# Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1863.

No. 33.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK. A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER III. - SHAUN THE PIPER. The next day being All Saints' Day-Hollantide day amongst the Irish peasantry-was, of course, a holyday of obligation. The tardy winter's morning rose clear and cold. The high wind of the previous night had dried up the clammy earth, and towards morning a sharp frost began to whiten the bare brown pastures and stabble-fields, giving the first positive indication of the near approach of winter. The red light of the dawn was just appearing over the Killough heights eastward when old Bryan Cullenan might be seen wending his homeward way from the chapel where he had just heard Mass through one of the narrow by-streets leading off from the Main Street of Cashel. The old man was alone, as usual, and, as he paced with slow and uncertain steps the rough pavement of the old borough, his head and shoulders bent slightly forward, and his hands crossed at the wrists in the loose sleeves of his coarse and faded brown coat-of that make known in the rural parts of Ireland as a 'big coat'-with a large cape, namely, and a small collar turning over it-his sharp and rather wasted features composed and thoughtful, and his grey sunken eyes fixed on the ground as if in meditation, he looked the solitary man he was. The men and women he met all accosted him with kindness and respect, and the children as he passed smiled and whispered to each other: 'There goes Bryan, the old man of the Rock!' The urchins regarded him with a sort of feeling that was not fear, but rather something more akin to reverence. The noisiest and most mischnevous of them all kept silent and demure while Bryan was in sight, and it was a notable fact that no one living remembered to have seen an ash-bag appended to the rear of Bryan Cullenan on an Ash Wednesday. That exemption, which he shared with the priests, speaks volumes for the high estimation in which the Hermit was held by the ragamuffins of Cashel town who, like all other ragamuffins in Irish towns, take a malicious pleasure in carrying out the title of the day, by ornamenting the coat-tails and other such rear appendages of the passers-by with tiny paper bags filled with ashes. Which one of our Irish readers can boast that during their Irish life they went 10 Chapel and got home again on an Ash-Wednesday without hearing from some one passing by the sly announcement—then a startling one, too

Well, Bryan Cullenan enjoyed, as we have said, this very important immunity, when others of a similar nature, from the juvenile inhabitants of Cashel, which was the more remarkable on account of the old man's self-imposed office of expelling all such intruders from the sacred precincis of his domain on the Rock. Going home from Mass that Hollantide-day, Bryan was moving along at a pace somewhat quicker than usual, with that sliding gait peculiar to the aged, saying his prayers the while for the repose of the souls who were that morning recommended to the charitable remembrance of the congregation. Amongst them was one which would single itself out in Bryan's mind from all the others, as if demanding special attention, and especial manner the soul of Kathleen Murthough Bryan prayed fervently for all, he did, ! tha !' undoubtedly, offer up an extra Pater and Ave for that soul in particular. It was Kathleen Murtha, the mother of a poor family whom all the country-side knew to have been ejected off the lands of Harry Esmond, sen., of Rose Lodge, some two or three weeks before. The case of these Murthas made a great noise at the time, from the exceedingly trying circumstances in which they were placed. The father of the family, a thatcher by trade, had fallen off the roof of a house he had been thatching, full three | coming. months before, and had lain ever since in a helpless condition, one of his thighs having been broken, and also his collar-bone. He was a comfort now? poor man, just barely supporting his family by his daily labor, and having no time to cultivate a farm, he was obliged to plant potatoes by "con- beginning to blaze up cheerily- that the poor acre," in Mr. Esmond's ground, and to rent a have one friend that never deserts them-a small adjoining cottage from the same wealthy powerful friend, too-and that is Religion !proprietor. Murtha's long illness and the want of earning, priest that brings her smile with him to the consequent thereon, had completely ruined his hovels of the poor, how could you, or I, live at poor family. His wife could not leave him to all-or poor Kathleen Murtha, that's gone home go out to work, even if work were to be had, now? What would become of the poor, Cauth, and the children, three girls and one boy, were it it wasn't for Religion, and the hopes she keeps too ) oung to be of any service; the doctor had alive in their hearts?' Bryan, from his solitary to be paid, and that even could not have been habits and his almost uninterrupted communion done were it not that the neighboring farmers with the spirits of the dead in the relics of their made up the amount amongst themselves; the mortal bodies and the mouldering works of their polatoes, what remained of them, were seized hands, had acquired a certain solemnity in the by Mr. Esmond's buildfis for the 'con-acre' expression of his thoughts which at times money, and the pig that was fattening for the amounted to dignity. His speech was, morenext fair in Cashel, was sold at auction, with a over, thickly strewn with metaphor, and assumed Boat that used to give the children milk, and a now and then quite a poetical character. This who am I to judge any one? Oh wirra, it's do by their faces. He also knew with unerring the did, Bryan, as I'm a sinner, an' if I was little kid, whose gambols often made them forget was only, however, when the old man spoke in myself can tell that!'

