but it must have changed that - and it is a great change; for it the new crop comes in, and this after three and bar- be a secret for the present (you will hardly believe may change the History of Europe At has, somevests, we have reason to count on a still greater un- it, but it is perfectly true | -- that down in a certain | provement from the simple promise we now have of place in Hampshire, they actually say Mass from the and rivets—which fastened Catholics to the cost an abundant harvest. Nothing can be more cheer-old Sarum Breviary, in Latin, and celebrate the tails of the Whigs have been broken, and a consider-Mouth of Mary, and have benediction! Who could able number of them (quite sufficient to exercise a have thought it? Is it not beautiful? Of course great influence at an election) have let both parties plentiful supply of rain, with extraordinary heat, is they do not tell everybody what they are doing. know that they are disposed to behave to others as pidity; all the crops look remarkably well, particu- thways the arcana, the great secret. The only dr. been the dire despair of the Irish Orangemen and the larly the potatoes. Notwithstanding these encour- ference is, that in those days they celebrated the distressing despondency of their English fellow-bigots mysteries with closed doors, for fear of the Jews and

her pale-although the treasures are scattered like

A man would require a small furture for railway tickets, and would have to be on the move as you have to pass through the bands of many differanother director. This is annoying and expensive auce of having to travel to find the clergy man who believes in absolution; then to run off to the counter who realises the Eucharistic presence; then, so Lewhat disappointed, to leave him and travel again in festivals, to take the express in order to arrive at the favorite sanctuary where Mass is solemnised be-

comingly with incense. This is costly religion, especially when you remember that death comes at last when a man becomes more and more anxious for help--and the dying man happens to be in Aberdeen, and the only elergyman known to have made an experiment at Extreme Unction lives in London ordinarily, but is just now gone to the Isle of Wight for a little test. He must come, and by express, by telegraph, if possible. This, dear sir, is very expensive piety; this cannot be the Clos-Copper Mine Company. The field to be worked is pel which the Apostles were to preach 'to every conveniently situated for the transit of stores and creature.' Every creature could not possibly pay the price.

Up to the present time 7,000 persons have been butchered by the Piedmontese in cold blood - 20,000 are languishing in the foul prisons which are crowded to excess-10,000 persons, the best blood of lady done by the power which justified its lawless and cruel oppression on the plea that it came for the 'liberation' of the country which it is thus ravaging -these are facts which are patent to Europe, and with that yearning of which we have so interesting be supplied by a member of the monastic order. an illustration in the work before us :- "In one populous district in Naples the registers for the same tor and passed. In a few days, therefore, it may be last months of 1862 showed that forty per cont. of expected to open for traffic. We may note that but the female children were christened 'Maria S fia,' for an exceedingly vexatious delay in the inspection, the names of the ex-Queen of Napice." The unchancry in answer to these facts always is that Picamont has established a Constitutional Government for Italy, and that whatever may be wrong in the e untry it may be expected that 'constitutional forms' will, sooner or later, have the effect of setting it right. But the truth is that the so-called for the Consiltation is itself the agency through which all these atrocities are committed. The Government of Victor Emmanuel evades responsibility in the matter by pointing to the decision of the Chamber, and the Chamber, as merely representing a dominant fremon, is always ready to lead itself to these illegal methods of coercing the rest of the nation. The temper of this body was remarkably shown by its refusal even to hear the Duke of Maddaloni when that desuity raised his voice to protest against the misdeed; of the Government, and was encountered with so or up violence and insult that he was compelled to resign his seat. It is by the express sanction of this subservient Chamber that the most vital and emportion articles of the Constitution are openly violatedthose which provide for personal liberty, for the inviolability of private houses, and for the freedom of the press. We know from what we have lately seen in America that the forms of representative Government are no necessary protection against the exercise of arbitrary power; and Turin shows as how these forms may become mere tools in the hands of the meanest, the falsest, and the most brutal tyrangy that ever outraged Europe .- John Bull.

> SCENE IN A CHORCH. - Our readers have doubtless heard different versions of the story regarding the indivual who was made 'to feel the gospel, if be would not hear it; and doubtless consider this forcible style of preaching to have passed among the things that were. Not so, it appears, for only a few Sundays ago, in a church not a handred miles from the county town of Rossbire, the same thing was reenacted. The venerable clergyman, who is famed for the dryness of his discourses, and their tenuency to send his hearers into the arms of Morphens, was holding forth in his usual style, but ere he had got rightly under way, his efforts at making himself heard were completely outstripped by a discordant sound at a little distance from the pulpit. Casting an indignant glance in the direction from which the noise proceeded. the impertinent and un-oratorical competitor was discovered to be no less a personage than the worthy beadle, whose olfactory organs were in full operation. The temptation was irresistible and bang went the Testament or psalm-book at the un fortunate cranium of the beadle, who woke up from his pleasant dreams with a start, and 'Hollo,' to the no small amusement of the congregation. The rev. gentleman after bestowing a meaning glance on his man 'Friday,' which caused that worthy to subside into savage attention, resumed the tangled thread of his discourse; but, unfortunately, found it rather difficult for his hearers to listen with the usual decorum to the rest of the day's service .- Inverness Admortiset.

> "Talk of English morality," says Thackeray, "the worst licentiousness, in the worst period of the French monarchy, scarcely equal the wickedness of this Sabbath-keeping country of ours."

In 1853 the Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Lucas were strong men; the first was Premier, the second, Home Secretary, and the third M.P. for Meath, yet between them, and all if them together, they could not get a vote of 5001 for Cathelic Chaplaius to Catholic convicts through the House of Commons. The vote was proposed by Lord Palmerston, and it was struck out of the votes cause, as Mr. Lucas told his Catholic readers at the time, Catholics had pinned themselves to the coat made the Whig Liberals recken on their support stances. So long as Cathone policy consisted in letting the Liberals have nothing to fear, and the Trates nothing to hope, it was quite certain that the Liberals would light for us coldly, and that the Tories would light again us hotty. For long years it was our will and pleasure as Catholics that the leaders of the great Conservative party should be dependent upon the support of Irish Orangemen of the type of Vance and Grogan, and of English fanatics like how or other, the strong stitches - strong as screws others may behave to them. The immediate result has the Tory leaders and the Tory press have repudiated on with unabated force, being composed largely of Pagans. Now, the enomies of progress when athletic young men belonging, apparently, to the have to fear are, as our Lord faretold, those of the town that he cannot as yet afford to pay their price, athletic young men belonging, apparently, to the have to fear are, as our Lord faretold, those of the town that he cannot as yet afford to pay their price. Detter portion of the farming class. Much of this household, our very cautious and buttending and threaten, and entreat, but nobody has time to listen to them. Untess the Irish Catholics of the Vingt et Un party succeed in making the help of Irish Orangeism and Engdeep regret that the writers did not settle elsewhere. And all this goes to prove, or at least is used to lish No-Poperyism once more indispensable to the prove, that the English Church can, like the manns, Conservative lenders, a very few years will see the Conservative lenders, a very few years will see the THE WICKLOW GENERAL MINING COMPANY. - The Satisfy all tastes - that all good is to be found with o disappearance of the last of these amiable specimens of humanity from the political arena in the United Kingdom .-- London Tablet.

THE CLERICAL PROCEEDINGS AT CLAYDON .- Brother Ignatius, who has been inhibited from preaching at Claydon by the Bishop of Norwich, has circulated among the parishioners the following explanation of the English Order of St. Benedict to which he belongs:-'ll is a newly formed society, strictly Church of England, formed because many members of the English Churco feel catled to devote themseives entirely to God's service, though not desirous of the yoke of the Priesthood. 2 Because many have left the English Church for want of a monastic society in which to lead a regular life. 3. Because the Church of England did not at the Reformation lands of Rockstown and Newbawn, in the parish of Castlemandam, county Wicklow, which are highly offered up for the living and the dead; then, on tight was a violent proceeding of Henry's unjust, wicked and never approved by the authority of our Reformed Church. 5. Because the rule of St. Benedict is entirely scriptural, and in harmony with the doctrines of the Reformed English Church. 6. Because as long as the English Church is without such Institutions she is in this respect unlike the universal Primitive Church. 7. Because she desires to afford her sons the regular means of acting out those counsels of perfection enjoined by Christ to those who are able to receive them -- celibacy, voluntary poverty, perfect obedience. 8. Because the English Church, in her Prayer-book and canons, refers us to the Catholic Bishops, and ancient fathers as our best guides to a true understanding of Scripture, and they unanimously, and even in councils, authorised monastic orders. 9. Because such institutions are required now-a-days more than ever-first, to ensure the services of literature in the cause of the Church against the attacks of heresy and infidelity (this work the Secular Clergy have no time for, their numbers being have been driven into exile-and all this has been sadly insufficient for the wants of our increasing pomulation); secondly, to supply in a well-organised 'regular,' colleges of home missionary helpers, there being an alarming dearth of laborers in the Lord's vineyard, and which dearth is fast increasing with which cannot any longer be gained. No wonder the population; thirdly, to supply places of retreat that Naples cannot be subdued! No wonder that for the overworked and poor among the parochial the Neapolitans turn to their dispossessed Saversign | Clergy, whose place during their period of rest might

> THE COTTON FAMINE .- The Manchester Relief Committee held their meeting on Monday, when it was announced that there was a further decrease of the unemployed to the extent of 2,645. It was the opinion of the meeting that the distress next winter would be as severe as last, but that the cotton trade in Lancashire would eventually become more prosperous than it had ever been.

> Extraordinary Discovery. - A very remarkable discovery has just been made in one of Messra. Green's ships recently arrived in the port of London from Australia. The snip Result was being overhauled a day or two ago in the the London Docks, when the skeleton of a man was found standing upright. He was dressed, but all his flesh had dried up on his bones, and his clothes therefore hung loosely about him. On searching him a sum of 12s in silver was found in his pocket, but no other property of any kind. It is supposed that the man had no means to pay for his passage, and secreted himself in some part of the vessel, and was either suffocated, or that in consequence of the manner in which the cargo was packed be found it impossible to escape from his place of continement. - Times.

CRINOLINE IN A QUANDARY -In a court held in Greenock on Monday, the buxom landlady of a spirit shop, of rather above the ordinary dimensions, still further distended by crinoline, on being called to give evidence in a case, made several attempts to get into the witness box, but the inflated nether integument always dragged her out. At length she had . he satisfied with clinging as close to the box as she could, and then her bust only seemed to be in a line with the back of it. The judge on being about to administer the oath, and not observing the witness's dilemma, ordered her to get into the box, but the lady plushed crimson, and a sign from the crier apprised the judge of her predicament, and a titter ended the small difficulty, for the judge could not be so ungallant as to insist on forcibly boxing the lady's crinoline .- N. B. Mail.

A great fire had occurred in Water street. Liverpool, by which a large quantity of cotton was descroyed. Loss £200,000, which is believed to be covered by insurance.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS .- Common sense tells us that unless the stomach is kept in good working order, the system, to which it supplies the elements of the blood, cannot be vigorous and healthy Nothing has yet been discovered or invented that so effectually and invariably cures and prevents imperfect digestion as Hostetler's Slomach Bitters. Dyspepsia, flatulence, oppression after eating and the feeling so often described by the sick as an all-gone sensation, are removed in a few days by the use of this most healthful of all stimulants. No one, however feeble, need fear it, for it contains no fiery ingredient. It excites neither the circulation nor the brain On the contrary its effect is genial and soothing. It promotes sleep as well as restores the energy of the digestive powers, and may by taken not only withour danger but with a certainty of the most desirable results by the feeblest lady invalid.

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

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE Great Eastern from Liverpool, 30th ult., and Queenstown, the 1st inst., arrived at New York on the 12th. A design of interfering betwixt the belligerents on this Continent is still attributed to the French Emperor; but Lord Russell announced in Parliament that Baron Gros had assured him that France had no present intention of proposing mediation measures to the British Government. In the meantime, it is asserted that proposals for recognition have been made by the Confederates to the Spanish Government. and that these proposals have the full sanction of Louis Napoleon. The question of recognition had also been brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Gladstone declared himself in favor of absolute non-intervention, but expressed his opinion that the Union could never be restored.

