

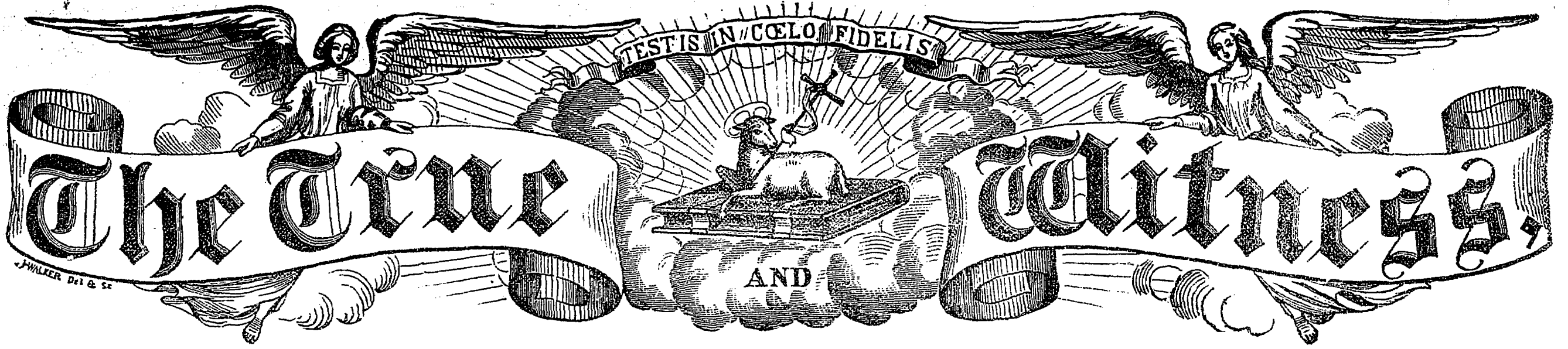
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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## THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SALLIER.

### CHAPTER XVIII.—KATE COSTELLOE.

A day or two after Lord Eppingham's departure Harriet Markham and Mary Hennessy, walking out to enjoy the cool freshness of the evening, so grateful after the excessive heat 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 afforded, she wiped them carefully with her apron and 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, 'Cauth, I hope you understand that Miss Hennessy and I 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 reason 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 old man that 'id starve to death afore he'd go out to ask it on 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 knitting and turning on them with a face as pale as ashes, 'ah then, Miss Markham—ladies dear, what 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 them would be kept an inviolable secret unless 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.

Before answering, Harriet rose and closed the door, at which Cauth nodded assent.

'Cauth,' said Miss Markham, her voice more deep and solemn than usual, though, perhaps, she knew it not herself; 'Cauth! was it you that broke in on Mr. Moran's story a few days ago on the rock? Now answer me truly as you hope for mercy hereafter?'

'There's no gettin' over that,' said Cauth gloomily, as if to herself; 'when you ask me that way, I can't deny the truth. It was me, Miss Markham, and who else would it be?'

'I thought so—and so did Mrs. Hennessy—but 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 Eppingham, 'that is to any one who knows you even now, or in any way that could make you known. Now, having told us so much, you will not, I think, refuse to tell us more? are you, or are you not, Kate Costelloe?'

At the sound of the name the unhappy woman dropped her head between her knees, as suddenly as if she was shot through the brain, one heart-piercing groan escaped her, and then all was silent for a few moments, during which she might have been supposed dead were it not for the quivering motion perceptible in all her members, and the quick, irregular breathing that denoted her inward agony.

At last she slowly raised her head, and fixing her heavy, bloodshot eyes on her interrogator, said, 'I see there's no use in hidin' it any longer—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 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 about it,' broke in Kate with that keenness of perception which belonged to her strange character. She laughed—a low, inward laugh, as it were in scorn, fixing her eyes moodily on the ground the while, and the young ladies began to fear that her next move would be to open the door and bid them to walk out. They were mistaken, 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, because I know you have the heart to feel—even for me, bad as I am—an' sure but I'm bad enough. Ask me any question you like, an' I'll answer you, no matter what it is!'

'Tell us, then,' said Mary Hennessy, seeing that Harriet shrank from putting the question, 'what was the motive that induced you to give testimony against your own friends and relatives?'

'Friends and relatives?' repeated Kate with strong and disdainful emphasis, 'God help your wit, child! that wasn't the worst of it, though it was bad enough, too. That wasn't what tore the heart out o' me, an' left me ever since without e'er a heart, at all.'

'What was it, then?' whispered Harriet, awed by the intensity of passion that breathed in every lineament of the withered face before her.

'What was it?—ha, ha, ha!—what was it? And thrusting out her head till her face almost touched that of Harriet—though both young ladies drew back instinctively—she said in a low 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 you hung him—and his brother, too?'

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 one—e'er a one, at all—an' them leastways—but he took it out o' me—he dared me to do it! slowly she arose from her seat, and stood looking down 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 many bitter tears I cried many's the night an' 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 thing—every thing because I loved him—and how I kept my shame an' my sorrow locked up in my own 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 told him that I had his life—and Patrick's life—in my hands—and asked him wouldn't he put the marriage-ring on my finger—when he said that word to me, back again, and made as little o' me as if I was the dirt under his feet—then, she almost shrieked, throwing up her arms like a maniac, 'then—then the love went out o' my heart, and I said to myself—though I didn't say it to him—'If you had fifty lives, they're not worth a straw—the gallows is your doom.' That was the last sight of him I ever got, till I seen him in the dock; and then I made him shiver with the one look I 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 do it. Och, och, och! sure it was no wonder he'd think it, for he knew how I loved him; farther gar, he did!' and breaking into a passionate flood of tears, she sunk heavily on her seat, burying her face in her hands.

Harriet and Mary exchanged glances—they dared not speak, fearing another outburst of passion from the unhappy woman; they would gladly have effected their retreat, but they could not bring themselves to leave the poor creature without a word of consolation, so they sat patiently and silently awaiting the moment when the calm would follow the storm, in order to say some words of kindness and encouragement before they left the unfortunate victim of passion to the companionship of her own dreary thoughts.—They rose, nevertheless, and the motion, slight as it was, brought Kate back to consciousness.

'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 Lord in heaven forgive me!—she raised her clasped hands and swollen eyes to heaven—the Lord in heaven forgive me;—sure it's thinkin' of my poor sowl I ought to be, and askin' pardon night and day on my bare knees for all the harm I have done. Och, then, ladies dear, isn't it a poor thing and a misfortunate thing to forget God?—for, sure when we do once there's no tellin' what we'll come to—them that 'id tell me onst that I'd ever do what I done, or be the thing I am this night, oye, but it's me that 'id give little ear to them.'

'But, Kate—'

'Call me Cauth, if it's plasin' to you, miss, I'd wish to forget, if I could, that I ever was Kate Costelloe.'

'Well, then, Cauth, what was it brought you to this part of the country, for I know the sad events to which we have been referring took place in another part of the county?'

'Why, then, I'll just tell you that, as if I was at the priest's knee this mornin'. I couldn't bear to live where I knew everybody hated the ground I walked on. Besides that, the old man was there—the lonesome old man, that never raised his head after hearin' the sentence, but went about like a wanderin' spirit among the good Christians that had the heart to pity him. The sight o' me would a kilt him entirely, so I left the place altogether, an' came where I thought nobody knew me; but sure,' she added, 'there wasn't even that comfort for me—I'm as well known here as the town-pump, God help me: and if I happen to say a sharp word to any one, it's nothin' but 'Kate Costelloe' here and Kate Costelloe' there wid them all round, till I'd sooner be dead than livin'—if it wasn't for my poor sowl.'