-'you have got an ash-bag on your back.'

the hunger that was wasting away their young Irish, which he generally did with Cauth : but life. All was gone,-poverty was becoming starvation, and still, on his bed of pain, lay the so-lately strong man, his heart to n with anguish at the sight of his heart-broken wife and her thin pale little ones cowering over the smoky embers of some brambles which the children had picked up around the fields. Nor food nor drink did the cottage contain, except the can of cold water that sat on a table where the dresser' used to be-the 'dresser' itself was gone, with the pewter plates and dishes and wooden vessels, which it had been poor Kathleen's pride to keep 'like new pins.' Only the shelter of the roof remained to the destitute tamily, and that remained not long, for on the very day that Tim Murtha crawled out of bed for the first time, Mr. Esmond's bailiffs came with certain members of 'the crow-bar brigade,' turned Tim out on the wide world, the helpless father, the frail, drooping wife, and the wan, emaciated little children, and levelled to the ground their poor, but well-loved dwelling, because this honor didn't want such cabins so near the big house,' and was glad of the opportunity to get rid of one of them.

CATHOLIC

Prayers, and tears, and expostulations were all in vain-Tim Murtha knew that well, so he neither wept, nor prayed, but sat, with his terrorstricken family clinging around him, on a large flat stone which Kathleen's feeble arm had helped him to reach, watching with stony eyes the work of demolition that left them all houseless on a chill October day. He thought, with a swelling heart, of the time when his own hands had built that little cottage to bring Kathleen home toa bouny bride. He thought of the light heart that was in his breast then, and the bright hopes that danced before his eyes like fairy visions; scarce ten years had passed since then, and lo! the bright hopes were fled-hunger and cold had their grasp on his heart, and, worse still on the heart of Kathleen and her children,-and the walls that had witnessed their humble joys, and the years of comfort his honest toil had earned, were now ruthlessly battered down before his eyes and crased from the face of the earth.— What other thoughts came into the tortured mind of Tim Murtha, to the tune of the crashing walls and fallen rafters of his home, Godand the Devil-only knew. That night the forlorn family were sheltered under the roof of a kind neighbor, himself a poor cottier, too, and next day a few of 'the boys' came together and threw up a shed against the side of the old Rock amongst the huts where Bryan had his home.

Not quite three weeks had passed since the Murthas were exicted from their old homestead, and now Kathleen was dead, and gone to rest. Many a visit old Bryan had paid to their dreary place of refuge during those long tedious weeks, and, truth to tell, two bright half-crowns had past, at as many succeeding visits, from his pocket to that of Tim Murtha. That was a crown of 'the Counsellor's guinea,' but what of that,- if it helped to keep the life in the poor things, it couldn't be better spent.' On how Bryan rejoiced then that he had divided his share with those who were more in need than himself.