The situation in Poland remains unaltered, and the answer from the Czar to the propositions addressed to him by the Western Powers was anxiously expected. That the latter have advanced so far that it is impossible for them now to recede without loss of honor, should the auswer of the Czar prove unfavorable, is a very general opinion, and in consequence the probabilities of another Russian war are by no means small. In other respects Continental politics are void of interest.

The great Federal victory of Gettysburg over General Lee now turns out to be scarce worthy of the name of a victory at all, in spite of all the bluster made about it by the Yankee press, and their braggart lies about hundreds of guns, and thousands of prisoners captured. It is now confessed by the Federals that they did not take a single gun; and though the attack of Lee was. requised, and though no doubt the Federal troops fought bravely, and for once were not defeated in a fair stand up fight, the Confederates are still threatening Washington, and maintain their position on the soil north of the Potomac, upon which they seem prepared to stand the chances attack them. A great battle is daily expected, | " right" or eternal justice; and we call upon again address our readers.

reaching us through Northern channels that up claim a Legislative Union betwixt the two Proto Monday last, many well informed persons entertained and proclaimed doubts of the fail of beg to call the Globe's attention-a question of Vicksburg, which is said to have surrendered on the 4th inst. The news is however but too true : discussing; and we discuss this question as one and if the communications published as having passed betwixt General Pemberton and the Federal commanders with reference to the surrender of the great Confederate stronghold be genuine. it is evident that the Southern General has played the part of a traitor. He writes professing his readiness to accept terms for the surrender of his post, on account of a desire to " prevent the to all the privileges of other members of that effusion of blood," though at the same time he declares himself able to "hold it for an indefinite you must first establish your 'right' to be adperiod." A brave officer will no doubt always seck to avoid the unnecessary effusion of a drop of blood, but when the interests of his country can be served by that effusion he will not shrink In the case of Vicksburg the effusion of blood required for its further defence would not have been useless, but most profitable to the Southern cause; and if all the Confederate Generals were of the craven spirit of this Pemberton, they would lay down their arms, and submit to the subjugation of their country, in order to prevent the effusion of blood. If the language into the Club; although, if once that "right" attributed to General Pemberton be not a forgery, the man is either a coward, or a traitor.

On attempting to enforce the draft at New York, a serious riot occurred. The people refused to submit any longer to the infraction of their personal liberties, and to the despotism of the Abolitionists. Rising in arms, they attacked and destroyed the Provost Marshal's Office, and in the row which occurred in consequence, many buildings were burned, and several policemen are said to have been killed. This is a cheerful sign, and the spirit of the New Yorkers is, we hope, in the true or moral signification of the word general throughout the Northern States. Should this turn out to be the case, the war will soon come to an end.

New York still continues and threatens serious consequences. The insurgents are said to be organised: they have made themselves masters of part of the city, destroyed the Tribune office and other buildings, and have cut off railroad and telegraphic communication with other parts of the country. In Boston resistance to the unconstitutional acts of Lincoln's Government is limited at, and throughout the Western States the people seem determined to assert their rights as freemen. Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore died suddenly on the 8th instant in the 87th year of his age. Mr. Vallandigham has arrived in

As we are going to press the telegraph informs us, that General Lee has crossed the Potomac with all his materiel; that the anti-conscription insurrection at New York continues that collisions have taken place betwixt the military and the people; that many lives have been lost, and that the Provost Marshall has been notified from Washington to suspend the draft.

The Toronto Globe of the 6th inst honors us with a notice of an article which we lately published upon the relative positions of Upper and Lower Canada; and in which we argued that the demand of the people of the West for an increase in the number of their representatives in a United or Common Legislature for the two Provinces, as a "right," cannot logically be maintained, unless they can first show that they have a natural or indefensible "right" to insist that Upper and Lower Canada be bound together in Legislative Union. This is a self-evident proposition; for if the people of Upper Canada cannot establish their " right," upon the principles of natural, eternal, and immutable justice, to insist upon a Legislative Union betwixt the two Canadas at all, a fortiori, it must be impossible for them to prove their "right" to any particular kind of Legislative Union, i.e. under certain defined conditions. If Lower Canada. indeed, enforced a Legislative Union upon the Western Province, and if according to the terms or conditions of that enforced Union the people of the latter were, in proportion to their numbers, inadequately represented or unduly taxed, then, no doubt, they would have a natural " right" to demand a modification in the terms of a Union so imposed upon them. But such is not the case. The Union was not imposed, is not enforced, by Lower Canada; and, therefore when the Upper Canadians demand Representation by Population as a "right," they, by implication assert their "right" to impose or enforce a Legislative Union with them, upon the people of Lower Canada. The existence of any such "right" we deny. A Union of the Provinces may be very convenient and highly advantageous to the people of Western Canada, and they may therefore be able to prove that it is their "interest," or to their profit, to insist upon it; but the attitude hitherto assumed by the advocates of Representation by Population has of another fight, should the Federals venture to been one, not of "interest" mercly, but of and will probably have taken place before we them therefore to show how, upon the principles of that natural, eternal and immutable justice to So little reliance is placed on any information which they appeal, they have any " right" to vinces, at ail. It is - and to this we respectfully " right" and not one of expediency, that we are of "right," because it is as a natural "right" that the people of Upper Canada demand Representation by Population.

We will endeavor to illustrate our meaning by a trite example. Mr. Smith presents himself at the door of a Club, and tendering the prescribed tee demands as a "right" to be admitted Club; to which demand reply is made -- " Sir. mitted as a member of the Club at all; when you shall have done so, the payment of the stipulated fee will of course entitle you to all the privileges enjoyed by other members." It would be in vain for the indiguant Mr. Smith to denounce the injustice with which he had been treated, or to complain that the members of the Club had refused to admit him to all the Club privileges although he had tendered the prescribed annual fee, unless he could show that he had a " right" to demand admittance as a member were allowed, it would be a gross injustice to take his money, and then to debar hun from any of the privileges of membership. So with the Upper Canadians. It is in vain for them to complain of "wrong" done them in that they do not enjoy a Representation according to their population in a common Legislature for the two Canadas, until such time as they show that they have a natural, indefeasible "right" to such a Common or United Legislature.

Now it is the existence of any such "right." "right," that we utterly deny. The Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada was we contend a wrong, a gross wrong inflicted upon Charleston it is asserted is again about to be the latter, by, and for the sole behoof and proattacked. The resistance to the conscription in fit of, the other. It was a wrong, in that it was

people of Lower Canada in particular, in that their numbers, and their revenue being at the time of the Union greatly in excess of that of the Province to which they were forcibly united, they were not allowed to be represented in the Common or United Legislature either according to their wealth or to their population. In the words of Lord Ellenborough, when protesting against the Act of Union, it was a wrong or monster iniquity, in that it " was imposed on the people of Lower Canada out of disbelief in the loyalty of a majority of its inhabitants; and accepted by the Upper Canadians, though aware of its mjustice to their neighbors, and knowing that the consent of the latter had not been obtained, or even asked—the Upper Canadians thereby expecting to obtain fiscal advantages and legislative supremacy to the detriment of the Lower Province." And these are the men forsooth, who now clamour against the wrong done them in that they are not represented according to population.

The Globe is greatly mistaken if it supposes that the agitation which its friends are exciting for representation by population does not theoretically, and will not practically, bring the question of the Union itself-its maintenance or dissolution-" on the carpet." We are not -- iniquitous though we look upon the Union of the two Canadas to have been in its inception-advocates of Repeal; for the thing is done, and rather than rip up old sores we would submit to it-provided only that additional wrong be not done to Lower Canada, and that some compensation be made for the grievous wrong done to it in the past. But, if our enemies leave us no choice betwist Repeal of the Union, and Representation by Population, then we besitate not to declare our conviction that, no matter what the consequences, no matter what the amount of suffering thereby produced, no matter what the injury done to the material interests of the country. no matter though the Province be convulsed from one end to the other-it is the right and the duty of every Lower Canadians to insist upon the Repeal pur et simple of the miguitous Union. "Repeal" of that Union is therefore the countercry with which, if they are wise and hold, the Lower Canadians will meet the cry of the Upper Canadians for Representation by Population; and we trust in God that the former will approve themselves as determined, and as stubborn in the support of their rights, of their menaced laws, language, and religion, as are their enemies, in their hostility to all that Lower Canadians do mostly cherish. "No Surren-DER" should be our motto, and we should scout with contumely every proposition, no matter from what quarter coming, that may be made for compromise. We may be crushed, we may be improved off the face of the earth-but this is in resolve that, come what may, we will not make our utmost need.

But, argues the Globe, speaking in behalf of the Liberals and Protestant Reformers, "Why Oh! silly French Canadians, do you mistrust the excellence of our intentions? Why do you fear that if you put arms into our hands we shall turn them against you? -- that if you put your necks beneath our feet we shall not magnanimously refrain from trampling thereupon?

"What do the people of Lower Canada fear when they resist the grant of Representation by Population? The French say they fear the extinction of their laws, their language and their religion - the rish Catholics are afraid only of their religion. We cannot conceive that their ferr is well founded."-

We judge the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada by their acts, we judge of their designs by their own language. They have ever approved themselves the enemies of Freedom of Education; they have been incessant in their endeavors to force the Catholic minority of the Upper Province to support non-Catholic schools; and therefore we fairly conclude that, had they the power to do so, they would impose upon us a system of State-Schoolism analogous to that which obtains amongst the Yankees, and of which the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada profess themselves the admirers. From their active hostility to the Catholic minority of Upper Carada on the School Question we draw conclusions therefore most unfavorable to the Protestant Reformers, and refuse to entrust them with additional powers to rob, insult, and

We judge them by their own language. Is there an act of rascality, robbery or oppression of which the Government of Piedmont has been guilty towards the Pope, and towards the Church, which the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada have not loudly and rapturously applauded? When Prelates and priests have been exiled or imprisoned for refusing to be dictated to in the the Civil Power-when the property of the Monks and Religious has been seized upon by

. See Garneau's History of Canada.

imposed by brute force upon Lower Canada: it sacrilegious hands, and confiscated-when holy was a wrong in that such a Union betwixt peo- men and women, guilty of no offence, or shadow ple so alten to one another as are the Upper and of an offence against the laws of God and man. Lower Canadians could not but be productive of have been brutally driven out of their quiet mury to the latter; and it was a wrong to the homes by a licentious soldiery-when the august head of our Church upon earth has been insulted, menaced, and stripped of his domains-have not the Protestant Reformers, have not the Liberals every where throughout the world, been foremost in proclaiming their delight, loudest in cheering on the filibusters and the spoilers in their work of rapine and of sacrilege? Are we not then justified in believing that, what they applied in Italy, they would practice in Canada if they but had the power; that they would subject our Church, our Religious Houses, our Bishops, Priests and Nuns to the same iniquitous treatment as that to which Church and Clergy have Liberals in Europe? We know that every where the Liberals are our enemies, the enemies of civil and religious liberty, and the persecutors of the Catholic Church. We see too what is the fate of our coreligionists, of that religion which we love so well, of that holy Church whom as our spiritual mother, we revere above all on earth, wherever Liberal principles are the ascendency, and reduced to practice. Are we not fully justified then in refusing to place those principles in the ascendency in Canada?