'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 Spirit that was keepin' me back, I couldn't bring 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 little black eyes began to twinkle with a brighter meaning.

'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 I expected much from her, for, like myself, she isn't much the better of all the bad she has done in her time—but here's two grand ladies—one of them from the lord's estate beyant—no less—and the other 'Torney Moran's purty sister—and the world knows that's what she is, only not so pale or so grand lookin' that way as the other—because why, the ould quality blood isn't in her—the blood of the Markhams that were great people onst, and even in my own memory.' These latter clauses of the speech were spoken in an under tone, and by way of soliloquy, 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 line sight I have at home for the quality. Come, when I bid you,' she added in a tone of authority, 'I want ye up above there at my castle, and I know ye're nather o' ye'll be sorry for comin' when you get up.'

'My good woman,' said Mary Hennessy, after 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 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, ironical answer: now, don't be keepin' me here, I tell ye, but come along this mornin'—do ye think it's for harmin' ye I'd be?'

'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 hobbling down the road, nothing doubting, it appeared, that they would comply with her singular mandate. Cauth stood at the door looking after them till they had, at three, disappeared at a turn of the road; she turned, then, and looked up at the Rock, wondering whether Bryan would come down to his supper, yet hardly expecting that he would, the night being so rarely beautiful.

'Well, to be sure, but it's the square life he leads,' said she to herself, 'scrapin' and sweepin', and patchin' up ould walls all day long, and every day of the week, just as if he was paid for it—which he isn't, and never will be—in this world, anyhow; let it be as it may with the other.—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 afraid o' the dead. Now there's me, and barrin' it was in broad daylight, and plenty o' company to the fore, I darnt 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 best estate in Tipperary. Ochone, it's the dismal place to spend one's nights and days in—but sure, after all, didn't I hear Father Riordan, God be good to him! tellin' on the althar one Sunday, many's the year ago, about St. An-

thony, how he went and lived among the tombstones to be away from the livin' altogether, and wash his hands of the dirty, wicked world. An' all the fine ould hermits his reverence used to tell us about, when we were learnin' the catechism 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 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, prayin' for the sowl in purgatory, and for the conversion o' sinners—and sure myself begins to cry when I hear that, thinkin' that I'm the greatest sinner goin'. But whist! 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 enclosure. 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 Cauth stood leaning forward, peering with her keen dark eyes into the deep gloom after the object of her curiosity. Moved by some unaccountable 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 impelled 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, gliding up the steep ascent to the once stately portals of the Cathedral. Here Cauth's courage failed her, she remembered her soliloquy 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 narrowing uncertainty as to what she had best do; advance she dared not, and retreat was little less formidable—if she could only reach Bryan, but God knows where Bryan was, as she said to herself, and to raise her voice on the Rock of Cashel, with the dead all around her, was something not to be thought of. Timidly and fearfully she glanced around, almost certain that some shape of horror would present itself to her aching eyes. In her terror she had half forgotten the immediate object of her almost involuntary intrusion on the lone place of death; she had rushed 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 gliding along by the wall of the Cathedral.

'Where buttress and buttress alternately seem'd framed of ebony and ivory'

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 her tongue, as it were, glued to her burning 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 back a little farther into the shade where she could see what passed, herself remaining unseen, 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 ear.

'Him!—why, who do you mane?'

'Nonsense, Bryan, you know well enough.—He's here, now—I know he is, an' I must see him—for God's sake, Bryan, don't be keepin' me?—And the voice spoke louder in increasing agitation.

Before Bryan could answer a man's arm was 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 near them, creeping along in the black shadows of the walls, that she could hear their low cautious tones as they all three conversed in whispers.

'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—'

'Well, an' what if they are—weren't they often out before, an' they didn't catch me yet?'

'Ay, but McGowan—an' you know there's

some great crown-lawyer or another down from Dublin.'

'So I hear.'

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

'No! what did he swear?'

'That you were hidin' somewhere about the Rock.'

'There now, Jerry, didn't I tell you that?' said Bryan 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 reasons, 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 Colleman's they'll not catch me this time, either; I could hide here for a month, if all the peelers an' the army from here to Clonmel was after 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 frettin'—if McGowan and the peelers comes here after me, there'll be the greatest game of hide-an'-go-seek that ever was played about Cashel town, or Rock, either.'

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

'Why, you foolish girl, it's you that's losin' your wits!—I tell you I'm no more mad than I ever was in my life. Go home now, when I bid you, but take care would anybody see you going down from here at this hour of the night. But that's true—tell me before you go—did you hear since mornin' how poor Tim Murtha is?'

'Well, no, Jerry, I didn't hear—God help him for one misfortunate man, but it's him has the hard times of it one way and another—and a harmless poor creature he ever and always was?'

'True for you, Celia—I 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 wonder 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 darkness, and Celia saw him no more. She was 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, starting into the thick gloom.

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

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 partially visible under the shroud-like covering, reassured poor Celia, for it was Mad Mabel, who went on quite unconcerned with a snatch from another old ballad no less quaint and sad than the other.

'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 saycret! And she put her head close to that of the shrouding girl, 'I'm going to bring Petticoat Loose to friken them all here—husht, I'm thinking she's in there now?—peering curiously into the ruined 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 her—husht—h!—holding up the attenuated finger of one hand while the other held the ghostly drapery under her chin—husht! maybe it's



Patrick that's in it—or Walsh—or Lacy—or one 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 decent girl like you to be running after a murderer—ay, an' the worst of murderers, too! I would not b'lieve it, Celia, no, not if 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 unucky vagabond, Jerry Pierce.'

'Whisht, whisht, Cauth! somebody'll hear you!'

'No, I'll not whisht, Bryan Cullenan; and I tell you it's a sin an' a shame for ye both to be keeping him from the gallows where he ought to be many's the day ago. If God spares me till the morrow mornin' I'll go before a magistrate, 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 gate.

'I'm not an honest woman!' said Cauth fiercely, 'but I'm a thankful woman, and I'll 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 she know, and don't you know, too, that Jerry Pierce is not fool enough to stay long in the same place. The country's wide, and it's hard to say where he'll be the morrow night, or the morrow mornin', either. So go your ways home my poor girl, and sure it's my heart bleeds to see your father's child in such 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 course 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 bang him, I know well, and then myself and Celia'll be walking, walking till the day of judgment all alone—alone—alone!'

(To be continued.)

eloquent champion of the Catholic, Church Count 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 Catholics 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 dangerous 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 encouraging 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 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 matters referred to, you will endeavor to imitate his example, and to regulate your line of conduct by his Catholic principles, exerting your influence to obtain a recognition of Catholic authority in all 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 model schools for the instruction of our future teachers.

Would it not also be desirable that, like your great model, you should exert yourself to obtain relief for Ireland, and protection for the lives of a starving population, whose crisis of distress have, for the past, been treated with indifference and contempt by your colleagues in the Government. Perhaps, by your influence, Sir Robert Peel may be induced to believe that there is distress in the country, and to think that it would be more becoming to occupy himself in preserving Her Majesty's subjects 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 his teaching was enforced by the gibbet and the halber, by fire and sword, by the confiscation of property, and by a system of penal 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 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 Peel 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 principal 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 "nobtest assertion of the principles of social equality, between Irishmen," which has been made since the time of Emancipation.