But still be kept thinking of the solemn words of the priest who said Mass that morning- 'And brethren, I recommend to your prayers in an

'Ah!' said Bryan to hunself, 'there's where God's holy Church differs from the world. The poor are her care, and the more despised they are by the rich and the proud of this world, the dearer they are to the heart of that good Mother-if they only lived as Christians. Well, that's one comfort, anyhow!' he said as he reached his own door, which was opened by Cauth with great alacrity, that singular specimen of womankind having been anxiously waiting his

'And what is that?' said Cauth, as she stooped to blow up her smouldering fire; 'what's the

'Why, just this, Cauth,' said the old man, taking his seat by the welcome fire that was now Well, it so happened that Tim If it wasn't for Religion, and the good, kind

even his English was rather choice from his frequent communication with the gentle-folks from abroad who visited the ruins on the Rock. His grave and sometimes even lofty thoughts Cauth could not, of course understand, but his style of talking, when he did talk freely, commanded her entire admiration and caused her to look upon the aged Hermit as something far beyond the common run of people. Be it known to the reader that Bryan and Cauth did not stand to each other in the relation of husband and wife as might be supposed; they were strangers to each other, only a year or two before, when Bryan at the recommendation of Mrs. Esmond, and with her kind assistance, commended housekeeping, with Cauth as femme de charge, for before that time poor Bryan had not a roof he could call his own, and spent most of his nights as well as his days amongst the lone mansions of the dead on his beloved Rock, coming down only to hear Mass on Sandays and Holydays, and to re- ing. ceive from the willing hand of charity the little sustenance which he required. It was only when the inclemency of the weather drove him for shelter to the plain below that he ever asked a night's lodging. He used to say himself, when any one expressed surprise at his remaining over night on the Rock, that he had the grandest sleeping-room in all Ireland, and that was 'in the king's own bouse.' But it was not in the old palace of the Munster Kings that Bryan Cullenan oftener sought repose; he preferred the choir of the old Cathedral, just by the tomb of Myler McGrath, or the shade of the deep Saxon arch that separates the nave from the choir in Cormac's Chapel.

As for Cauth, old Bryan knew no more about her than just what he saw. Who she was, or what she was, she carefully kept to hersell; and Bryan, being nowise addicted to curiosity, seldom thought of what there was peculiar about her manner, unless when some wild expression, to him unaccountable, set him thinking of the probable cause of her odd ways, and the strange fits of moody thought that would come upon her at times without any apparent cause.

Her humor was somewhat caustic that Hollantide-day, and she snapped at Bryan like a cross cur when he alluded so feelingly to Kathleen Murtha's deserted state.

'She wasn't trusting to the priest, anyhow,' said she stopping a moment with the skillet-(an iron pot of the smallest size is so called in Ireland)—in her hand, from which she was pouring out on a wooden trencher the stirabout-(oatmeal porridge)-intended for Bryan's breakfast-her own share being left in the not.

'And sure I know that well, Cauth!' said Bryan with much feeling; 'sure I know who made her bed and kept her clane an' comfortable ever since she came about the Rock-Oyel, one most as poor as herself,' he added as if to

"Deed, then, it's little I could do for her," made answer Cauth; but there was them that could an' did give her confort-may they never know the want of it themselves, I pray God.' ' And who were they, Cauth?'

'That's a saycret, Bryan,' said Cauth, a little softened; 'but - but - I think you might

Bryan looked up from his stirabout at the shrewd, keen-looking face of Cauth, and his old eyes twinkled. 'I think I do, Cauth, I think I do.3

'Well; if you do, keep it to yourself, for if it came to the ears of some people-you know them all-so the darling says herself, an' she's fearful of having anybody's ill-will, espaycially when it's in the family.'

'And more's the pity, Cauth, that is in the family. I declare that man's a disgrace to all belonging to him.'

'Ay, an' if it wasn't for them he'd a got his oats long ago,' said Cauth with bitter emphasis.