The honied accents of the Globe, the soft words of the Protestant Reformers can deceive no one who does not wish to be deceived. They ask us " why do you fear us?" and we tell them, "because of your acts towards us, and because of your avowed sympathy with the enemies and oppressors of our Church in Italy, whom we bepower to do so." You tell us through the Globe that our fears are vain, and that Upper Canada " is willing to give every guarantee that she will not interfere with them"-the laws, language and religion of Lower Canada; and our reply is "that we like not the security." Who, we ask, is to guarantee the guarantee? who to enforce adhesion to its terms when it shall be in the twixt two, there can be no guarantee worth a discouraged?"-Blackwood. straw, unless there be over and above them a third more powerful than either, competent to adjudicate, and able and willing to enforce its judgments. Does the Globe take us for simpletons that he prates to us about guarantees; or as if we fancied that Lower Canada could rely upon obtaining anything from Upper Canada but what it could extort from it by force? If we could trust you, if we had faith in your honesty and good intentions towards us, we should require no guarantee; and if we have none of these things, if we do not trust you, or believe in you, your guarantee is worthless. Alas! my brother that it should be so-but is it not written in the words of the seer, when speaking of social contracts, and vanities of that kind :-

"Alas! what is Contrut? If all men were such that a mere spoken word or sworn Contract would improved off the face of the earth—but this is in bind them, all men were then true men and Govern-the hands of God. It is in our own power to ment a superfluity. Not that thou and I have promised to each other, but what the balance of our forces can make us perform to each other; that in any, the slightest concession—so help us God in so sinful a world as ours is the thing to be counted

Never did more important truth drop from the lips of man, and we commend it to the meditation of those who are simple enough to put faith in guarantees from the strong to the weak "The world has perhaps seen few faiths comparable to that"-and certainly Lower Canada will not furnish another example of such egregious folly and monstrous credulty.

Repeal of the Union would be a "retrograde" measure as the Globe says-but it does not thence necessarily follow that it would be bad. It is no doubt opposed to the policy of the Liberals of Upper Canada, for the tendency of all modern Liberalism is towards centralisation, and absolutism, but it does not thence follow that local self government is a bad thing. It might, if carried into effect, be injurious to Upper Canada, but it would inflict no "ruin" on the Lower Province, which is well able to stand alone; and though it might perhaps be the occasion of bringing out into stronger relief the Yankee proclivities of the Laberals of Upper Canada, it would by no means facilitate the annexation to Yankeedom of Lower Canada, whose people are both upon ethnological and religious grounds imbued with a wholesome detestation of that political and social system which Clear-Grits admire. But whatever its merits or its demerits, it is a measure which we would advocate only as a last resource against the ruin, moral and social, which Representation by Population would inflict upon us.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. - June, 1863. -Leonard, Scott & Co., New York. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

We have a very excellent number of our old acquaintance Ebony. The list of contents is as follows: -1. A glance at the Italy of Cavour. 2. Rough Notes of a Ride to Babylon. 3. Constitutional Tendencies. 4. Girolaino Savonaexercise of their purely spiritual functions, by James Blomfield. 7. Epigrams. 8. Crinolintual Curate-Part. I. Index.

We know not how the Protestant admirers of Catholic voters will but do their duty.

the late Cavour and the Italian Revolution will feel disposed towards the writer of the first article on our list : but Catholics will find therein ample confirmation of all that their press has written against him, and a full warrant for the scorn and abhorrence in which they hold Cavour's memory, and their opposition to the Revolution. That Cavour was a man of talent, industry, and strong will, no one ever denied: that, he was an honest man, a truth telling man, or one capable even, of a single honorable sentiment no one who knows aught of his history can pretend. He was the Minister however of one who, because he has robbed the Pope, spoiled the Church, and oppressed the Clergy, is by Protestants styled "King honest-man;" and certainly Cavour and Victor Emmanuel were a well matched pair. In the latter the debauched satyr predominates; of been subjected by the hands of their fellow the other, the Protestant writer in Blackwood. says-" at no time a scrupulous man, here he transcends all that even the late history of Italy exhibits of Machiavellism and duplicity."-

And this is the man whom British Protestants. who also pique themselves on their love of trath and fair play, delight to honor! One virtue, and and one only had Cavour, which could commend him to them. He was the inveterate enemy of the Pone: he hated much, and this hatred of the Pope covered the multitude of his sins. His lying, and his treachery, and his unparalleled dunlicity, as Blackwood has it, were all atoned for by his staunch Protestantism.

To the infamous character of Cavour, to his total want of honesty-and to the rescality of the Piedmontese Government-Blackwood, who cannot be suspected of Romish proclivities, athere that you would instate were it in your tributes the failure of the attempts to create a United Italy. How, he asks, could good fruit spring of such a seed? how could a kingdom founded upon lying and cheating prosper? "Was it" he asks-" by such a policy as this that the new era of a moral Italy was to be inaugurated? Was it thus that the double dealing and falsehood which he (Cavour) deplored as the vices that rendered all constitutional government power of Upper Canada to violate them. Be- in Italy so difficult, were to be shamed down and

> These are not the words of an ultramontane, as it is now the fashion to term all Catholics who call things by their right names - who call a spade a spade, a thief a thief, and a har a har: but of a writer in one of the foremost and staunchest Protestant periodicals of the British Empire, who nevertheless, and in spite of his Protestantism, can still discriminate betwixt right and wrong: and who does not recognise as divine truths, the Protestant axioms that no faith is to be kept with Papists, that the end justifies the means-and that all weapons are fair against the Pope. "No," he exclaims-the English gentleman and the man of honor getting the better of the Protestant within him-" No gloss of excuse, or even of palliation can cover the conduct of Cavour as regards the Neapolitan Government. It was one unbroken course of duplicity."—Blackwood

> And because Catholics cannot but condemn a work which, by the admission of Protestants, was one unbroken course of duplicity, and treachery, and because they speak of the agents in the Italian Revolution as knaves and robbers, they are represented as the foes of liberty and enlightenment!

> The " Rough Notes of a Ride to Babylon" form a very pleasant article, and the continuation of the Chronicles of Carlingford promises well for the future. The Pernetual Curate is a Puseyite given to entoning the service, to candlesticks on his communion table, and flowers at Easter-all of which things are an abomination to his spinster aunts upon whom also all his prospacts of preferment depend. Here we have the materials for a very good story.

> PIC-NIC FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM .- We have been requested to state that the Annual Pic-Nic for the benefit of the Saint Patrick's Orphan Asylum will take place on Wednesday, the 29th inst. in the Victoria Gardens. It is unnecessary for us to say one word in commendation of the truly charitable object of this Pic-Nic, as on every occasion the people have nobly responded to the call of the orphans; and we are sure that it only requires to be made public to fill the Gardens to overflowing on the 29th. The Committee are making every arrangement necessary for the comfort and enjoyment of visitors; and the Gardens, under the superintendence of the new proprietor, (Mr. Brondson) have assumed a delightful ap-

> Tenders for the sole privilege of selling refreshments (on s rictly Temperance principles) will be received by Thomas M'Kenna, Esq., St. Henry Street, up till Saturday, 25th instant .-

TO CORRESPONDENTS .- From press of matter several communications unavoidably postrola. 5. A Letter from Poland. 6. Charles poned. Our Ottawa friends may be assured that we feel acutely the loss that the Catholic cause iana. 9. Chronicles of Carlingford ; The Perne- has sustained by the defeat of Mr. Scott. This however will be remedied at the next election, if THE LORETTO CONVENT AT TORONTO.

(Communicated.)

On last Wednesday, we had the pleasure of assisting at the examination of the young Ladies of the above institution, and also at the distribution of the prizes awarded them for their successful labors. The spacious apartment in which the exercises took place was densely crowded by an assembly in which the intellectual elite of Toronto and vicinity were numerously represented. The examination commenced at nine o'clock. Its subject-matter comprised Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Astronomy. the use of the Globes, the French and the Italian languages, together with a number of other branches of knowledge which enter into an accomplished female education. With all these, some of the more advanced young Ladies discovered an intimate acquaintance—an acquain- in her musical and other attainments we know tance indeed quite irreconcilable with the idea that a polished education consists in tinsel not in solidity, in an ambitious demeanornot in sound mental acquirements. The proficiency which several of the pupils under ten years of age shewed in Geography was truly surprising, whilst the grammatical analysis rendered by their older companions evidenced that the latter naturally possessed much correctness of judgment, and that they gave much attention to the necessary science. The imperious claims of History too were far from being ignored. The young Ladies dexterously rowed down that long stream of time which loses itself in the great selves on the score of merit alone, in the follow- and proficiency they had made during the past year; ocean of Christianity, and as they proceeded, ing distribution of prizes :they discriminatingly pointed out those objects best entitled to consideration. Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal, became play:hings in their hands, and to our utter astonishment, it seemed but intellectual sport to solve the very difficult problems proposed by some among the audience. Particular attention indeed seems to have been paid to the very useful science of Arithmetic. We were hardly quite so favorably impressed with the answering on Astronomy and the use of Globes. To the French and Italian languages, the young Ladies proved themselves very kind, indeed they made those languages seem quite at home. It appeared as if they had from childhood, enjoyed with them a familiar acquaintance, and it was all but impossible to discover, by their accent or pronounciation, of the Italian and French that the young Ladies were acquainted with any French of which was discovered a knowledge correct and extensive, to a degree, for which, we must confess, we were wholly unprepared. The irregular, we had almost written, disobedient, verbs, as well as the reflectives and defectives, the cases of agreement and disagreement of the past participle with the subject, the very spelling of the French words-all were searchingly yes unmercifully enquired into, until evidence was obtuined that it was difficult if not impossible to puzzle the pupils in the fundamental principles of the French language. It appears that a rule of the institution requires it to be spoken at recreation several times in the week, and there is feason to believe that this salutary rule has been observed. The most trying and entertaining part of the examination, indeed that part which pupils gave to French interrogations Italian replies. This happy plan of conducting the examination was admirably calculated to sift the class well in both languages at the same time. A nice treat indeed must it have been to the patriotic Canadian to hear young Ladies probably not exceeding sixteen, and Canadians by birth, speak those two foreign languages so well as to enable them to feel at home, in almost every part of the civilized world. For in what quarter of it at the present day are those three languages, the English, the Italian, and the French unstudied and unknown. We are indeed delighted at being able to testify of our positive knowledge, to the almost incredible proficiency of the more advanced pupils in the two last mentioned foreign

We are very glad to learn that German will be studied in the Convent next year; and we only hope that the young ladies will show themselves as docile and as apt in managing that rather stubbora language as they have already approved themselves in disposing of the French and Italian. The Loretto institution seems to coincide with Goethes' maxim-" Wer fremde sprashen nicht kennt, weisz nichts fon seiner eigenen"-" He | Mend, Ellie Norton and Mullen. who is unacquainted with foreign languages knows nothing of his own." As to music, the Loretto Convent long since earned, and has at length obtained, a most enviable reputation in that department. We were particularly struck with the following pieces: "Il Trovatore," "O Cor Amoris Victima," and Lucia de Lammermoor." The vocal and instrumental rendition of these pieces, notwithstanding their acknowledged difficulty, was so exquisitely beautiful as to elicit long continued applause from the highly delighted and highly appreciative audience. On the whole, taking into account the solid and polished character of the education imparted by the excellent

and most important languages.

the highest families, irrespective of creed, not only in Toronto and vicinity, but in the whole of Upper Canada. In this article we have spoken of the Pupils in general; and we believe a spirit of croaking hypercriticism alone could dictate more than we have said against their examina-

We have studiously refrained from invidious individualization, from conviction that it would be much out of place in connection with a display in which all acquitted themselves so creditably. We trust, however, we shall be nardoned if we make honorable mention of the gold medallists-Miss Norton, of St. Catherines, and Mias Mckenna of Brampton, both of whom are most amiable and accomplished young ladies .-The former spent nine years in the Convent, is able to speak French and Italian fluently, whilst few if any young ladies of her years superior to her in the country. Her gold medal bore the inscription:- "Awarded to Miss Norton, for general good conduct, English, French, Italian, vocal and instrumental music, Piano, Harp, Guitar, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Fancy Needle-work." The inscription on Miss Mc-Kenna's medal was: "Awarded to Miss Mc-Kenna for general good conduct, English, French, Italian, vocal and instrumental music, Piano, Guitar, and Fancy Needle-work." We shall make no other distinction save that which was conscientiously made by the Nuns them-

LIST OF PRIZES.

Growned for piety and good conduct - Miss Smyth and Miss Shipman. Amiability and fidelity to school rules in day-

thool - Miss Dixon. Order and personal neatness - Miss Mullen.