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

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 excepting 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 extol. Such being the case, it would be easy to meet assertion by assertion, and to heap censure on the system, as lavishly as you bestow praise. Avoiding a 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 seen whether the Catholics of Ireland ought to be satisfied with a system so admirable in your estimation.

When I came to examine that portion of your speech which refers to the noble assertion of religious equality, in connection with the Board, for which we are debtor to the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, I confess I was smitten at the enthusiasm you displayed in treating of that matter. You speak of Mr. Cardwell's wisdom, of his bold and generous policy, and of his capacity to devise and courage to execute a 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 Catholics complain.

Described in ordinary language, the whole matter is reduced to this, viz., that Mr. Leighton, Mr. Waldron, Mr. John O'Hagan, and the Earl of Dunraven have been added to a list of Commissioners, and charged with certain Government functions, which were previously performed by six other Catholics. And is this to be considered a noble assertion of our rights, a generous stroke of policy, and consummate wisdom in providing for all the educational wants of Ireland? But, perhaps, others may see more deeply into 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 his claims to the confidence of the country upon so unimportant a transaction. However, tastes differ, and you base upon that measure your highest claims to any confidence or favor that may be due to you 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 reed.

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 602,145, or nearly 82 per cent, and those of all denominations to 140,219, or only 17 per cent, of the 802,364 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-Catholic, there should be 161, instead of 10 Catholic, and only 3, instead of 10 Protestant

Commissioners, or the Catholic should be to the Protestant Commissioners nearly as five to one.

Having disposed of the noblest 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 so as to protect or promote the interests of Catholics. Admitting then, that the ten Catholics on the Commission 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 duties they have undertaken, which, if they were continually occupied with them from one end of the year to the other, they could scarcely discharge, they cannot afford a sufficient safeguard for our rights.

Some of the Protestant Commissioners do not labour under similar disadvantages in regard to attendance.

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 into his hands, is a Protestant, while his predecessor was a Presbyterian Minister. The presence of the Resident Commissioner is always a guarantee for Protestant interests; yet, we are to believe that, after thirty-two years' working, the 83 per cent, Catholic pupils are denied the protection of a Catholic Resident Commissioner, "the greatest boon and blessing which, since Emancipation, was ever conferred on Ireland, 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 several 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 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 Protestant.

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 head, I shall quote, though at the risk of being tedious, the following passages, explaining and vindicating 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 document 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 educated; prove that the Catholic doctrine on education as maintained by their Lordships 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 proceeds:—

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 impossibility." 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 patrons 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 introduction 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 1863, 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, proselytising practices were so common in the National Schools in some counties in Ulster, that Mr. Keenan, when Head-Inspector of that province, in 1855, states, in his general 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 their 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 under 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 dignitary of the Protestant Church, Dean Hoare, in a Pamphlet on National Education.

official reports, of the practical subversion of Lord Stanley's system, which was solemnly pledged to 'banish from the schools even the suspicion of proselytism,' 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 and the publication of those passages. You were a member of the Board, in March 1855, 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, they allege, obtained through their Inspectors. Permit me, now, to ask you, has one Rule, has one title in a Rule bearing on those proselytising practices ever been altered or modified by the re-constructed Board? Not one. In brief, save the option now afforded of vesting the legal property of new schools either in local Trustees—as had been the rule up to 1845—or in the Commissioners—as has been the rule since 1845—a change which would not benefit Catholics, no rule, no practice, no feature in the administration has been altered or modified, since the re-constitution 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 occupying respectable social positions may lend it. Where, then, is the boasted impossibility of proselytism? But let us now proceed.

There is another efficacious means of promoting proselytism, a means which is very general throughout most of the departments of the public service, and the existence of which under the Education Board ought not to be concealed from you and your Catholic colleagues on the re-constructed Commission—I mean the bad example arising from placing persons who have abandoned the Catholic Church in charge 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 school; in the Convict's Prison, we see retained a teacher, named McGowan, a Presbyterian, who had entered that service 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 pernicious; 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 heinous scandal. In the Central Model School and Training Department, 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 catechist, Rev. Mr. O'Regan, 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 departments 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 many 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 1833:—

'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 rule, 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 Board?

Since the re-constitution of the Board, several Model Schools, as Ennisceorthy, Sligo, Londonderry, Omagh, and Parsonstown, have been thrust into various localities, sometimes in defiance of the solemn protest of a provincial Synod, as at Sligo, sometimes in opposition to the prohibition of the Diocesan, as in Ennisceorthy and Londonderry, and in other cases contrary to the united objections of the Catholic pastor 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 erection of a Model School in the City of Cork, a project emphatically repudiated 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 youth of Ireland, the following epitome of the evils of the system which you laud, as given by twenty-eight Irish Catholic Bishops, who have had long experience of its working and tendency. Appealing through Mr. Cardwell, O.M. 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:—

'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 despoiled 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 monopoly, but for freedom of Catholic 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.

We complain, that the administration of a system, principally designed for a Catholic population, is placed in the hands of a body in great part Protestant, 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 complain that the rules of the Board of National Education 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 narrow-minded, illiberal, and anti-Catholic spirit, and that the Catholics of Ireland, as if to remind them of the degradation of past times, are deprived of many advantages freely granted to all classes in England. In fine, we complain of grievances affecting ourselves and the children of our flocks. But, far from seeking to usurp the education of Protestants, we restrict our care to those of our own household, leaving 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. E. Cardwell; 18th March, 1860.)

Supported by the authority of so many Bishops, I have to dissent from your unlogy of the National System, and to express my conviction that the Catholics 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 clarity 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 to avoid giving the slightest offence, though strongly dissenting from your opinions—I have the honor to be, dear Sir, your very obedient servant,

PATRICK ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.  
55, Eccles-street, Dublin, June 15.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERSION.—At the Catholic Church, Canaway, County Kerry, on Friday last, the 12th June, 1863, Burton Jackson, Esq., M.D., Barmount, son of J. Jackson, Esq., C.M., Constabulary, Galway, having renounced the errors of Protestantism, was received into the bosom of the Holy Catholic Church, by the Rev. Timothy Barritt, P.P.—Cor. of the Nation.

ORDINATION AT MALINES, BELGIUM.—Malines, June 7.—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 Louvain, were promoted to divine orders. Some have received minor orders, others sub-deaconship, 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. McKenna, 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 Kiltarney, 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 Nation.

THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT DONEYBROOK.—The ceremonial of laying the foundation stone of the new church at Doneybrook was performed on Friday the 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 for the purpose.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH OF TAGHADOE, NEAR MAYNOOTH.—On Sunday the Archbishop of Dublin solemnly blessed the above beautiful church. It is purely Gothic in its structure, the altar is composed of Caen stone, with handsome retables of the same, in the centre of which is carved the Crucifixion; at either side Abraham sacrificing his only son Isaac, 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 handsome baptismal 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. M. McCarthy, Esq., 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 maintenance 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 sincere 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 penance.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE NORTH.—The clergy of the United diocese of Down and Connor, by order of the Most Rev. Dr. Doniv have been lately engaged in cautioning their hearers against the entertainment 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.—Castletbar 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 splendid harvest prospects, the best known for many years in this country.—Times' Cor.

The Ballinastoe 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.—16.

The Freeman's Journal states that Mr. McOann, the member for Drogheda, is about to resign his seat and that Aderman Reynolds will address the electors.—It is quite natural that Mr. McOann should wish to retire into private life, as the honorable gentleman is 76 years of age, and is now, I believe, spending the honeymoon at the Lakes of Scotland. The Dublin Evening Mail thinks there are Conservative materials for a contest in Drogheda.—16.