'Whisht, whisht, Cauth, don't say that !' cried Bryan quickly, and he glanced around as if fearful that some one might possibly be within hear-

But I will say it, Bryan,' said Cauth doggedly, 'and I say, too, that there's many a one has got settled with before now that wasn't any better entitled to it.?

Bryan dropped his spoon and looked up again, his pale wrinkled face was flushed, and a light was shining in his aged eyes that Cauth had never seen there before.

'Woman!' said he in a grave solemn tone, who has made you the judge of that man's, or above that'll judge us all.'

As if a blow had stunned her Cauth dropped heavily on the stool beside ber, and buried her face in her outspread hands, murmuring in a half-

Bryan, alarmed as he always was by Cauth's and could make his way, with Frisk alone, strange soliloquies, began to express his sorrow for what he had said, assuring her that he didn't mean to hurt her feelings, but then, Cauth, I couldn't listen to the words you said and hold my peace. No, Cauth, I could not, I could not, for murder is murder be it as it may, and the Lord in heaven says, 'You shall do no murder.' '

HRONICLE.

At this Cauth started to her feet, and flung back the long gray hair that had fallen from under her close linen cap: 'An' who has done murder, Bryan Cullenan? - who has shed blood? You needn't look at me with them ould fiery eyes of yours-as if there was blood on my hand -see there; see there!' and she stretched both her hands towards him, but suddenly drew them back, and sank again on her scat with a low plaintive moan and a shudder.

'Christ save us !' ejaculated Bryan in an under tone, 'I b'heve it's losing her senses the woman is. I'd best get out of her sight, I'm think-

Unnoticed by Cauth he reached for his hat, where it hung on a peg, and softly opening the door left the cottage. He was taking his way, as usual towards the Rock, and had already reached the gate leading into the hallowed inclosure when the cheerful sound of the bagpipes struck upon his ear, and the old man paused with his hand on the latch to await the approach of the wandering minstrel, in whom he recognised an old friend. Surrounded by a troop of ragged urchins, for whose special entertainment he evidently blew his chanter at that particular moment, the piper, a little old man of three-scorefive or thereabouts, moved along with the slow pace peculiar to his tribe, gladdening the hearts of his juvenile audience-and most likely his own, too-with " The Reel of Tullochgorum.' Ever and anon his course was impeded by the rushing and crushing of the young tatterdemahans who formed his guard of honor, each one

to the means employed, so that kicks and cuffs were more plenty than 'ha'pence,' as the piper good-humoredly observed. But still he played on the crowd increasing by little and little as the cortege passed along, the merry heart of the old man growing lighter and lighter, and his musiccheerier, as the acclamations of his noisy escort grew more and more uproarious. Now and roor of juvenile laughter, that drew a half angry then the music would suddenly cease, and the rebuke from Shaun, and a whole-augry one from piper's voice make itself heard in tones of re- Bryan, both of which only tended to increase the monstrance, rather than rebuke.

trying to make his way nearer to the great cen-

tre of attraction; little scrupulous, moreover, as

'Athen, childer, how can I play if you don't keep off my elbow? See that now-bad cess to me but you'll break my pipes, so you will. Well place of my own now.' now, I tell you this, if you don't keep off o' me I'll not play another tune, and that's the end of agra?" it, now.

But it was not the end of it, as the young rogues well knew by old experience; for the piper's face belied his words, and the more be protested against playing any more, the faster and merrier went the pipes, amid the joyous shouts of the rosy urchins who went frisking like kids to the sound of the music.