Promptitude in rising-The Misses Smyth and

Preparatory and First Class-Lizzie Mitchell, Charlotte McCarthy, Mary Ann Lacey, Mary Freely, Lizzie Murphy, Kate McCarthy, Mary Cosgrove, Mary Stock and Kate Walls.

For being good little children - Christina Hackett, Mary Ann Trotter, Lizzie Tribleoock, Ellen McCarthy, Maggie Walls, Maggie Gaynar and Eva Lux. Second Class - First prize, Miss M. Mechan, Application, Miss S. McLaughlin. Improvement, the Misses H. Norton, T. Foy, and A Power, Second

prize, for improvement, Sarah Jane Halloran. Third Class-First prize, Miss Fanny T. Jackson. Improvement, Miss Kate Shipman. Application, the Misses Robertson; 2nd prize for improvement, Miss Rose O'Connor.
Division of Fourth Class-1st prize, Misses Hack-

ett, Gertrude O'Neill and Mary L. Mitchell. Imother tongue. This was particularly true of the provement, the Misses Benary and Walls. Improvement in grammar, Miss McKenzie. Application, the

Misses Brown, Shipman and Keenan.
Fourth Class—Excellence equally merited by the Misses Baldwin, Moran, and Isabella O'Neall. Application, Miss Ellie Foy and Miss Smith. Improvement, Miss Otter. Composition, Miss Eleanor O'Neall and Miss Heenan.

Fifth Class-Excellence, the Misses Mullen and

Application, the Misses Dixon and Cassidy, and Mary Arnold; 2nd prize for Application, the Misses Ellie Norton and Steers; Improvement, the Misses Murray, Davis and McBride.

Sixth Class-Composition, Miss Arnold ; Improvement, Misses Patterson and Sutherland; Epistology Composition, Miss Foy; History, Miss Foy. FRENCH.

Preparatory Class-Improvement, the Misses A-Power, Meehan and McLaughlin.

First Class - Prize for improvement Misses Benary nd McKenzie: 2nd, the Misses Harriet Norton and Fanny T Jackson. Second Class-Prize, the Misses Isabella O'Neall

and Gertrude O'Neill. Third Class-First Prize, the Misses M Sutherland

particularly pleased us, was that in which the and Ellen Norton. Improvement Miss McCallum.

Division of Fourth Class-First prize, Miss Ellie Foy. Application, Miss Don Carlo. limprovement. minent. We are in some doubt as to which country the Misses M Arnold and Mead. Fourth Class - Excellence, Miss Rose Arnold. Ap-

plication, the Misses Patterson and N. Sutherland. Second prize, for application, the Misses Dixon and Steers. Improvement, Miss Murray.
Fifth Class-Improvement, Miss Foy.

ASTRONOMY.

Second prize, Miss Ellie Norton, Improvement, the Misses Mullen and Mead. ARITHMETIC

First prize, the Misses O'Neall; second do, the Misses R Arnold and Sutherland; 3rd do, the Misses Dixon, Steers and Benary; 4th do, the Misses Shapter and McLaughlin. Improvement, the Misses T Foy and Annie Power.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Second prize, Miss Foy; 3rd do, the Misses Gilmour; 4th do, the Misses Dixon and Arnold; 5th do, the Misses T O'Neal! and Ellie Norton; 6th do, the Misses Davidson, Shipman and Benary. Improvement, the Misses T Foy, Kate McCallum, Mary A Lacy and Sarah Jene Hallocan.

VOCAL MUSIC.

First prize, Miss Murray; second do, the Misses Rosa Arnold and Dixon. Improvement, Miss S McKenzie; second prize for do, the Misses Hackett and H Norton.

PASTILE DRAWING. First Prize, Miss Murray; second do, the Misses Davis and Foy.

PENCIL DRAWING.

First prize, the Misses Muttiberry, Sutherland, Don Carlo and Eleanore O'Neall; second do, the Misses FANCY WORK.

First prize, the Misses Mullen and Rose Arnold; second do, the Misses Mead, Smyth and Cassidy. Punctual attendance-Miss Otter. Regular attendance the Misses Arnold. Prize for English Drama - The Misses Murray and

Rose Arnold. Prize for French Drama-Miss Murray. Prize for amiable and condescending deportment -by unanimous vote awarded to the Misses Keenan

Classes will be resumed in this Institution on Monday, 24th August.

P. S .- Since writing the above, we learned that at the branch of the Loretto Convent, Ningara Falls, the Misses Teresa and Harriet O'Dea, daughters of our much estemed fellowand truly refined Ladies of Loretto, no one can citizen Francis O'Dea, Esq., bore away several how well and how carefully they had been trained be surprised that facts are as they are—that the prizes for proficiency and excellence in many of virtuous life.' Loretto Institution is extensively patronised by the various studies in which they were engaged. The Establishment of Villa Maria has come to the North Leeds....Francis Jones

We copy from the Montreal Gazette the following account of the examination of the pupils at Villa Maria under the charge of the Ladies of the Congregation :-

THE EXAMINATION AT MONKLANDS .- We have sei-

bonor of being present and assisting at the annual exhibition of the pupils at Villa Maria - the Nunnery conducted by the Sisters of the Gongregation of Notre Dame. Better known to our readers as Monkands, and once the sent of a late Governor General it has now passed into the hands of this educational confraternity; and we may truly say the natural and artificial beauties of this most lovely spot, have lost nothing since it became the property of its present! owners. Situated within a pleasant walk of the city -on the base of the mountain; and secluded from the world by a spacious demesce of about a mile from the highroad, the house is scarcely seen for the trees, until the turnings of the carringe drive, brings one close upon it. The view from it is delightful. The broad St. Lawrence, the matchless Victoria Bridge; the Church of Notre Dame and all the surrounding city-is spread out before us, a most splendid panorama, which must of itself give the young scholars who go there to be educated, the best ideas of the beautiful and sublime. The situation must also be an exceepingly healthy one. Sheltered by the overarching Mountain from the inclement colds of winter, - Villa Maria is also built on such a height that whatever of breeze there is in the hot summer days is sure to find its way there; while the shade of the trees surrounding the house, even when their leaves are unruilled and still, keeps the rooms inside cool and comfortable. But we are digressing. Monday afternoon, as we have said, was a great and ever-to-be remembered day with the young ladies at Monklands Many of them were to meet together under the same root for the last time; the playmates of years were to be parted; with all, there was to be studies. More than a hundred little bearts were beating loudly as the time drew night for the distribution of the honors which was to mark the progress and many, doubtless, were tearful that to their share the good things might not fall. The distribution was announced to take place at two o'clock, and by that time a perfect string of carriages, containing anxious papas and mammas, and other friends was proceeding up the avenue. The visitors were received by the Sisters, several Priests, and Mr Leblanc, Advocate. We noticed the Hon. Mr. Chavenu, Superintendent of Education, the Hon. Mr. Justice Monk, the Hon. A. A. Durion, His Worship the Mayor, (J. L. Boaudry, Esq.,) Professor Howe, of the High School, Mr. E. Murphy, Mr. R. McDon nell, Dr. Leprohon, Mr. McCormack, and others present, besides a whole bevy of ladies, elegantly dressed, and taking great interest in the proceedings. The pupils were arranged in a semi-circle on a raised dais at one end of the Music Hall. They were alt dressed in white, wearing white kid gloves, and looked the very pictures of innocence, purity and and health. The visitors having been seated, and welcomed in a very pretty address, spoken with much grace by Mile. V. Noel, the Anvil Chorus was then performed, 6 Pinnos, with 36 hands, and several barps taking part in the music. The performers were under the conduct of Prof. Labelle. They took the audience by surprise-their movements were so barmonius and in unison, and the effect so beautiful. Loud applause was their reward when they had con-Then came a dialogue in French between Diles Beaudry and Labelle, in which the little ladies acquitted themselves with great vivacity and feeling, and were also rewarded with applause when they had concluded A fantasie was next performed on two harps by Diles. M. V Noel, and M. L. Colman -"The Meeting of the Waters'-and this well-known Irish air was really excellently rendered. The longest, and to those who understood it thoroughly, perhaps the most interesting piece in the programme of the day's performances was the next
-a dialogue on 'Poesie,' recited by sixteen young ladies, representing all the Great Powers in the modern and ancient world. The debate was carried on with great earnestness and much determination. The declamation also was good, and it was amusing to see how anxious the fair debutantes were to make out a good case for themselves. Each young lady carried a distinctive flag; and though we were not aware of any existing Turkish poetry, even that un-civilized country had its representative, who stood up boldly for the supremacy of the crescent over the cross in the matter of the muse. Out of so many young ladies who all did their best, and had their special friends and admirers present, it perhaps is not right to particularize. But we may be permitted to say that of those who attracted particular attention Miss Sache, Miss McShane, Miss Shannon, Miss Murphy, Miss Noel, and Miss Lemoine were most pro-England battled strongly for her rights, while France as decidedly protested against them; and Italy—the land of sun and song-loudly put in her claim. It is our impresssion that the debate ended in a drawn battle, each of the fair combatants being allowed to hold her own opinion respecting the priority of the country she represented - though we really would not be positive we are right, the applanse being so long and loud as the debate drew to a close-Miss Gleason, then recited very beautifully some verses in praise of Ireland, long suffering and oppressed; between each of which, was sung a verse

"The Harp that once thro' Tara's Hall' accompanied with the full strength of pianos, barps and choir. The effect was striking in the extreme; and the performance was loudly encored. Then came the distribution, of the prizes, the declaration of honors, and the graduating of the pupils. This was performed by Messire Granet, the reverend Superior of the Seminary. We subjoin the list as far as we could procure it. The fortunate competitors hore their blushing honors well, having doubtless won them hardly, and though we dare say the less favored young ladies did feel a very little bit of jeulousv at the bottom of their hearts, they did not shew it in their looks, for all beamed satisfaction - love and good will. We had a little more music to divide the monotony of calling out the prize list, and give the Sister who performed that operous duty a little rest. For it will be seen when the whole is printed, that the labor was by no means light; and the prizes were not only numerous but valuable. The ladies who were awarded the gold medals and chain, we are convinced, in all their young lives never felt a happier moment than when they knelt to receive them, and had them placed round their necks. The parting address was delivered by one of the graduating class and gold medallists. It was in English, and apparently her own composition. It was simple and pretty enough and to the effect that wherever the scholars were, and no matter where and how they might be situated in after life, they would never forget this happy, happy day. To the music of La Claire Fontaine, the young ladies, two and two, came to the front of the dais, made their parting courtesy to the visitors, and then filed off to their This closed the day's proceedings, and, un til the holidays are over, the work of the good sisters in the cause of education. We can scarcely express how delighted we were at the whole proceedings, nor how pleasantly and agreeably they passed off. We are certain the young ladies who have left school for good will, bear in mind the words so kindly addressed them by his reverence who presided, and show in the world and during their after lives

conclusion, in consideration of the pupils of the Graduating Class, who have this year terminated so successfully the course of studies, to open a new course exclusively, preparatory to entering society.

The languages and accomplishments will form part of the exercises Lectures on subjects to form character, &c., will agreeably diversify this highly dom spent a pleasanter ufternoon, or felt more in important period. terested than on Monday last, when we had the MEDALS, PRIZES, &C., &C., OF THE GRADUATING COURSE.

Miss L. Coleman, Miss M. McDonnell, Miss H. Gibson, Miss B Fiuley, Miss E. Leblanc, Miss M. Hudon, Miss J. Valois, Miss V. Noel, Miss A. Gleason, Miss

DEPORTMENT IN THIS CLASS-PRIZES OF EXCELLENCE. Miss Coleman, Miss Leblanc, Miss Gibson, Miss M.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY

Gold Medal-Miss Griffith. 1st Prize - Miss Martin.

Honorable Mention - Miss McLenn, Miss Timmons. Miss Flood, Miss Copp. Miss McCulloch, Miss Ridley Miss Murphy, Miss McDuff.

SUPERIOR COURSE, DEPORTMENT, EXCELLENCE Miss Jos. Murphy, Miss Ridley.