FEARFUL STATE OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—DEAR SIR,—It would appear to well-meaning people that the side of the channel that the condition of the people of Ireland is neither thoroughly understood nor thoroughly considered by their English brethren.

It does appear to us that if the people of England believe 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 indifference? What means under Heaven have the Catholic Clergy of Ireland at their command to represent the condition of their respected people, 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 unnoticed almost by the press or people of England.

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.

PUBLIC REVENUE.—A return moved for in parliament by Sir B. Grogan shows that in 1801 the gross revenue collected in Great Britain (excluding miscellaneous receipts) amounted to £35,218,525, and in Ireland to £2,913,217.

ON MONDAY LAST Mrs Mary Mullins departed this life at Gurryowen, at the advanced age of 103 years.

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 that dreadful malady.

RAILWAY STRIKE AT BANDOON.—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 Railway, who, not being satisfied with their wages, refused to work on the line any longer.

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.

DESTINATION.—The Rev. Patrick Malone, P.P., Balmullet, Mayo, in a letter, dated June 14, addressed to the Dublin Telegraph, says:—"Throughout the entire 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 the matter and the press is almost silent.

DISTRESS 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.

THE WICKLOW GENERAL MINING COMPANY.—The great success which has attended mining speculations in this country, owing chiefly to the cautious and judicious management of them by those who conduct them, and the knowledge that there is a large field still capable of yielding remunerative profits if rightly cultivated, have naturally stimulated a number of enterprising capitalists to originate a new project under the above title.

CORK AND KINSALE RAILWAY.—On Thursday the line was finally inspected by the Government Inspector and passed. In a few days, therefore, it may be expected to open for traffic.

GREAT BRITAIN.—There is a very able article in the Lamp from the pen of Father Galway, 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."

CRINGLINE IN A QUANDARY.—In a court held in Greenock on Monday, the boxwork landlady of a spirit shop, of rather above the ordinary dimensions, still further distended by cringline, 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 to be 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.

HOBSTETTER'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 Hobstetter's Stomach Bitters.

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."

DUBLIN, June 16.—The commission of Oyer and Terminer for the county and city of Dublin was opened in Green-street Court-house yesterday. As the commission sits once in six weeks, the calendars are generally light. The police are numerous and vigilant, and the police magistrates, who sit daily, are kept rather busy clearing off the minor cases—the criminal brasswood, so that only the trees of taller growth remain for the axe of Judge. Still, in so large a population—about 400,000 in the county and city of Dublin—it is surprising that there are so few great criminals.

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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:—"It is a newly formed society, strictly Catholic of England, formed because many members of the English Church feel called to devote themselves entirely to God's service, though not desirous of the yoke of the Priesthood."

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 Messrs Green's ships recently arrived in the port of London from Australia. The ship's keel was being overhauled a day or two ago in the London Docks, when the skeleton of a man was found standing upright. He was dressed, but all his flesh had dried upon his bones, and his clothes therefore hung loosely about him. On searching him a sum of 13s 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 he found it impossible to escape from his place of confinement.—Times.

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## 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 answer 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 bragging 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 repulsed, 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 of another fight, should the Federals venture to attack them. A great battle is daily expected, and will probably have taken place before we again address our readers.

So little reliance is placed on any information reaching us through Northern channels that up to Monday last, many well informed persons entertained and proclaimed doubts of the fall of Vicksburg, which is said to have surrendered on the 4th inst. The news is however but too true; 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 effusion of blood," though at the same time he declares himself able to "hold it for an indefinite period." A brave officer will no doubt always seek 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 from it. 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 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 infringement 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, general throughout the Northern States. Should this turn out to be the case, the war will soon come to an end.

Charleston it is asserted is again about to be attacked. The resistance to the conscription in

New York still continues and threatens serious consequences. The insurgents are said to be organized; 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 Quebec.

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 been one, not of "interest" merely, but of "right" or eternal justice; and we call upon them therefore to show how, upon the principles of that natural, eternal and immutable justice to which they appeal, they have any "right" to claim a Legislative Union betwixt the two Provinces, at all. It is—and to this we respectfully beg to call the *Globe's* attention—a question of "right" and not one of expediency, that we are discussing; and we discuss this question as one 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 fee demands as a "right" to be admitted to all the privileges of other members of that Club; to which demand reply is made—"Sir, you must first establish your 'right' to be admitted 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 indignant 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 into the Club; although, if once that "right" were allowed, it would be a gross injustice to take his money, and then to debar him 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, indefensible "right" to such a Common or United Legislature.

Now it is the existence of any such "right," in the true or moral signification of the word "right," that we utterly deny. The Legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada was we contend a wrong, a gross wrong inflicted upon the latter, by, and for the sole behoof and profit of, the other. It was a wrong, in that it was

imposed by brute force upon Lower Canada: it was a wrong in, that such a Union betwixt people so alien to one another as are the Upper and Lower Canadians could not but be productive of injury to the latter; and it was a wrong to the 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 monstrous 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 injustice 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 betwixt Repeal of the Union, and Representation by Population, then we hesitate 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 through the Province be convulsed from one end to the other—it is the right and the duty of every Lower Canadian to insist upon the Repeal *pur et simple* of the iniquitous Union. "Repeal" of that Union is therefore the counterparty with which, if they are wise and bold, 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 enemies, in their hostility to all that Lower Canadians do mostly cherish. "NO SURRENDER" 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 the hands of God. It is in our own power to resolve that, come what may, we will not make any, the slightest concession—so help us God in 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 Irish Catholics are afraid only of their religion. We cannot conceive that their fear is well founded."—*Globe*.

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 Canada 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 to oppress.

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 exercise of their purely spiritual functions, by the Civil Power—when the property of the Monks and Religious has been seized upon by

\* See Garnesau's History of Canada.

sacrilegious hands, and confiscated—when holy men and women, guilty of no offence, or shadow of an offence against the laws of God and man, have been brutally driven out of their quiet 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 applaud 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 been subjected by the hands of their fellow 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 ascendancy, and reduced to practice. Are we not fully justified then in refusing to place those principles in the ascendancy 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 believe that you would imitate were it in your power 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 adherence to its terms when it shall be in the power of Upper Canada to violate them. Betwixt two, there can be no guarantee worth a 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 ranties of that kind:—

"Alas! what is a Contract? If all men were such that a mere spoken word or sworn Contract would bind them, all men were then true men and Government 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 so sinful a world as ours is the thing to be counted on."

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 credulity.

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 Liberals of Upper Canada, it would by no means facilitate the annexation to Yankeeedom 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 *Esbury*. 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. Girolamo Savonarola. 5. A Letter from Poland. 6. Charles James Blomfield. 7. Epigrams. 8. Crinoliana. 9. Chronicles of Carlingford; The Perpetual Curate—Part. I. Index.

We know not how the Protestant admirers of

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 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."—*Blackwood*.

And this is the man whom British Protestants, who also pique themselves on their love of truth and fair play, delight to honor! One virtue, and one only had Cavour, which could commend him to them. He was the inveterate enemy of the Pope: he hated much, and this hatred of the Pope covered the multitude of his sins. His lying, and his treachery, and his unparalleled duplicity, 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 rascality of the Piedmontese Government—*Blackwood*, who cannot be suspected of Romish proclivities, attributes 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 in Italy so difficult, were to be shamed down and discouraged?"—*Blackwood*.