It required more than a passing glance to merry face of the piper wanted the light of the eyes, for the organs themselves, clear, full and blue, gave no other indications of the visual darkness than a tremulous motion of the lids which might possibly have proceeded from some other cause. But then there was a little dog, a wiry, hard-favored terrier, which trotted along a nace or two in advance of the piper, to whom it was evidently bound by affection still more who I mane-it 'id make bad blood betwirt than by the cord, one end of which encircled the neck of the animal, whilst the other was fastened to the button-hole of its master's old frieze coat by a piece of stick run through inside the garment; patiently and gently the dog moved on, suiting its pace with wonderful sagacity to that of its master, and maintaining a sort of official gravity that was proof against every trial, the effect, doubtless, of long familiarity with the noisy plaudits that usually followed the performance to which he probably considered himself a party. It was clear, then, that the piper was blind, and it was also clear, that his privation sat lightly upon him, even with the weight of his sixty odd years, and his houseless, homeless poverty. Shaun the piper, was indeed one of the happiest men in all Ireland, for, like the Claddagh boatman in the ballad-

"His heart was true, his wants were few,"

and his pipes made him welcome wherever he went to a nigh's lodging and the best fare the peasant's cot or the farmer's house afforded .--Even his dog-misnamed Frisk-was as welany other man's, evil doings? There's One come a visitor as himself, especially to the junior members of the humble households where he oftenest sought rest and shelter. Shaun, like last came out with such strong emphasis that it most persons suffering under a like privation, had a wonderfully-keen sense of hearing, and audible voice: Who am I? Ay, sure enough, could tell people by their voices just as others tioned Bryan anxiously.

through many parts of Limerick, Clare, and Waterford. He had even crossed the Knockmeledown mountains, and extended his 'tramp' into Cork ; but somehow Frisk's sagacity failed him thore, and the pipes never seemed to sound the same, and Shann made up his mind that he and Frisk had better keep to "the old art," so they never crossed the wild mountains again.

But we have left our friend Bryan standing too long at the gate, especially as the weather was cold and the iron latch felt like ice under his hand. A grim smile puckered his visage as he watched the triumphal approach of the minstrel who suddenly stopt short in the middle of a bar, and turned his sightless eyes toward the Rock.

"Childer," said he, "we ought to be near the gate now-I wondher is ould Bryan Cullegan

"Oyeh, it's himself that is-sure he'll never

"Abve! why wouldn't be? sure he's a ghost himself, if there's one on the Rock.'

"Whisht, you sprissawn, there he is at the gate.'

Here the crowd of chattering gallers fell back right and left to make way for Bryan, who came forward with outstretched hand to great his old acquaintance.

'You're welcome back to Cashel, Shaun,' he said in Irish; 'I needn't ask how you are for your face tells that story, and your foot is a'most as light as it was five-and-twenty years agone when you danced the Foxhanter's Jig for the quality the night of the ould master's wedding. Frisk! my poor fellow! I'm proud to see you again.

Frisk acknowledged the compliment by wagging his tail demurely.

"Wisha, Bryney the Rock, is this yourself?" was the piper's hearty response as he engerly seized and warmly shook the old man's hand; 'I was just a thinkin' to myself that if you were still above ground I'd soon hear your voice.-Well! I declare I'm glad to see you.'

He forgot that he didn't see him, but the mischievous elves around, all eyes and ears, quickly detected the slip of the tongue.

'O murdher! do you hear what he says!— he's glad to see him!' This was the signal for a merriment of the waggish crew.

\*Put up your pipes, Shaun P said Bryan, 'and come in and have some breaktast-I've a little

Do you tell me so, Bryan? And where is it.

Only a step or two back from here-come now-be off home with you, childher! Shaun will play no more this bout.'

This unwelcome news had to be repeated by Shaun himself before it was received as true, and even then the youngsters were not got rid of till the door of Bryan's cottage hid the piper, his pipes and dog from their eager sight.

'That was a pleasant night you were speakin' make a stranger sensible of the fact that the of, Bryan,' said Shaun as they entered. But I didn't know that you were there.'

"Deed an' I was, then-wasn't the whole country there? An' full an' plenty there was for everyone. A darlin' fine young gentleman the onld master was then—the heavens be his bed this day? for it's himself was always a good friend to the poor, an' liked well to see them about him.