HONORS, PRIZES, CROWNS, &C., OF THIS COURSE. Miss Jos. Murphy, Miss Z Frechette, Miss Sweeny, Miss S Frechette, Miss Timmons, Miss Ridley, Miss Flood, Miss Finn, Miss Hudon, Miss Shannon, Miss M'Culloch, Miss Benediet, Miss M. A. M'Clean, Miss M. Martin, Miss J. Ollenderff, Miss E. Copp, Miss H. Griffith, Miss A Ollendorff.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Montreal, July 9, 1863. Sin - Permit me to call your attention to an inci-

dent that occurred a few days since, indicative of the want of Christian spirit exhibited by one of those men who, like the Phatisees of old, parades his religion that it may be seen by men.

A young man just out from the Emerald Isle called a change of some sort-in their classes and in their at a West End Drug Store, which shall be nameless, and applied for a situation; the testimonials exhibited were first class, and such as any young man might be proud of. Every thing went on well until, unfortunately, the person wishing to engage the young man asked him what denomination of Christians he belonged to; and he, that k God, having no occasion to be ashamed of his faith, stated he was a Catholic, when this Christian man lifted up his eyes to beaven and said-" I thank God that my establishment is under the control and direction of a man of God! and I could not have any one about me who differed in the slightest from me on religious points." Comment is needless on such narrow-minded Christianity. A TRUE CATHOLIC.

> " He hath given his Angels charge over thee; and in his hands shall they bear thee up, lest perhaps thou dash thy foot against a stone."-PBAL. 90.

> > Brightly the lightnings flash, Loudly the thunders crash, Fiercely the waters dash, Foaming around us. Madly the swift waves sweep Over the seething deep, Making the vex'd waves leap High unto beaven. Still o'er the foaming tide, Calm and secure we ride, God's angels at our side. E'er to protect us. Amidst pride's whisperings, Where pleasure's laughter rings, The sound of angels' wings, Warns us of danger. Climbing the mountain side, Where howling tempests ride, Angels are there to guide, Safely our footsteps. And when our spirit flies, Up through the azure skies,

Heralding our coming. Angelic anthems play, Angelic geeetings say, " Welcome to eternal day! Welcome to beaven !"

Angelic anthems rise,

Thus the Omnipotent Angelic bands has sent, Angelic guardians lent, To guide and save us.

SACERDOS.

Compared the Charles of the Control of the Control

OBITHARY

it is with regret that we announce the death on Friday the 10th inst., of the Reverend M. Nicholas Duffesse, of the Seminary of Montreal. The de-ceased was in the 74th year of his age, having been born on the 10th of September 1789, and during that time he had been fifty years a Priest in the Church of Christ. His funeral service took place at the Parish Church on Tuesday last. England Destruction of the Parket of the

The following is a List of Members elected for the present Parliament :--

UPPER CANADA. Cornwall - Hon J S Macdonald

Glengarry-DA McDonald Hastings (S) - Wallhridge South Wellington - D Stirton Lambton - Alex Mackenzie Hamilton-Mc Buchanan South Ontario - Mr Mowatt Huron and Bruce- Mr J Dickson West Northumberland - Mr Jas Cockburn N Lanark - Bell Lincoln--McGiveren South Simcoe--T Ferguson East Elgin - Burwell West Elgin - Scoble North Wentworth - Notman Haldimand . . Thompson Stormont-Ault West Brant - Wood East Brant-Brown West Middlesex .. Scatcherd Victoria. Dunsford South Oxford.. Brown North Oxford .. H F Mackenzie South Wentworth - Rymal North Waterloo-M II Fuley Perth. M. Farlane, Kent. . M Keller, North York-JP Wellis Peterboro - Conger Russell....Robert Bell East York Amos Wright South Waterloo....James Cowan East Middlesex...Wilson North Wellington ... Dr Parker South Leeds.... A N Richards Renfrew ... -- McIntyre Lond n ... John Carling East Durham ... John Shuter Smith Lennox and Addington ... --- Cartwright Ningara....John Simpson Northumberland East....J L Biggar Norfolk. Aquila Walsh
South Grenville -- Shaoley
West York...W P Howland
Kingston...J A Macdonald

Toronto East ... A M Smith Toronto West....John Macdonald Prince Edward Walter Ross North Hastings ... T C Wallbridge Halton...John White North Ontario... Wm McDougall North Simce.... T McConkey Essex.... Col Rankin West Durham . . . H Munro Dundas ... J Ross South Lanark ... A Morris Brockville.... - Chambers Carlton.... - Powell Ottawa.... — Currier Grey.... - Jackson Prescott.... - Higginson Frontenac ... - Ferguson

Pontiac - J Poupore.

LOWER CANADA.

Rouville -- Poulin, Brome - O Dunkin. Maskinonge---Houde. Temisconata--- Pouliet. Montmorenci-Jos Cauchon. Montmagny-Joseph G Beaubica Nicholet -J Gaudet. Vercheres - Geoffrion. Laval - Bellerose. Beauce-H E Taschereau. Two Mountains-J B Daoust. Kamouraeka-J C Chapais. Berthier - Paquet. Bellechasse-E Remillard. Shefford-L S Huntingdea. Hochelaga - A A Dorion. Chateauguay -- L H Hoiton Megantic-G Irvine. Yamaska—M Fortier. Assomption-L Archambeault Missisquoi - James O'Halloran. Richelieu - Perrault. Vandrenil - Hacwood. St Maurice-Lajoie. L'Islet-Geo, Caron. Beauharnois—Paul Denis. Chambly-B DeBoucherville. Chicoutimi...D E Price. Gaspe.. John LeBoutillier. Jacques Cartier. . Dr Tasse Joliette. Grandchamps. Levis. J G Blanchet. Napierville.. Coupal. Ottawa County., Alonzo Weight Richmond and Wolfe. Webb. Soulanges. Duquet. Stanstead. A Knight. Three Rivers. . L V Turcotte. Charlevoix. A Gagnon. Laprairie. Pinsonneault. Portneuf. J T Brosseau. Argenteuil-JJ O Abbot: Quebec East-P G Huot Champlain - Dr Ross

Moutreal \ - Mr Rose \ - Mr Cartier \ - Mr McGee St Hynciathe - Mr Sicotte Quebec, County - Evanturel Quebec Centre-Thibanden. Quebec West-Alleyn Rimouski - Sylvain iluntingdon-Somerville Three Rivers - Turcotte Drummond and Arthabaska-J B E Dorion St Johns. Bouragea Bagot -- Laframboise Sherorooke- Mr Galt Lotbiniers-Mr Joly Iberville -- Mr A Dufresne Terrebonne -- Mr Lab Viger Compton-Pope Montealm-J Dufresne

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, July 14, 1863;

Flour-Pollards, \$2,60 to \$2,80; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$3,05; Fine, \$3,25 to \$3,45; Super., No. 2 \$3,60 to \$3,80; Superfine \$4.00 to \$4,10; Pancy \$4,25 to \$4,30; Extra, \$4,40 to \$4,45; Superior Extra; Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,30.

Oaiment per bri of 200 lbs, L C, \$5,25. No J C. Whent-U Cunada Spring, 200 to 22c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,85, to \$5,90; Inferior Pots, at 15c to 20c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,50 to \$6,521.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at to 11he; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 13c. Eggs per doz, 10c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 7e to 74c.

Tallow per 1b, 7c to 71c. Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c: Bacon, 3he to 5e.

Pork—Quiet: New Mess, \$10,00 to \$10,50; Prime Mess, \$8,75 to \$9,75; Prime, \$8,74 to \$9,75,—Montreal Witness.



THE SIXTH

GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC FOR THE

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE TRUSTEES of the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, assisted by the various Irish Societies, have the honor to announce that their SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC, will be held in the VICTORIA

GARDENS (late Guilbaules), ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, ENTTRANCE FER .-- Adults, 25 cts.; children, 124. For further particulars, see hand-bills. THOS. BELL,

LORETTO CONVENT. BOND STREET, TORONTO.

SEMINARY

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES, Under the Superintendence of

THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT

THE LADIES OF LORETTO.

was opened for Pupils on WEDNESDAY, 28TH OF MAY.

The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of Young Ladies. They will receive tuition, according to the wishes of parents or guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic. Grammar, Geography, History, (Ancient and Modern), Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural History, Rhetoric and Logic; English, French, German and talian Languages; Harp, Plano, Melodeon and Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting Painting in Water Colors, Pencil, Pastile and Monochromatic Drawing; Japanning, Enamelling, Use of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needle

TERMS May be known by applying to the Lady Superioress. Toronto July 10th, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Memorial Diplomatique, of June 21, in an article upon the Polish question, says :-

"The three Notes which will be presented to Prince Gortschakoff in a few days are, of course couched in the courteous and friendly terms which distinguished the Russian reply. They commence by congratulating Russia upon having understood that the best method of settling the Polish complications in a pacific and lasting manner was to submit them to the calmand equitable examination of the European Council. For this purpose the three Courts propose the meeting of a conference composed of the Powers which signed the final treaty of Vienna. Through Paris that the Russell ministry will be over-Prince Gortschakoff, the Emperor Alexander thrown. The programme of the Emperor is II. invited the three Courts which signed the Notes of the 10th of April to lend Russia their assistance in accelerating the realization of the wish which they had expressed in the name of humanity and of the peremanent interests of Europe. The preliminary bases of negotiations have been drawn up by the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna, in order to respond to this overture. The development and application of these bases, intrusted to the care of an European conference, would suffice to replace Poland in a condition of lasting peace. The Notes of The conversation fasted some time, and the the Powers contain the six points agreed upon by the three Courts, and ofter them to Prince that he entertained the same views as before Gortschakoff as the preliminary bases of negotiations, reserving their ulterior development to he was desirous again to interpose his good the subsequent Congress. The respective Notes offices, and equally destrous that England should by oath, and urged him to become again an also touch upon the question of a suspension of join him; that he believed the joint intervention active partizan. It would appear that he leut a very hostilities between Russia and the insurgent of France and England would be attended with Poles."

WAR PREPARATIONS IN FRANCE. - The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald says: -The preparations for war are being carried out with great despatch, and the papers have been invited to avoid the subject. From additional information which has reached me it would appear that what is in contemplation is a corps de debarquement of about 25,000 men, the means of transporting which are being quietly accumulated at Brest and Cherbourg, but especially at the latter port. The expeditionary corps is to consist of 18 battalions of infantry, and a large proportion of artillery and cavalry.

Bulliers' Correspondence says :- Uneasiness on the subject of Poland continues. The fears entertained are, no doubt, vague, nobody sees very clearly what precise turn affairs will take, nobody knows exactly in what way war will break out, and it would be very difficult to say who will take the initiative of it, but, in spite of all these uncertainties, the general feeling is that war is a fatal necessity, from which there is no escape.

The Pays again protest that the war in Mexico has not been, is not, and will not be, of any account whatever in the Emperor's plans with regard to Poland, which stand entirely on their own merits. But while the Pays declares so vehemently that " if there shall be war with Russia, the event will in no way have been hastened by the fall of Puebla, it is careful not to deny that war may possibly be immment.

PARIS, June 22 .- The Constitutio nel of this evening publishes an article on the Polish question signed by M. Lunare, who, in reply to those who assert that England ought not to proceed beyond diplomato: action, says :- It should be understood that as the question is a European one it must be resolved by the action of Europe. Should the assertion above alluded to mean that England (if by some mischance and against all probability the intervention of the th ee cabinets should remain without result) would refuse to proceed further even if the two other Powers were prepared to march with her, then we must lower the praises given to a false enthusiasm the consequence of which was to drive the unfortunate Poles to certain death."

The article concludes as follows :- We are convinced that England will dispel equivocation, her honor and the interests of Europe and humanity demand it.

The Pays of this morning, in an article signed by its editorial secretary, censures some statements made in the Vienna correspondence of the Journal des Debats. The article asserts that France, far from wishing to treat directly with Russia, is more than ever determined to make the Polish question a European one.

The Archishops and Bishops declared only the other day, " Whatever may be done in Italy nothing will be done without the permission of France; and what France says to Italy depends upon the opinion which the country is about to express by means of the press and by means of the elections."