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 liar a liar; 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 *Perpetual 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 prospects 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 appearance.

Tenders for the sole privilege of selling refreshments (on strictly Temperance principles) will be received by Thomas McKenna, Esq., St. Henry Street, up till Saturday, 25th instant.—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—From press of matter several communications unavoidably postponed. Our Ottawa friends may be assured that we feel acutely the loss that the Catholic cause has sustained by the defeat of Mr. Scott. This however will be remedied at the next election, if Catholic voters will but do their duty.



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 acquaintance indeed quite irreconcilable with the idea that a polished education consists in tinsel not in solidity, in an ambitious demeanor—not 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 ocean of Christianity, and as they proceeded, they discriminatingly pointed out those objects best entitled to consideration. Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal, became playthings 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 pronunciation, of the Italian and French that the young Ladies were acquainted with any other tongue. This was particularly true of the 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 yet unmercifully enquired into, until evidence was obtained 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 reason to believe that this salutary rule has been observed. The most trying and entertaining part of the examination, indeed that part which particularly pleased us, was that in which the 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 and most important languages.

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 stubborn language as they have already approved themselves in disposing of the French and Italian. The Loretto institution seems to coincide with Goethe's maxim—"Wer fremde sprachen nicht kennt, weis nichts von seiner eigenen"—"He 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 truly refined Ladies of Loretto, no one can be surprised that facts are as they are—that the Loretto Institution is extensively patronised by 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 examination.

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 seldom spent a pleasanter afternoon, or felt more interested than on Monday last, when we had the honor of being present and assisting at the annual exhibition of the pupils at Villa Maria—the Nunnery conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. Better known to our readers as Monklands, and once the seat 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 demesne of about a mile from the highroad, the house is scarcely seen for the trees, until the turnings of the carriage 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 exceptionally healthy one. Sheltered by the overreaching 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 unruddled 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 roof for the last time; the playmates of years were to be parted; with all, there was to be a change of some sort—in their classes and in their studies. More than a hundred little hearts were beating loudly as the time drew nigh for the distribution of the honors which was to mark the progress and proficiency they had made during the past year; and many, doubtless, were fearful 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 were proceeding up the avenue. The visitors were received by the Sisters, several Priests, and Mr. Leblanc, Advocate. We noticed the Hon. Mr. Charvau, Superintendent of Education, the Hon. Mr. Justice Monk, the Hon. A. A. Dorion, His Worship the Mayor, (J. L. Beaudry, Esq.), Professor Howe of the High School, Mr. E. Murphy, Mr. R. McDonald, Dr. Lepron, 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 all dressed in white, wearing white kid gloves, and looked the very pictures of innocence, purity and health. The visitors having been seated, and welcomed in a very pretty address, spoken with much grace by Miss V. Noel, the Anvil Chorus was then performed, 6 Pianos, with 26 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 harmonious and in unison, and the effect so beautiful. Loud applause was their reward when they had concluded. Then came a dialogue in French between Dilex 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 fantasia was next performed on two harps by Dilex M. V. Noel, and M. L. Colman.

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 important period.

MEALS, PRIZES, &c., OF THE GRADUATING COURSE.  
Miss L. Coleman, Miss M. McDonnell, Miss H. Gibson, Miss B. Finley, Miss B. Leblanc, Miss M. Hudon, Miss J. Valois, Miss V. Noel, Miss A. Gleason, Miss O'Sullivan.

DEPARTMENT IN THIS CLASS—PRIZES OF EXCELLENCE.  
Miss Coleman, Miss Leblanc, Miss Gibson, Miss M. Hudon.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY  
Gold Medal—Miss Griffith.  
1st Prize—Miss Martin.  
Honorable Mention—Miss McLennan, Miss Timmons, Miss Flood, Miss Copp, Miss McCulloch, Miss Ridley, Miss Murphy, Miss McDuff.

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

HONORS, PRIZES, CROWNS, &c., OF THIS COURSE.  
Miss Jos. Murphy, Miss Z. Prechette, Miss Sweeney, Miss S. Prechette, Miss Timmons, Miss Ridley, Miss Flood, Miss Finn, Miss Hudon, Miss Shannon, Miss McCulloch, Miss Benoit, Miss M. A. McClean, Miss M. Martin, Miss J. Ollendorff, Miss E. Copp, Miss H. Griffith, Miss A. Ollendorff.

To the Editor of the True Witness.  
Montreal, July 9, 1863.

Sir—Permit me to call your attention to an incident that occurred a few days since, indicative of the want of Christian spirit exhibited by one of those men who, like the Pharisees of old, parade his religion that it may be seen by men.

A young man just out from the Emerald Isle called 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 God, having no occasion to be ashamed of his faith, stated he was a Catholic, when this Christian man lifted up his eyes to heaven 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."—Psalm, 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 red'd waves leap  
High unto heaven.  
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 bowing tempests ride,  
Angels are there to guide,  
Safely our footsteps,  
And when our spirit flies,  
Up through the azure skies,  
Angelic anthems rise,  
Heralding our coming.  
Angelic anthems play,  
Angelic greetings say,  
"Welcome to eternal day!  
Welcome to heaven!"  
Thus the Omnipotent  
Angelic bands has sent,  
Angelic guardians lent,  
To guide and save us.  
SACRIDOS.

OBITUARY  
It is with regret that we announce the death on Friday the 10th inst., of the Reverend M. Nicholas Dufresne, of the Seminary of Montreal. The deceased 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.

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

UPPER CANADA.  
Cornwall—Hon J S Macdonald  
Glengarry—D A McDonald  
Hastings (S)—Wallbridge  
South Wellington—D Sirton  
Lambton—Alex Mackenzie  
Hamilton—Mr Buchanan  
North Ontario—Mr Mowatt  
Huron and Bruce—Mr J Dickson  
West Northumberland—Mr Jas Cockburn  
N Lanark—Bell  
Lincoln—McGivern  
South Simcoe—T Ferguson  
East Egin—Burwell  
West Egin—Soble  
North Wentworth—Nottman  
Haldimand—Thompson  
Stormont—Ault  
West Brant—Wood  
East Brant—Brown  
West Middlesex—Scotchard  
Victoria—Dunsford  
North Oxford—Brown  
South Oxford—H F Mackenzie  
South Wentworth—Rymal  
North Waterloo—M H Foley  
Perth—McFarlane  
Kent—M Keller  
North York—J P Wells  
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  
London—John Carling  
East Durham—John Shuter Smith  
Lennox and Addington—Cartwright  
Niagara—John Simpson  
Northumberland East—J L Biggar  
Norfolk—Aquila Walsh  
South Grenville—Shanley  
West York—W P Howland  
Kingston—J A Macdonald  
Peel—J H Cameron  
North Leeds—Francis Jones

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 Simcoe... 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