'Pity all the Esmonds weren't like him,' said

the piper with a sudden change of manner. 'His son is as good as ever he was!' said Bryan, as he took the pipes and placed the piper on a stool near the fire.

' But his brother isn't,' returned Shaup with a degree of excitement altogether unusual. "If there's vengeance in heaven it'll come down on him, as sure as his name is Harry Esmond?

' Pools! pooh, Shaun, don't be so hard on the ould gentleman !-don't now, and God bless you, for I don't like to hear anything bad laid out for one of his name. They're a good stock, you know yourself.'

'I do well, Bryan, an' that's the very raison why ould Harry shouldn't act as he does. A body doesn't wonder at the upstarts that's takin' the place of the rale quality to be hard on the ould tenants, an' trate God's poor like dogs, but, I tell you, Bryan, it's against nature for an Esmond to make a brute of himself.'

'A brute, Shaun-oh vo! vo! what's comin' over you?"

'I say he is a brute, Bryan-take it as you will-if he wasn't, he wouldn't turn the piner from his door, and kick the pipers dog.' was clearly the greater offence of the two.

An' did ould Mr. Esmond do that? oues-

าง สาร์ส์ขาวการ การคลังราก

Never fear but the grass 'ill grow green enough principles. on that same threshold, maybe afore you or I goes home yet.

Canth, said Bryan, for the first time addressing the old woman, who sat a silent listener in the chimney corner, Cauth, have you anything for Shaun to eat and drink?-the best you have isn't half good enough for him.'

intimation of another being present, 'an' who is cause to which we refer? Whence spring Cauth, if it's a fair question?

Bryan would have been puzzled to answer, but Canth relieved him of the task. 'One that knows you well, Shaun, and danced many's the time to your music years and years agone, near the foot of Slievenamon, eastward. There was an evident attempt at disguising the voice, but it could not deceive Shaun. He started, turned of man powers and rights which God has not "Peradventure thou wouldst comprehend the his head quickly towards the speaker, and said in a voice very different from his usual tone:

Slievenamon ino-no-not there! The Lord

Sit over and take some breakfast, said you, and milk, too, my poor fellow.'

voice as Bryan placed him at the little table. A Him by whom it is bestowed. Had reason been infidelity. Whilst you pursue, freely, if you will, change had come over his buoyant spirit that given to us so that we could fathom every myseven the snows of age could not chill, and Shaun tery, solve every problem, and measure every was many degrees paler than when he entered truth as it is in itself, absolutely and completely, the cottage, while the happy smile had vanished we should have been no longer creatures but there is One, whose ways are beyond your search from his face. Words seemed hovering on his gods, we should have been not the subjects but ins which he did not care to speak, and troubled memories were evidently at work in his usually tranquil mind.

Couth, too, appeared ill at ease, watching the piper's face with a keen scrutimzing glance, and shrinking fearfully as often as he opened his lips to origin, that the false teachers of the day are led speak. Bryan noticed all this, and when Shaun, away from faith and from truth, into every excess of the Lord? or who hath been his counsellor? having finished his scant breakfast, observed that of error and infidelity. The only authority which | For of Hun, and by Him, and in Him, are all it was time for tun to be moving, the old man they admit is the light of their own reasonrose with alacrity, saying that he ought to be on their only guide the working of their own minds, the Rock long ago, there was always so much to be done there and only him to do it.

As the two old men left the cottage together, Cauth followed them to the door. 'So you're gom', Shaun, without as much as sayin' 'God be with you.

"I dec are and so I was," said he, turning back his head. . Well, God be with you; but he did not offer his hand. Will you keep my saycret? whispered Cauth, for God's sake do! "I will -God pary you.' And Shaun was gone. (Tabe continued.)