It is impossible to read these words without anxiously remembering that the only party which has gained by the late elections is precisely the party most hostile to the Church in all its relations, among others to the temporal dominion of the Holy Father. As far as the late elections do show the opinion of France, the desire to withdraw from him the protection of France against the invasions of Piedmont, must be admitted to have gamed ground.

There are accordingly many who believe (what one would say the French Prelates expected when they wrote the lines I have quoted) that the late elections are likely to lead to the lar disclosures we may expect when it again rises abandonment by France of the detence of the and the scene opens for the next investigation into Holy Father.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFE-DERACY.-The Paris correspondent of the New York World writing from Paris, under date of June 23rd, says:

"There is great excitement among the Americans in Paris to-day, growing out of the rumor that the Emperor is again moving for inediation; and that he has held a council of ministers for the special purpose of making a third, and final proposition to England for co-operation. -Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay were sent for by the Emperor, and they have had a long interview with his majesty at Fontainebleau. I have seen and talked with one of these gentlemen, and am authorized by him to state that the Emperor already a young man, got enrolled, and of wh is strongly urging England to join him in the was for a time one of the most acrove members

recognition of the independence of the southern intrigues and violence of these parties, for some confederacy. He urges this in the name and Lindsay to proclaim his views in their forthcoming speeches on the recognition motion, which is than intimated that, in the event of England's refusal on "the third time of asking," the Emperor will myste Spain to join him in the important movement, when Mr. Shdell will be immediately received as the ambassador of the new republic. Spain, I am advised, is ready and eager to act with France; and if England holds back, it is predicted in high quarters here in deep and far reaching. 'The South is bare of what France is flush, and France is suffering for what the South produces. Hence the great commercial and political necessities, which impelthe government to interfere in behalf of peace."

Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck came over to Paris on Monday morning. They proceeded forthwith to Fontainbleau. Mr Lindsay asked It was instantly granted, and both gentlemen were received by his Majesty most graciously. Emperor declared in the most formal manner with respect to the civil war in America; that good results; and that, in again proposing to England to act with him, he was moved by no contrary. His only motive was to put a stop to the horrible carnage in America, the more so as it was productive of no results; and the more to the Union.

A statement made many months ago to the effect that the Emperor had proposed to England to join him in mediation between the belligerents was contradicted, and, if I am not mistaken, in first came to be suspected I am not in a position to Parliament. I may now mention that the Emperor, in his conversation with the two gentlemen yesterday, completely corroborated that statement. He declared that he did propose mediation at the time specified; and, perhaps, I am not going too far in saying that Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck have his authority for declaring in Parliament that what was then stated, respecting the offer of mediation, was pefectly correct, and that he felt much regret it was not acted upon. Such is, I have reason to believe, the substance of the conversation that took place yesterday at Fontambleau.

In the event of the present overtures of the English Government being attended with no practical result, I should not be surprised if the Imperial Government addressed itself to Spain. Spain, as every body knows, is, or rather was, in the receipt of a large revenue from the island of Greci, and 80 shipped off to the galleys of lachin. Cuba-almost the last that remains of her magnificent possessions beyond the Atlantic-and, until this unhappy war broke out, the trade beuntil this unhappy war broke out, the trade be- country beggars description - murders, robberies, tween Cuba and the United States was most and every sort of disorder and crime are the natural flourishing. The "Stars and Stripes" outnum bered the flags of any two other nations of the globe in Cuban waters, and exceeded that of Spain herself. North and South Carolina, New Orleans, and New York, in particular, sent in ling, and all the avocations of peaceful life, are at a abundance of their products, natural and artificial, to the Cubans. Their very ferry boats, and their carts, were American, and men that work. the military can only stir a little way from their gared them generally American. All this is gone. risons. The persons are sworming with Reaction-A short time after hostilities broke out hardly a aries and Aspermential, who are shut up in a state dozen craft were seen where they were previously counted by hundreds. Spain has felt this state of vilest and most desperate criminals. There seems things severely, and would gladly see it at an end. She has been repeatedly urged to do something - that something being to declare her recognition of the Southern Confederacy. This she has not ventured to do. She was alone, and she did not care to bring down upon her the vengeance of the North. But as her necessities are great, and the position of her rich colony most critical, I would not affirm that she will turn a deaf ear to solicitations coming from France. particularly when France proposes to act with her. Mr. Rest, the Confederate delegate to Madrid, has been in Paris for the last eight or ten days .- Times

ITALY.

Piedmont, - Murder for men and slander for women are the weapons of Italian Unity under the special patronage of the " Hero of Palestro,' the Re Galantuomo, the descendant of Victor Amadeus. It is well that he has sold to a foreigner the Cloister of Alta Comba, where lie the ashes of his chivalrous fathers. If the flag of France waves over their tembs it will not cast such a shadow of dishonour on those stainless graves as the Tricolor of Italian Unity; and certainly, if there is one land in Europe which has a right to congratulate itself on the consequence of the Revolution, that Land is Cathotic Savoy, severed as it is from the responsibility of crime and treachery which it abborred but could not arrest. Catholic Savoy is richer in the gallant memories of a race of Christian heroes, of whom its mountains were the cradle and the grave, prouder in the privilege, which it owed to its change of masters, of sending its Episcopate to the Great Catholic Congrees of June 8, happier in its free allegiance to the Hoty See than it ever could have been as answerable for the robbery and treason of Turin, and for the public and private demoralisation which the rule of Piedmon: has every where brought with it .- Tablet.

Rome. - June 13. - The curtain has just fallen, us my last letter informed you, on the first part of the Fansti trial, that for political offences. What singuthe criminal charges may be imagined from the fact that the various counts in the indictment occupy 500 pages of closely written foolscap. In the mean-time some extraordinary facts in anticipation of the forthcoming drama have reached me, the truth of which might well be questioned, if it had not been for the assurance given me by one of the highest official sources of the unimpeacable character of the the evidence by which they are established. In order the better to appropriate the case of Fausti, and to comprehend the full extent of his guilt, of which hypocrisy would appear to be the chief element, I would take you and your readers back to the events of 1830, when the elder branch of the Bombons tell, ernments declined to make the alterations recom-At that period the revolutionary spirit extended to Italy; Secret Societies were formed all over the Peninsula, including the Papal States, and amongst lish despatch,' says a well-informed person of my others the Society of the Carbonari, in which Fausti, acquaintance:--

months kept the country in a ferment, but the active interference of Austria ultimately succeeded in refor the sake of humanity at large and from no establishing order, and frustrating the guilty designs hostile motive to the North. He has made his of the conspirators, some of whom were expatriated, final appeal to the Bristish Government in the others undergoing various periods of imprisonment. matter, and authorises Messrs. Roebuck and Amongst the former was one whose previously very common place antecedents could have scarcely foreshadowed the brilliant role he was subsequently destined to play in the history of Europe, and whose soon to be discussed in Parliament. It is more present disingenuous and unprincipled policy towards the Holy See, while it reveals his sympathies with his former associates, implies at the same time the basest ingratitude to Pius IX., who, at the period to by his purse and his influence to effect the escape of this personage. Fausti, with some others (not too deeply compromised), to escape punishment, seeing the hopelessness of their cause, came to Rome soon after, and settled down as a quiet citizen. By some fortunate combinations, and an introduction to the Antonelli family, he succeeded in obtaining employment, and subsequently, by his display of ability and zeal in the cause of the Pope, he acquired the friendship of the Cardinal Minister. Possessed of some administrative capacity, he rose through the gradations of preferment until he became Apostolic Prothonotary in the department of the Dataria. To ingratiate himself still more into the confidence of his Cardinal patron, he made a more than ordinary profession of piety; he had a private chapel in his house, in which a room was also set apart for the "Via Crucis" or Stations of the Passion, and his for an audience for immelf and Mr. Roebuck. family and household assembled every evening to recite the Rosary. His external demeanor, moreover, accorded with his private devotional practices; and, in fact, for years a very general impression existed as to the almost saintly character of the man. Such was his position here till 1860, when the invasion of the Papal States, joined to the events disastrous to the interests of the Holy See having occurred, some of his old associates having come to Rome, reminded him of his former engagements, to which he was willing our and soon agreed to their seductive pro posals, as abundant proof is forthcoming that he immediately began to act as the agent of the Revolutionary Committee, promoting their views by every unfriendly feeling towards the North-quite the means which his confidential position afforded, corresponding with them, receiving their money, which be freely disbursed in bribery, &c., &c , some of the items of expenditure being of the most nefarious chait was productive of no results; and the more to racter, as his letters prove, as for instance, 100 Scudi be deplored as there was no chance of restoring for the production of the obscene photographs of the Queen of Naples. This infancy, which nothing short of saturac ingenuity could have devised, is further confirmed by the evidence of the wretched woman who was employed for that nefarious purpose, and who has since become an approver. How Fausti say; but about a year since, his parter having been bought over by the police, Fausti very soon became unmasked. The letters which he was in the habit of writing to the Secret Committee at Turin, on being consigned to the porter for posting, were by the latter immediately handed to the police, who instantly opened and read them. Photographic copies were then taken and replaced in the envelope, which was forwarded to its destination, the originals remaining here. His correspondence was suffered to go on in this way for several months in order to obtain a more complete knowledge of the conspiracy. - Cor. of Weekly Register. KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- The cypher of fusillations

in the Southern provinces has now reached 8,000, and is daily receiving an addition. Four reactionaries were shot on the 29th, namely, Fracessco Pal-misano, of Luoge Rotondi; Felice Vavallo, of Montello; Guiseppe Sidoni, of Castel Vecelno; and Vinenzo Napoli, of San Marco. Arrests are going on unchecked, 19 persons being arrested a day or two Such are the blessings of emancipation from "Priestly rule." The blessings are becoming even more evident in the Island of Sicily, where the state of the results of the military and police being ceaseless!y engaged in suppressing Reaction, which leaves the dangerous classes free scope for exercising their trade, which it must be confessed they do to their hearts content. In Sicily trade, agriculture, travelstand-still, and nothing takes place but crime and terrorism. The civil power is so crippled by disaffection that it cannot act vigorously, and, indeed, of starvation, firth, and misery unutterable with the some idea that the 7th of June may be the occasion of a partial amnesty, and surely it is time some measure of the kind was called for, but I give little credit to at least a spontaneous display of clemency on the part of Piedmont, and the marked absence of any announcement of ameliorative treatment of Naples in the Royal speech, is a poor augury for the future prospecte of so many miserable Neapolitans. The truth is, the measure would be a dangerous one, because the plebiscite was a scandalous fraud, dissented from nine-tenths of the population. "We call necessity the tyrant's plea," says a distinguished living statesman, "and such it is, but it is not a plea only, it is a reason. It is a hard and cruel taskmistress, and the wilful abuse of our high faculty of choice for the purposes of evil, soon brings about a state of things in which common volition is well superseded, and a resolution almost heroic is required to arrest the fatal course."

There has been a general increase, or rather main tenance, of the Reaction everywhere, south and east of Naples, and encounters have been daily occurring, us escapes from the prisons and desperate fights among the detenuti. At the Viccaria a terrible fray took place on the 30th, and two men were killed Another happened at the Barsenia, in which four milors and a carpenter were killed. A band of 170 Reactionaries, armed and mounted, has appeared in Villa Rosa, and demanded large sums from the authorities. One of 40,000 lires was paid (under protest), but no jujury was done to the inhabitants, who seem to have been very quiescent spectators of this spoiling of the Egyptions.