LOWER CANADA.  
Pontiac—J Poupore.  
Houville—Poulin.  
Brome—O Dunkin.  
Maskinonge—Houde.  
Témiscouata—Pouliot.  
Moutourensi—Jos Cauchon.  
Moutoungny—Joseph G Beaubien.  
Nichelet—J Gaudet.  
Vercheres—Geoffrion.  
Laval—Bellerose.  
Beauce—H E Taschereau.  
Two Mountains—J B Dumas.  
Kamouraska—J C Chapais.  
Berthier—Paquet.  
Bellevue—E Remillard.  
Shefford—L S Huntington.  
Hochelaga—A A Dorion.  
Chateauguay—J H Horton.  
Mégantic—G Irvine.  
Yamaska—M Fortier.  
Assomption—J Archambault.  
Missisquoi—James O'Halloran.  
Ile d'Orléans—Perrault.  
Vaudreuil—Harwood.  
St Maurice—Lajoie.  
L'Islet—Gen. Caron.  
Houaroussi—Paul Denis.  
Chambly—B DeBoncherville.  
Gatineau—D E Prieur.  
Gatineau—J L LeBoutillier.  
Jacques Cartier—Dr Tasse.  
Joliette—Grandchamp.  
Lévis—J G Blanchet.  
Napierville—Compa.  
Ottawa County—Abner Wright.  
Richmond and Wolfe—Wells.  
Soulanges—Duquet.  
Steinbach—A Knight.  
Three Rivers—L V Turcotte.  
Charlevoix—A Gagnon.  
L'Annapolis—Pinsonneault.  
Portneuf—J T Brossseau.  
Argenteuil—J G Abbot.  
Quebec East—P G Huot.  
Champlain—Dr Ross.  
Montreal—Mr Rose.  
Montreal—Mr Cartier.  
Montreal—Mr McGee.  
St Hyacinthe—Mr Sicotte.  
Quebec County—Evanouel.  
Quebec Centre—Thibault.  
Quebec West—Alley.  
Rimouski—Sylvain.  
Huntingdon—Somerville.  
Three Rivers—Turcotte.  
Drummond and Arthabaska—J B E Dorion.  
St Johns—Bourassa.  
Bagot—Lafontaine.  
Sherbrooke—Mr Galt.  
Lutimiera—Mr Joly.  
Iberville—Mr A Dufresne.  
Torrbonne—Mr Lob Viger.  
Compton—Pope.  
Montcalm—J Dufresne.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.  
Montreal, July 14, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.80; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$3.05; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Super, No. 2 \$3.00 to \$3.80; Superfine \$4.00 to \$4.10; Fancy \$4.25 to \$4.30; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4.45; Superior Extra; Bag Flour, \$3.25 to \$3.30.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5.25. No J C.  
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 92c.  
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 \$6.52.

Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10 1/2c to 11c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 13c.


Eggs per doz, 10c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7 1/2c.

Tallow per lb, 7c to 7 1/2c.

Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c; Bacon, 3 1/2c to 5c.

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$10.00 to \$10.50; Prime Mess, \$8.75 to \$9.75; Prime, \$8.75 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 Galibault's),  
ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant,  
ENTRANCE FREE—Adults, 25 cts.; children, 12 1/2.  
For further particulars, see hand-bills.  
THOS. BELL,  
Secretary.

LORETTO CONVENT,  
BOND STREET, TORONTO.

SEMINARY  
FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES,  
Under the Superintendance of  
THE LADIES OF LORETTO.

THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT  
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 Italian Languages; Harp, Piano, Melodion and Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting, Painting in Water Colours, Pencil, Pastel and Monochromatic Drawing; Japanning, Enamelling, Use of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needle work, &c.

TERMS  
May be known by applying to the Lady Superiores.  
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 calm and 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 Prince Gortschakoff, the Emperor Alexander 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 permanent 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, entrusted to the care of an European conference, would suffice to replace Poland in a condition of lasting peace. The Notes of the Powers contain the six points agreed upon by the three Courts, and offer them to Prince Gortschakoff as the preliminary bases of negotiations, reserving their ulterior development to the subsequent Congress. The respective Notes also touch upon the question of a suspension of hostilities between Russia and the insurgent 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 débarquement 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. Bullier's 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 imminent."

PARIS, June 22.—The Constitutionnel of this evening publishes an article on the Polish question signed by M. Lamare, who, in reply to those who assert that England ought not to proceed beyond diplomatic 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 three 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 Archbishops 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 gained 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 abandonment by France of the defence of the Holy Father.

RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.—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 mediation; 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 is strongly urging England to join him in the

recognition of the independence of the southern confederacy. He urges this in the name and for the sake of humanity at large and from no hostile motive to the North. He has made his final appeal to the British Government in the matter, and authorises Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay to proclaim his views in their forthcoming speeches on the recognition motion, which is soon to be discussed in Parliament. It is more than intimated that, in the event of England's refusal on "the third time of asking," the Emperor will invite Spain to join him in the important movement. When Mr. Sedell 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 Paris that the Russell ministry will be overthrown. The programme of the Emperor is deep and far reaching. The South is bare of what France is lush, and France is suffering for what the South produces. Hence the great commercial and political necessities which impel the government to interfere in behalf of peace."

Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Roebuck came over to Paris on Monday morning. They proceeded forthwith to Fontainebleau. Mr. Lindsay asked for an audience for himself and Mr. Roebuck. It was instantly granted, and both gentlemen were received by his Majesty most graciously. The conversation lasted some time, and the Emperor declared in the most formal manner that he entertained the same views as before with respect to the civil war in America; that he was desirous again to interpose his good offices, and equally desirous that England should join him; that he believed the joint intervention of France and England would be attended with good results; and that, in again proposing to England to act with him, he was moved by no unfriendly feeling towards the North—quite the 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 be deplored as there was no chance of restoring 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 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 perfectly 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 Fontainebleau.

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 Cuba—almost the last that remains of her magnificent possessions beyond the Atlantic—and until this unhappy war broke out, the trade between Cuba and the United States was most flourishing. The "Stars and Stripes" outnumbered 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 abundance of their products, natural and artificial, to the Cubans. Their very ferryboats, and their carts, were American, and men that worked them generally American. All this is gone. A short time after hostilities broke out hardly a dozen craft were seen where there were previously counted by hundreds. Spain has felt this state of 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 Cor.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Murder for men's slander for women are the weapons of Italian Unity under the special patronage of the "Hero of Piedmont," 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 tombs 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 Catholic Savoy, severed as it is from the responsibility of crime and treachery which it abhorred out 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 Congress of June 8, happier in its free allegiance to the Holy See than it ever could have been as answerable for the robbery and treason of Turin, and for the public and private demoralization which the rule of Piedmont has every where brought with it.—Tablet.

Rome.—June 13.—The curtain has just fallen, as my last letter informed you, on the first part of the Fausti trial, that for political offences. What singular disclosures we may expect when it again rises and the scene opens for the next investigation into the criminal charges may be imagined from the fact that the various counts in the indictment occupy 500 pages of closely written foolscap. In the meantime 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 unimpeachable character of 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 Bourbon family, and the Citizen King became enthroned in Paris. At that period the revolutionary spirit extended to Italy; Secret Societies were formed all over the Peninsula, including the Papal States, and amongst others the Society of the Carbonari, in which Fausti, already a young man, got enrolled, and of which was for a time one of the most active members.