#### THE DANGERS OF THE PRESENT TIMES.

(From the Leaten Indult of the Right Rev. Reverend

James Brown, D. D., Bishop of Shrewsbury ) It requires but little observation, and a slender acquaintance with what is passing around us, to satisfy every thoughtful mind that the great effort by which the evil one is striving to accomplish his malicious purposes at the present moment, both in regard to individual souls, and to the world in general, is by increasing and establishing as far as possible a disregard for the principle of authority. He knows full well, that, exactly in proportion as men are drawn away from authority, so will the pride of their hearts expand. of disease and of death, you have a constant moand their self-sufficiency will lead them on into hefore you, and within you, to warn you can be calculated on will clothe the naked or feed able also to set up ins own kingdom, and to ealist comeliness, or the pride of the mind, in its preinto his service all those who are weak enough to sumption, its rashness, and its folly. "The bebe ensuared by that confidence in their own wis- ginning of the pride of man is to fall off from dom, with which he inspires them, and that secu- God, because his heart is departed from Him rity in the guidance of their own judgment, with that made him"-says the Sacred Scripturewhich he flatters them.

But, beloved brethers that you may see how

this mischief is working around you, and that you may be warned by the misfortune of others against a danger which may perchance ere long assail yourselves, we would remail you of that which every day witnesses in this our unhappy country. Separated as it was three centuries ago from the Catholic Church, breaking away from the only sale ancierage, the rock of Peter, it has been drifted onwards, from gulf to gulftossed about by every wind of doctrine, till as and to them we most earnestly wish to address last it is hastening with fatal rapidity to that deepest and most deadly abyss-the abyss of infidelity. Those who profess to be its teachers. are divided among themselves into a thousand moment, to spread the unsound principles and invarieties of opinion; the chaefs among them of Christianity; and now, as if to close the sad career of their wanderings, and to descend into the lowest depths of unhelief, they publicly question, and as publicly deny the divine truth, and the inspired teaching of the Scripture itself .-Thus is the belief in revelation uprooted, and

the very basis of religion ruined and destroyed. these lamentable results have followed from the rejection of authority. It has long been the misfortune of Germany, the cradle of the socalled Reformation, to take the lead also in encontaging and diffusing the principles of infidelity. The evils occasioned indeed by Voltaire and his followers in the last century, fearful and gigantic | ignorance which renders them at once undeservas they were bore but little comparison with the sad fruits which have followed, and are still following, from the spread of German rationalism. constitution and operation of their own being, With its subtle insunuations, its professed learning, its boasted researches, this pestilent system is corrupting thousands of souls, and blighting every | ties which they cannot solve, secrets which they virtuous principle in the hearts of its innumerahle followers. In the colleges and universities of Protestant Germany it may be said to reign all their most elaborate inquiries. But if these for the glorious crown of martyrdom they are now supreme; -and from them it is sending forth men, who will believe nothing but what they can through that country, and through the world, its infamous publications, tainting the sources of not explain, are hopelessly puzzled, confounded, knowledge, and infecting with its fatal poison and put to silence, by these simple facts, which every channel of information. The evils to which this lower order of things, the mere order of nawe have above alluded, as now more publicly ture, presents, what shall we think of their premanifesting themselves in this country, have long sumption and their madness, when they venture, existed in Germany; there they have long since upon these flimsy grounds, to question or reject nithined their tearful maturity, they have long those nobler and sublimer truths, which revelaago been yielding their accursed fruit, in the tion has propounded for our belief. If but one comforts to which they were temptingly invited, commerce declines amongst the shopkeepers, the the following assertion:- In a country where the

Our purpose, however, in alluding to these painful subjects is not so much to point out their sad results, as to ware you against the cause which has produced them. As that cause seems to be pressing nearer and nearer to us in its operation so must it be our duty to admonish you the more plainly and the more earnestly of the Couth, repeated Shaun, catching at this first danger which is at hand. Now what is that these evils, so fatal, and so vast, against which we desire so anxiously to guard you.