June 13th. - The rumour of a partial amuesty in the Neapolitan provinces gains ground, and should it be so there is little doubt it will be mainly owing to those who had the courage to denounce the iniquities of Picdmont in the English House of Commons on the 9th. The report is in several well informed French papers, but no reliance can be placed on its certainty till the Gazetta di Turin itself announces it. It seems Prince Humbert greatly offended and scandalised the Italianissimi of Ancona by reusing to break the Church fast, sending the meat away from his table, and telling those round him it was the custom of his bouse to keep "maigre" on the Ember days! - Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

VISNA, June 20. - In the evening of Friday, the 19th inst., the despatch containing the Austrian propositions relative to Poland were forwarded from this city to St. Petersburg. The Presse, and some other papers published in this city, assert that the proposals made by the Western Powers to Russia are exactly the same as those made by Austria; but such is not the case. The British and French Govand the Citizen King became enthroned in Paris, mended by Count Rechberg, and that statesman would not allow himself to be persuaded to insist on the immediate suspension of hostilities. 'The Engacquaintance :--

'Is much more precise than the French; but the

fail to give offence to Prince Gortschakoff, who is | Liberal party and 28 to the Catholics. more sensitive than ever. As is natural, the Austrian despatch is the tamest of the three, but you may be assured that Count Rechberg has strongly advised the Russian Government to put a stop to such a terrible and fruitless effusion of human blood."

In a recent number of the Nord-Deutsche Zeitung, which is in direct communication with M. von Bismark, it is said that Russia, Prussia, and Austria have come to an undertaking in respect to the concessions to be made to Poland, but that none are possible until after the suppression of the rebellion. The Ministerial General Correspondence avers that the foregoing statement is "mere invention" and when you hear that the Austrian Government has ern Powers and itself. The Austrian papers bitterly the Ost-Doutsche Post, which is the most moderate and Austria are playing the game of Russia. "The plan of the St. Petersburg Unbinet," says, the abovementioned paper,-

"Is very evident. Prince Gor:schakoff will endeavour by all means to prolong the diplomatic negotiations until the cold weather readers in impossible for the fleets of the Western Powers to approach the shores of the Baltic. By the spring of the year 1864 Muraviev and Berg, aided by hunger and frost, will have succeeded in putting down the insurrection, and then perhaps things will be allowed to remain as they were six months ago."

It is not improbable that the Emperor Francis Joseph, after all his errors and misfortunes, may leave behind him a name bonored in history Fifteen years ago be ascended the throne a mere boy in age and under the guidance of a Minister, able and resolute, but of the most despotic instincts. He crushed not

only open treason, but the most reasonable demands. These few short years have clapsed, and we now find him addressing a message to the great censtitutional Council of his Empire, and using the familiar phraseology which all Sovereigns seem to have co-

hed from the Royal Speeches of England. What revolution can be greater than that a Hapsbuig should pronounce such words as these? - Protected by liberal institutions, the intellectual and maerial development of Austria is progressing rapidly her Power and consideration are continually increasing,' But, however, strange for an Emperor to pen and an Archduke to read, they are strictly true. The Emperor announces the happy results of increased freedom and economy. The credit of the Empire and of the paper currency has improved, and the state of the finances is such that the Covernment will not require the 12,000,000fl. which were granted for the expected deficit. Alterations in the system of direct taxation will be submitted to the judgment of the Reichsrath. Draughts of other important laws will also be offered for consideration. A complete code of regulations for the administration of the penal laws will be laid before you. In the Criminal Courts there will be publicity, with oral proceedings and in those provinces in which the thing is feasible juries will be established, to which all the more important cases will be submitted. The proceedings in criminal cases will be simplified and shortened, so that they may be in better keeping with the law for the protection of the liberty of the subject." To this point has improvement advanced in Austria, - ' trial by jury,' 'liberty of the subject.' Let not any one say that the Reichsrath is a deception, or that the Emperor is insincere. No Sovereign who wished to keep despotic power in his own hands would pronounce such words or propose such laws. All may not be done at once, but it is plain that the old Austria has passed away, never to return-that the Emperor knows great changes to be inevitable, and wishes to

make them safe .-- Times.

The Memorial Diplomatique states that the Duchess de Grammont, wife of the French Ambassador at Vienna, has become a convert to the Catholic faith She was a Scotch lady by birth, the daughter (according to the Memorial) of W. A. Mackinnon, Esq.,

A letter from a Prelate in Vienna, dated on the 5th inst says :- ' Here on Whit Sunday, I was present at a ceremony which impressed me much. The wife of the Ambassador of France, the Duchess de Grammont, an English-woman, as you know, made her abjuration in the hands of the Nancio, and I was her witness. Then, a moment after, she made her first communion with two of her children. Having been initiated into the whole of this affair, in which the hand of Providence has manifestly shown itself (hapoily, it has also been forgotten here to subject Providence to the non-intervention principle). I would have much pleasure in relating it to you. The Duchess de Grammont will make an exemplary Catholic. In a few weeks she will proceed to England to see her father.'

RUSSIA.

The day before yesterday a centleman of my acquaintance, who has just come from St. Petersburg to this city, informed me that the Russian Government feels "purfectly sure" that England will not draw her sword in behalf of the Poles. "The Russian statesmen," said he:

"Do not believe that there is an entente cordiale between England and France, and Austria they augh it to scorn. The present plan of campaign against the Poles is to put to death every man who is taken with arms in his hands, and in winter, when the insurgents will be obliged to quit the woods they will be hunted down, and slaughtered like wild

General Maraviev II., the Governor of Vilna. Kovno, Grodno, and Minsk, has addressed a letter to M. Krasinski, the Roman Catholic Bishop of the first mentioned city, in which he boasts of having hanged one priest and sent another to Siberia. "Several other priests," says the barbarous satrap, "are in the hands of the military judges, and they will be proceeded against with all the severity of the law." The sameman, a fortnight ago, told a German of his acquaintance that he had been sent to Lithuania to aufraumen (clear away rubbish). In an order of the day which was issued on the 24th of May, General Anneakoff, the commander in the military district of Kiev, informs the troops that corps composed of Cossacks and peasants have been formed. 'The

booty taken from the rebels,' says Annenkoff,—
"Shall be thus disposed of. The horses shall be given to the peasants. The cattle and provisions taken are to be divided between the troops and the peasants if the former are in need of supplies, but if not they shall be given to the latter. Money, objects of value, weapons, munitions of war, and prisoners are to be delivered up to the military authorities. When Cossacks co-operate with other troops they are to have all those objects which they themselves have obtained possession of."

After having thus roused the cupidity of the Cossacks and peasants, the Russian General prohibits robbery and depredation.—Times Cor.

POLAND.

The news from Poland is most barrowing. We know no parallel in modern history to the atrocities committed by the Russians upon the Poles, except the barbarities perpetrated by the Orangemen and the Hessians in Ireland in 1798. One infamous Russian General sends three Polish prisoners to the slaughter every day by way of striking terror inso the people. General Mouravieff has ordered that all Polish ladies who shall dare to wear mourning, shall be subjected to the knout-the most brutal punishment known in Russia-and has seized upon a number of married ladies as hostages, whom he threatens with death if their husbands do not surrender to be hanged or shot the next hour.

BELGIUM.

The precise results of the Belgian elections are now known. There were 59 deputies to be name d prevented from using their engines to quell it. These contains one or two passages which will not and of the members going out 31 belong to the are all the particulars we pave at present.

The late zeturns have given 34 to the latter, and only 25 to the Liberals, so that nine votes have been taken from the Parliamentary majority of the Rogier Ministry. The Government party, computing all its forces, could not previously reckon on a majority of more than 10 or 12 votes. Hence the situation of the Cabinet becomes critical .- Standard.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, July 10.-The Richmond Desputch of July 7th, says, in the Liby prison yesterday, by order of General Winder, the captains among the Yankee which I allude, being Bishop of Imola, contributed you will be disposed to give credit to the assertion prisoners drew lots for two of their number to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Capt. W. F. always refused to make known to the Prussian Ua-binet the state of the negotiations between the West-dusky, on the 15th of May last. The prisoners were assembled in a room at 12 o'clock, by Capt. Turner, complain of the dilateriness of the diplomatists, and the Commandant of the prison, and after being form ed into a hollow-square around a table were informed of them, says that unconsciously England, France, of the order of Gen. Winder. Slips of paper, each containing the name of one of the officers present, was carefully folded up and deposited on the table Capt. Turner then informed the men that they might select whom they pleased to draw the names, and the first two names drawn would indicate these to be shot. The lots were drawn by the Rev. Mr. Brown amid silence almost deathlike. The first ballot drawn contained the name of Captain Henry Washington Sawyer, of the first N.Y. cavalry, and the second that of Capt. John Flim of the 51st Ind. Volunteers. The day of their execution has not yet been fixed.

Roir at Buffalo. - On Monday afternoon Buffalo was the scene of a tecrible riot, which was instigated by some of the long shoremen. It appears that for some time past there has been a growing antipathy between a portion of the Irish laborers and the negroes, the former being unwilling to allow the latter the privileges of working along the wharves. On Monday an altercation took place between a negro named Williams and an Irishman named M'Laughlan, the result of which was that the negro drew a pistol and shot McLaughlan in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. The news of the transaction spread along the docks, and the workmen started in pursuit of Williams, who was shortly overlaken. He was knocked down and beaten most terribly, and would in all probability have been killed outright, had it not been for the interference of some officers, who succeeded in rescuing him from his assailants, putting him in a wagon and conveying him to the sta-tion house. The crowd followed to get possession of the negroe, but without success. Through the exertions of the officers the infuriated crowd dispersed

The appearance of some other negroes soon after was the signal for another onset, and the crowd, armed with clubs and stones, made a rush for the terrified victims; but the officers succeeded in driving them off, but they continued their demonstrations for some time. Still bent upon bloodshed, the mob turned their attention toward the dock, where it was known some negroes were employed upon different propellers. Reaching the propeller Oswego, lying at the Marine Dock, some of the rioters went on board and attacking one of the colored deck bands, best him most unmercifully, and would most andoubtedly have killed him, had it not been for the interference of officers, who themsives were very roughly handled in the melee.

Traversing the dock, the cloters obliged the collored men to fly before them; those who were overtaken being beaten and maltreated in a most inhu-

Having driven the negroes from the dock, the mob turned to the tenement known as 'Dug's Dive,'in which a large number of colored persons resided. And here, again, had it not been for the officers, who took off the terrified negroes back wars, and conveythem to jail for safety - additional horrors would have been enacted. Several of those who were taken to iail were fearfully beaten.

During the afternoon, mayor pro. tem. Beckwith, appeared at the scene and addressed the crowd which had the effect of again dispersing the roiters.

A portion of the crowd then proceeded to the propelier Mary Stuart, a portion of the crew of which were negroes. A negroe named Williams endenvored to escape by sliding down one of the the fenders to the water, intending to swim across the creek. But his pursuers were too quick for him, and as the poor doomed wretch was clinging to the tender, pleading piteously for mercy, they kicked and beat him about the head and face, compelling him to loose his hold, and he sank and was drowned. Another man was driven into the creek and drowned.

Some thirty negroes in all were taken to the jail as the only means of preserving their lives. Several of the rioters were arrested.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROTEST AGAINST THE WAR .- At a mass Democratic Convention held in New Hampshire when it was asserted 30,000 people were present-another protest was offered to the arbitrary kind of Government of late in vogue in the Northern Sates. Ex-President Pierce declared he held the war to be futile and fruitless, and the only hope of reconstruction of the Union was to be found in moral power. Bloodshed only tended to separation. The Hon, Mr. Voorhies of Indiana said :-

'Though a free commonwealth be larger than the deck of a ship cut off from either shore, yet under God it is a power and a light in the midst of the earth. The voice of the Messiah cries out too from the fountains of inspiration: 'What will it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul? A voice, too, comes up from the tombs of dead republics of former ages, saying to the American people : 'What shall it profit you if you maintain by the sword your extensive possessions and lose your own liberties? No, rather a country on board the Mayflower again, rather the narrow limits of Plymouth rock, rather the original hound wies of the old thirteen Colonies, with the undisturbed enjoyment of constitutional liberty than the possession of all the lands on which the dews of heaven descend with the unrestrained caprices and unbridled will of one man for my Government, 'Compared to the breach of Constitution,' says Edward Livingston and the establishment of arbitrary power, every other topic is trifling; the preservation of wealth, the increase of commerce, however weighty on other occasions, here lose their importance, when the fundamental principles of freedom are in danger.

And a resolution which was passed affirmed that the Convention had lost confidence in the ability of this Administrati n to carry on the war to the only success which patriotism commends or we desirethe preservation of the constitution as it is and the restoration of the Union as it was. Our hope is the quiet but effective power of the people through the ballot-box."