intrigues and violence of these parties, for some months kept the country in a ferment, but the active interference of Austria ultimately succeeded in re-establishing order, and frustrating the guilty designs of the conspirators, some of whom were expatriated, others undergoing various periods of imprisonment. 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 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 which I allude, being Bishop of Imola, contributed 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 Pro-nuncio 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 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 bound by oath, and urged him to become again an active partizan. It would appear that he lent a very willing ear, and soon agreed to their seductive proposals, as abundant proof is forthcoming that he immediately began to act as the agent of the Revolutionary Committee, promoting their views by every means which his confidential position afforded, corresponding with them, receiving their money, which he freely disbursed in bribery, &c., &c., some of the items of expenditure being of the most nefarious character, as his letters prove, as for instance, 100 Scudi for the production of the obscene photographs of the Queen of Naples. This infamy, which nothing short of satanic 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 first came to be suspected I am not in a position to say; but about a year since, his porter having been brought 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 number of assassinations in the Southern provinces has now reached 8,000, and is daily receiving an addition. Four reactionaries were shot on the 29th, namely, Francesco Palmisano, of Luogo Rotondi; Felice Varallo, of Montello; Giuseppe Sidoni, of Castel Vecchio; and Vincenzo Napoli, of San Marco. Arrests are going on unchecked, 19 persons being arrested a day or two since in Naples for "reaction" in the Piazza dei Greci, and 80 shipped off to the galleys of Ischia. 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 country beggars description—murders, robberies, and every sort of disorder and crime are the natural result of the military and police being ceaselessly 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, travelling, and all the avocations of peaceful life, are at a stand-still, and nothing takes place but crime and terrorism. The civil power is so crippled by disaffection that it cannot act vigorously, and, indeed, the military can only stir a little war from their garisons. The prisons are swarming with Reactionaries and Anarchists, who are shut up in a state of starvation, filth, and misery unutterable with the vilest and most desperate criminals. There seems 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 prospects of so many miserable Neapolitans. The truth is, the measure would be a dangerous one, because the plebeian would be a scandalous fraud, disseminated 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 task-mistress, 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 maintenance, of the Reaction everywhere, south and east of Naples, and encounters have been daily occurring, as escapes from the prisons and desperate fights among the detenui. At the Vicaria a terrible fray took place on the 30th, and two men were killed. Another happened at the Barsemia, in which four sailors 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 lire was paid (under protest), but no injury was done to the inhabitants, who seem to have been very quiescent spectators of this spoiling of the Egyptians.

June 13th.—The rumour of a partial amnesty 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 Piedmont 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 Gazzetta di Turin itself announces it. It seems Prince Humbert greatly offended and scandalized the Italianists of Ancona by refusing to break the Church fast, sending the meat away from his table, and telling those round him it was the custom of his house to keep "maigre" on the Ember days!—Tablet.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, 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 Governments declined to make the alterations recommended by Count Rechberg, and that statesman would not allow himself to be persuaded to insist on the immediate suspension of hostilities. The English despatch, says a well-informed person of my acquaintance,—"is much more precise than the French; but the contains one or two passages which will not

fail to give offence to Prince Gortschakoff, who is more sensitive than ever. As is natural, the Austrian despatch is the tamer 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 Bismarck, it is said that Russia, Prussia, and Austria have come to an understanding 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 you will be disposed to give credit to the assertion when you hear that the Austrian Government has always refused to make known to the Prussian Cabinet the state of the negotiations between the Western Powers and itself. The Austrian papers bitterly complain of the dilatoriness of the diplomatists, and the Ost-Deutsche Post, which is the most moderate of them, says that unconsciously England, France, and Austria are playing the game of Russia. "The plan of the St. Petersburg Cabinet," says the above-mentioned paper,—"is very evident. Prince Gortschakoff will endeavour by all means to prolong the diplomatic negotiations until the cold weather renders it 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 honored in history. Fifteen years ago he 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 elapsed, and we now find him addressing a message to the great constitutional Council of his Empire, and using the familiar phraseology which all Sovereigns seem to have copied from the Royal Speeches of England.

What revolution can be greater than that a Hapsburg should pronounce such words as these?—Protected by liberal institutions, the intellectual and material development of Austria is progressing rapidly; her Power and consideration are continually increasing. But however strange for an Emperor to pen 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 Government will not require the 12,000,000, 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 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 says that the Duchesse 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., M.P.

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 Duchesse de Grammont, an English-woman, as you know, made her abjuration in the hands of the Nuncio, 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 (happily, it has also been forgotten here to subject Providence to the non-interference principle), I would have much pleasure in relating it to you. The Duchesse 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 gentleman of my acquaintance, who has just come from St. Petersburg to this city, informed me that the Russian Government feels "perfectly sure" that England will not draw her sword in behalf of the Poles. "The Russian statesman," said he:—"Do not believe that there is an entente cordiale between England and France, and Austria they laugh 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 beasts."

General Muraviev II., the Governor of Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, and Minsk, has addressed a letter to M. Krassinski, 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 same man, 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 Anzenkoff, 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 Anzenkoff,—"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 harrowing. 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 into the people. General Muraviev 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 named and of the members going out 31 belong to the

Liberal party and 28 to the Catholics. The late returns 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 Dispatch of July 7th, says, in the Liby prison yesterday, by order of General Winder, the captains among the Yankee prisoners drew lots for two of their number to be shot in retaliation for the shooting of Capt. W. F. Corben and T. J. McGraw by Gen. Burnside at Sandusky, on the 15th of May last. The prisoners were assembled in a room at 12 o'clock, by Capt. Turner, the Commandant of the prison, and after being formed into a hollow-square around a table were informed 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 those 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 Plim of the 51st Ind. Volunteers. The day of their execution has not yet been fixed.

RIOT AT BUFFALO.—On Monday afternoon Buffalo was the scene of a terrible riot, which was instigated by some of the longshoremen. 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 McLaughlin, the result of which was that the negro drew a pistol and shot McLaughlin 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 overtaken. 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 station house. The crowd followed to get possession of the negro, but without success. Through the exertions of the officers the infuriated crowd dispersed for the time.

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 propelled. Reaching the projector Oswego, lying at the Marine Dock, some of the rioters went on board and attacking one of the colored deck hands, beat him most unmercifully, and would most undoubtedly have killed him, had it not been for the interference of officers, who themselves were very roughly handled in the melee.

Traversing the dock, the rioters obliged the colored men to fly before them; those who were overtaken being beaten and maltreated in a most inhuman manner. Having driven the negroes from the dock, the mob turned to the tenement known as "Dog'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 ways, and conveyed them to jail for safety—additional horrors would have been enacted. Several of those who were taken to jail were fearfully beaten.

During this afternoon, mayor pro tem. Beckwith, appeared at the scene and addressed the crowd which had the effect of again dispersing the rioters. A portion of the crowd then proceeded to the propeller Mary Stuart, a portion of the crew of which were negroes. A negro named Williams endeavored to escape by sliding down one of the ladders to the water, intending to swim across the creek. But his pursuers were too quick for him, and as the poor wretch was clinging to the ladder, pleading piteously for mercy, they kicked and beat him about the head and face, compelling him to lose 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 States. 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 homesteads of the old thirteen Colonies, with the undisturbed enjoyment of constitutional liberty than the possession of all the lands on which the dew of heaven descends 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 the Administration to carry on the war to the only success which patriotism commands or we desire—the 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 FESLING 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 by side. Vallandigham's nomination has sent 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 riot 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 are prevented from using their engines to quell it. There are all the particulars we gave at present.



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 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, 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 Florida Cologne it is pure, delicate and lasting a floral essence as that celebrated article, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties. Gentlemen, whose skins resent the manipulations of the razor, can immediately mitigate the irritation of the face by moistening it with this 'chain new reaped' with this balustrade 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 Pious & Son.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will meet for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOWN BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARME, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock.

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

(By order), J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary. Montreal, 12th May, 1863.

HAMS.

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CANVASSED CINCINNATI HAMS, FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863. 5m.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP PORK.

FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863. 5m.

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. Apply to T. C. M. Huntingdon, C.E.

WANTED.

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. Catherine, County Two Mountains. Applicants to present themselves personally, before the Commissioners on the 13th July. By Order of Commissioners, JOHN HANNA. St. Catharines, 30th June, 1863. 3t.

NOTICE.

CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for MCGEE'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. Wm. PALMER, General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE TO 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 notwithstanding 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 Wholesale and Retail Business; but having surmounted 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 erect 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 FURNITURE, manufactured expressly to his order in Upper Canada; and from the large quantity ordered and by taking advantage of Cash Trade at this dull 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 cleared 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 regardless 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.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.  
"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, 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 medicine like it before in our community."

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.  
"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 eyes, ears, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Danversville, Cape May, N. J.  
"My daughter has suffered for year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. 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 canvases and 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 do, 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 as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Enlarged—General Reliability—Purify the Blood.  
From Dr. Robt. Warren, Haverhill, Mass., N. H.  
Dr. AYER's Sarsaparilla is a most valuable and reliable medicine. I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No other medicine would have been of any service. It has a purifying effect on the blood, and is a most valuable remedy for the skin and for the blood.

From J. E. Johnson, Esq., Wethersfield, Ohio.  
"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and they all told me I must die. I finally tried your SARSAPARILLA, and it cured me. I now feel as well as anybody, and I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monroe, M. P. of New South Wales, a leading member of the Convention Parliament.  
"I have used your SARSAPARILLA for several years for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confident in recommending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Pile, Roso, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Poughkeepsie Democrat, Poughkeepsie.  
"One only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and violent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skillful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the lozode of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyes, 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."

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

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 eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan. 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in 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 SARSAPARILLA. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your SARSAPARILLA."

Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of canvases and 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 intolerable affliction. I tried almost everything a man could do 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 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 Sarsaparilla."

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 Sarsaparilla, which has completely cured me.

EMLY CORNACK.

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 ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they ever were done.  
Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by  
Lyman's, Oline & Co., Montreal.

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JUST READY, THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Rootham, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.  
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We have made arrangements with the author to publish this book in future. This Edition is very much enlarged from the first, and being now complete, will supply a want long felt in our Catholic Schools.  
This is the only Catholic work of the kind published in the United States.

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

The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows:  
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III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, together with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other Prayer Book.  
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Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes items like 18mo. of nearly 900 pages, Sheep, \$0 75; Roman plain, 1 00; Embossed gilt, 1 50; Imit. full gilt, 1 75; Morocco extra, 2 50; Mor. extra, clasp, 3 00; Mor. extra, bevelled, 3 00; Mor. extra, bevelled, clasp, 3 50; Mor. extra, panelled, 5 00.

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

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

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

BY MRS. J. SADLIER, Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Bessy Cunney," "Edmund Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c.  
16mo, 486 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with a Portrait of the Author.

A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1863, BY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

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

Montreal Jan. 22, 1863

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN (W.A.) wishes to give private lessons to young Gentlemen or Ladies in any of the following branches: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, the English and French languages and Literature. He would also form classes to meet at his house. He is permitted to refer to Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; Very Rev. M. Granet, Superior of St. Sulpice; to the Rev. Mr. Campion at St. James' Church; and the Rev. Mr. Bakewell at St. Patrick's. For further particulars, address R. A. Bakewell 344 St. Catherine Street, or box 572 Post Office. Montreal, May 17.

WANTED FOR ST. COLUMBA ACADEMY.

AN ENGLISH TEACHER, duly certificated for High School or Academy. References as to moral character required.

Applications (if by letter post-paid) to be addressed to the undersigned, until 14th July next. Engagements from 1st August next.  
JOS. GANTILLON, Secy-Treasurer. St. Columba of St. Mary, Quebec. 20th May, 1863.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c.

FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARMS, and WOOD LANDS, situated in various parts of the Eastern Townships. Perfect titles, and payable time for payment. Address, FREDERICK DALTON, Secy. Treasurer, Municipality of Baginack, Co. of Arthabaska, and Lord Aulicourt, 15th May, 1863.

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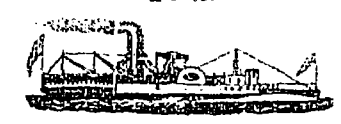
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES. U. W. W. STARRS & CO. Unequaled Double Thread Family Sewing Machines. Prices Ranging Upward from Twenty-Five Dollars.

BETTER MACHINES for Dress making and Family use have never been made.

They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required. Office and Salesroom No. 23 Great St. James Street. A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada. Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, April 1, 1863. 3m

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S DAILY

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



FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows:—

STEAMER EUROPE, Capt. P. E. CURTIS. Will leave the Quebec Steamboat Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE. Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. Jos. DUVAL. Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Leveur du long (en haut), Yamachiche and Port St. Charles, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. Chs. DAVELBY. Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavittrie, L'Assomption, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLY, Capt. FRS. LAMOROSKY. Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beaudouin, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M.

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY. Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning at Bourdeauville, Vercheres, St. Paul d'Ermitte, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 3 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER LETOILE, Capt. P. E. MAJOR. Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning at Bourdeauville, Vercheres, St. Paul d'Ermitte, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 3 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, May 7 1863.

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"GOLDS" or any other system fited up, if required.  
PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

THOMAS M'KENNA, 30 and 38 Henry Street. May 1. 3m.

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AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which may be mentioned, durability, vibrations and colors, qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 600 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 124 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular.

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

Besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, all kinds of crochet work, netting, artificial flowers, &c., &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care.

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

For Winter—A black or dark blue mantilla black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer.

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

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

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

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

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

6th. 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 Piano, \$1.50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 50 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

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

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

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

11th. Every quarter must be paid in advance.

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

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

DAY SCHOOL, Corner of McCord and William Streets.

MISS LALOR

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

Montreal, May 7, 1863. 4t

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE, TRAINS will leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

EASTERN TRAINS.

Local Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, 8.30 A.M.

Express Train for Quebec, Gorham, Portland and Boston, at 4.15 P.M.

Local Train for Richmond and Way Stations, at 6.50 P.M.

Night Express (with Sleeping Car) for Gorham, Portland and Boston, at 9.50 P.M.

\*Express Trains stop only at principal Stations, and run through to the White Mountains, Portland and Boston.

WESTERN TRAINS.

Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 7.30 A.M.

Local Train for Kingston and Way Stations, at 10.00 A.M.

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

C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. June 27, 1863.



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Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada...

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

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale...

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL and permanent Cure of all DISEASES arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz.: Scrofula, 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, Oid, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Ashma, exposure or impurity in life, &c.

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BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

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FIRE INSURANCE effected at LOWEST RATES for this well-known Company.

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The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives: Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders.

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 OF SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL, OLD SORES, BOILS, TUMORS, ABSCESSSES, ULCERS, &c.



White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, and all Diseases and Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

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

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)

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Jobbing punctually attended to.

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Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.

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

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

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.

H. J. CLARKE, N. DRISCOLL, J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Office—No. 40 Little St. James Street.

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FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils...

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS? For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America...

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it.

RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label.

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

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! 50,000 ROLLS, 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. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. 1m.

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

BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



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 Miasma and the evil effects of unwholesome water...

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

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

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

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirit, and Fits of Langor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters.

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

For Sea-Sickness it is a positive specific—either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated.

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

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

For Scabs 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 inventor.

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.

For Sore Throat: this Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

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PURE NATIVE WINES.

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

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 exportation...

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J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 316 ST. PAUL STREET, CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered it one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple, He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder-bolts).

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 boils.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, ten spoonful.

As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

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

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

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

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