THE VALLANDIGHAM FRELING IN MINNESOTA .- The St Paul (Minn.) correspondent of the Chicago Times says: 'Our State Convention will soon be called in a way to show Republicans that they have made the issues and that Abolition and Democratic roads can no longer run side ny side. Vallandigham's nomination has sont a current of vigor through real Democratic views which no Lincoln absolutism can modify or stay, though we are curious to hear Lincoln's reply to the Ohio committee. It is a matter of supreme indifference what course he takes. The result will be all the same.'

THE DRAFT-Riot in New York .- Boston, July 13. -We learn from N.Y. that a serious roit in connection with the draft has commenced in that city.

The riot is at the corner of Forty-sixth street and Third Avenue. The mob are burning the buildings.

A fire is raging in New York and the firemen aro

A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH .- Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens addressed to Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre

Dame Street: - Gentlemen - Having suffered severely for 4 years from palpitation of the heart and frequent attacks of from paintation of the neart and irrequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth found my maladies completely removed. found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours, gratefully, ALFRED Tuck, Soap & Candle makers,

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined taste. Less expensive than the Farina Cologne it is dure, delicate and lasting a floral essence as that celebrated article, while it posseses superior cosmetic properties, Gentlemen, whose skins resent the manipulations of the reacor, can immediately milify the irritation of the of the surface by moistening the 'chin new reayed' with this balsamic cooling and fragrant essence of tropical flowers.

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

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOUIETY, to sid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOU-PIN'S BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN

Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE. (By order),

J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary.

Montreal, 19th May, 1803.

HAMS.

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CANVASSED CINCIN NATI HAMS, FOR SALE BY

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Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

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A YOUNG MAN qualified to Teach English, French, Greek, and Latin, wishes to obtain a situation as a TEACHER in an ACADEMY or HIGH SCHOOL. He can produce a First Class College certificate.
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THREE TEACHERS-Two Competent to Teach FRENCH and ENGLISH and one competent to teach FRENCH, provided with Elementary Diploma for the respective District Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the Municipality of St. Canute, County Two Mountains. Applicants to present themselves personally, before the Commissioners on the 13th July. By Order of Commissioners,

JOHN HANNA. St. Canute, 30th June, 1863.

NOTICE.

CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting

Orders for MIGEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal.

General Agent, Quebec.

Montreal, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE

PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the very liberal patronage afforded to him during the last twelve years in business, wishes to inform them that not-withstanding his determination to give up the retail Furniture business this Spring, partly for want of being able to procure premises large enough to carry on the Wholesule and Retail Business; but having surmenned that difficulty by the purchase of that large lot of ground at the entrance of St. Joseph Street, second street from McGill Street, on which he is about to crect extensive premises, in every way adapted to his largely increasing trade, and attached to which he will have large Workshops, where he will be enabled to attend to the largest orders with which he may be favored. The new Store will be similar in construction and style to the one he has occupied for the past eight years, but double the size, being 60 ft. front, by 97 feet deep, and is to be finished by the 1st of September. He has now released his old stand for another season, where will be found one of the Largest and best assorted Stocks of FURNITURE ever on view in Montreal, and which will be all finished and completed by the 1st of April, part of which has been purchased for gold in Boston and New York at the great gold discount, which will enable him to sell such Goods at less than Boston and New York prices.

--- ALSO, --

A large assortment of BLACK WALNUT FURNI-TURE, manufactured expressly to his order in Upper Canada; and from the large quantity ordered and by taking advantage of Cash Trade at this duil season of the year, can be sold below anything yet offered. He intends to mark his Goods this year at a much less percentage of profit and by so doing to double his already very large sales. In order to make room for the new Stock, the balance of his old Stock will be clearen out at Cost up to the 10th of April; and to avoid selling at auction, he will offer the above inducements to parties in want of Goods in his line. A great quantity of goods, commonly called old shopkeepers, but nothing the worse, will be sold regard-less of prices. All warranted to be as represented, and delivered free of charge.

Please call at 244 Notre Dame Street, and avail

yourselves of the present opportunity to get decided bargains;

OWEN McGARVEY, (Wholesale & Retail Furniture Warehouse,) No. 244 Notre Dame Street.

April 10, 1863.

SARSAPARILLA FOR YORLD'S OREAL REMEDY

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparalla, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no needleine like it before in our community." Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol Lengland.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her cars, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we fried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

cure until we fried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-csteemed lady of Denniaville, Cupe May Co., N. J.
"My daughter hos suffered for a year past with a scrofulous emption, which was very froublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of cusmic clied papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of both advice and needicine, 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 anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. Lenjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas — Goneral Debility — Purify the

Erysipelas - General Debility - Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. S. Dr. Avers: I seldom fail to remove Exaptions and Scrafulous Sarcs by the presevering use of your Sausayarattla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Ergsipelas with it. No extensive we possess equals the Sausayarattla, you have supplied to the profession as well as to the profession.

supplied to the profession as well as to the people. From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Welkman, Chin.

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Welkman, Chin.

For twelve years I had the yellow Eryshelms on my right arm, during which time I tried all the eclebrated physicians I could reach, and took handreds of dollars worth of medicines. The olears were rolad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I legan taking your Sarsapantha. Took two bottles, and some of your Phlas. Together they have cared mediam now as well and somed as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all.?

From Ifon, Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C.

community, and excites the wonder of all."

From How Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C.
W. a leading member of the Canadian Parliament,
of have need your Sarsapanilla in my family,
for general deletity, and for purifying the blood,
with very leading it is the afflicted."

commending it to the afflicted." St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Eheum, Scald Head, Sere Eyes.

Scald Hoad, Soro Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tanckhannock Democrat, Temsylvania.

Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a leathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually binded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For lifteen days we gnarded 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 SARSAPAILLA, 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 cruption 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 af flicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

Yours, with great respect and gratitude, JACOB H. HAIN. The above certificate is known by us to be

true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable.

HARVEY BIRCH & BRO., Druggists, Reading, Pa. B. W. Ball, Esq., the ciminent 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 gave her your Sansapannan. 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 cared. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your Sarsapanilla.

Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of engmelled papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr. Ayer:

" I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intelerable affliction. I tried almost ererything 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-

Boston, Jan. 8, 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 cured me. EMLY CORMACK.

Rheumatism, Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it over has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

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Montrea Jan. 22, 1863

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tion every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 30'-elock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varon-nes, St. Paul l'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at a o clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A M. STEAMER LETOILE,

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Sed. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House wil furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also ake

charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2,00 per month 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges.

7th Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Plane, \$1,50 per amoum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. 8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the

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Montreid, May 7, 1863.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE, TRAINS will leave

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

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EASTERN TRAINS. Local Train for Island Pond and Way ? Stations, Express Train for Quebec, Gorham, Portland and Boston, at

Local Team for Richmond and Way 6.50 P.M. Stations, at Night Express (with Sleeping Car) 9.50 P.M. for Gorham, Portland and Boston .. \$ *Express Trains stop only at principal Stations. and run through to the White Mountains, Portland

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10.00 A.M. Night Express Train (with Sleeping) Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the 6.00 P.M

C. J. BRYDGES

8.30 A.M.

7.30 A.M

June 27, 1863.

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Pakenham—Francis O'Neill. Prescott-F. Ford. Pembroke - James Heenan. Pertk-J. Doran. Peterboro-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie-O. M'Mahon. Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears. Quebec—M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll. Ranform—Jimes official Renfrew—P. Kelly Russelltown—J. Campion. Achmondhill—M. Teefy. Surnia—P. M. Dermott. Sherbrooke—T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
St. Athanese—T. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett St. Columban-Rev. Mr. Falvay. St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Frivay.
St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. John Chrysostom—J M'Gill
St. Raphael's—A. D. M'Donald.
St. Romuald d' Etchemin—Rev. Mr Sax.
St. Mary s—H. O'C. Trainor.
Starnesboro—C. M'Gill.
Starnesboro—C. M'Gill. Sydenham -M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville—J. Greene
Tingwick—P. J. Sheridae.
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
Templeton—J. Hagan. West Port - James Kehoe. West Fort - James Renoe.
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DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he latters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

IF I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

3 On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, 5. 40.,

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FOR

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

Ec., &c., &c,

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city -five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private 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 37, 1862. BULL'S SARSAPARILUA,

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

Scrofuls, King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Consumption, Coughs, Coids, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropsy, Dyspepsis, Ashma, exposure or imprudence in life, &c.

It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsis, Ge-teral and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Inimmation in the Kidneys, and all those chstractions to which Females are liable. This Haward s extenively used by the first Physicians in the country, and is confidently recommended as being the best prticle now in use.

Sole Agent for Montreal : J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal November 7, 1862.

FIRE INSURANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA

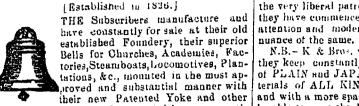
ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

GEO. PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq., Governor. T. W. BIRCHALL Esq, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

FIREINSURANCES effected at LOWEST RATES

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WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.



mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-their patronage on them. Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

E. A & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

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Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England.

The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured.

No charge for Policies or Transfers. .

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:— Perfect security for the full ment of its engage-

ments to Policy-holders. Favorable Rates of Premium. A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions con-

nected with the interests of the assured Thirty days' grace allowed tor payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from uninten-

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

of health of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount:

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

Stamps and policies not charged for.

All Medical Fees said by the Company. Medical Referee - W. E. Scott, M.D.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood,

And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrotula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD and transparency to the complexion, and removes HEAD, SCURVY,

White Swettings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Decipity of the system, Loss of Appetite Lang ... Ontoness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilions Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb

Ague and Januatice

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

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly 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 me dicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard

of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue labe!. Sole Manufacturers, LANMAN & KRMP, Nos 69, 71, and 73, Water Street,

New York, U.S. We have appointed Davins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, J Gardner, K. Campbell & Co., A. G. Davidson, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray, as the Agents for Montreal. Fob. 35, 1863

April 30

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS.

Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS,

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere banks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a conti-

Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with terials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; N.B. - K & Bros. would respectfully intimate that their new Patented Yoke and other and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to

De Jobbing punctually attended to.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

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

> O. J. DEVLIN. NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

> 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. Jumes St.

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

ADVOCATE, No. 6, Little St. James Street. Montreal, June 12.

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,

ADVOCATES, &c., Office-No. 126 Notre Dame Street,

> (Opposite the Court House,) MONTREAL

N. DRISCOLL. H. J. CLARKE.

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

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

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

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

COUNTERFEITS.

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, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Periumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! 50,000 ROLLS, against counterfeits, see that the written signature At 5 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 12; cents, and up to 50 cents per Roll.

> WINDOW SHADES IN GREAT VARIETY. ROBERT MILLER.

(Late R. & A. Miller) 60 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal.

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

BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

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

C 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 Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever; fortifies the system against Miusma and the evil effects of unwholesome water; invi-

gorates the organs of digestion and the

bowels; steadies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE. REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, In-termittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and resto-rative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

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

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found 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 cured by a very brief course of this marvellous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for menths 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 stomach is rapidly invigorated and appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspersia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constitution superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

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

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

For Sea-Sickness it is a positive specific - either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nauses, or relieving the internal irrita-

tion by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned. As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

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

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

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

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

PURE NATIVE WINES.



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

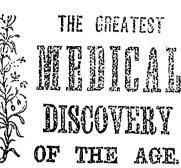
It will not be found to satisfy the lovers of heavy foreign Wines, which, even when genuine, are highly fortified with Alcohol, to prepare them for exportafortified with Alcohol, to prepare them for exporta-tion, and in the majority of cases are only skilful imitations, made from neutral spirits, water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

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

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

316 ST. PAUL STREET

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



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

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

ker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

nor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the

vorst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the mos desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of

scrofula. Directions for Use .- Adult, one table specuful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases

of Scrofula. KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected

part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventur. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oczing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply

the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the

readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Boston:-

ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM.

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

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

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

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