Without entering into the question further than the present occasion will conveniently allow, we may at once affirm that the parent of all this accursed brood, this loss of faith, this rationalism, this infidelity, is the ascribing to the reason | To them may we address those words of Job: given to it. When the beneficent Author of our steps of God, and thou wouldst find out the reason, He bestowed it for His own purposes, and what wilt thou do? He is deeper than hell, save us all! what brings you here-all the way and He gave it in such measure and with such powers as He thought fit to confer. In one man He has bestowed it with greater capabilities, in to be much upon your guard, in these times, so Couth quickly; there's a cup of tay that'll do another with less; but in all it is His gift. It is that you be not led astray by the fallacies of preyour culd heart good, and some white bread from no natural right, no essential prerogative, resultthe big house. God's blessin' on the giver, and ling from the nature of things. It is but one of that's young Mrs. Esmond herself. Come, those many favors, which we have received, with Frisk, good dog, here's some cowld stirabout for our being itself - from the hand of God. Hence servant of truth, not to lead it into captivity-to woman, as it used to be,' said Shaun in a low sal of God-so must it in all things be subject to the equals of our Almighty Creator.

Now, beloved brethren, it is precisely because they wish to give to reason this undue pre-eminence, because they wish to withdraw it from that subjection which belongs to it in its very admitting only such conclusions, and adopting safer and more deserving of credit than the teaching of revelations.

which becomes creatures that have been built up and our most fervent prayers. from the dust of the earth-that have been called out of nothing by the voice of your Creator. Remember that it was the undue desire of knowledge that led to the first sin of our first parents in Paradise, that it was the desire of becoming like God, which opened the way to all those evils which have since deluged the world. It was the presumptuous pride of Adam which caused the fall of himself and all his race. In the very pains, and toils, and sufferings of life; in word, but in work and truth. The distress which in the bitterness of your sorrow, and in the pangs "for pride is the beginning of all sin: he that nor price is the neginning of all sin: he that quainted with their respective flocks, are to the effect that, since the disastrous years of the famine shall ruin him in the end."

What we have written may seem perhaps to apply only to the higher and more educated classes, and to be but little suited to the majority of those whom we are addressing, whose circuinstances and occupations belong to a different position in life. And yet, beloved brethren, it is for these especially that we have deemed it necessary to enter upon the subject before us, the warning which we have already repeated .--For the experience of every day too clearly shows that the devil is seeking, at the present fidel arguments to which we have alluded, as have agreed to abandon the very essential truths much amongst the lower, as amongst the upper classes of society. Of this we have proof more than sufficient in those impious publications which are circulated so cheaply and so assiduously in every direction.

As the result of such teaching, we are constantly horrified with those flippant assertions, as cruminal as they are absurd, which are now un-But it is not in our own country alone that fortunately become so common among our people -that every one has a right to judge for himself -and that no or.e is bound to believe that which he does not understand. But, beloven brethren, you may rest assured without further argument that the parties who hazard such foolish expres sions as these, betray a degree of malice or of ing of credit or attention. They do know, or they ought to know, that in themselves, in the and in the countless works of nature around them, there are presented at every step difficulcannot fathom-natural injectives which defy all their scientific researches, and effectually baffle comprehend, nor admit anything which they can-

ture of which they do not understand, is sufficient to convict them of ignorance and of folly, when they blaspheme the teaching of God, and head are numbered.' raise their puny voice against the sovereign declaration of Eternal Truth. In them indeed is verified the word of the Psalmist, 'Iniquity has lied unto itself."-Ps. xxvi. 12. By that very reason, which they extol, which they worship as their God, they stand convicted; for when she has led them on by what she calls arguments, and proofs, demonstrations, she brings them at last to the conclusion that there is a something above those which they cannot reach, something around them which they cannot penetrate, something within them which they cannot explain .and how wilt thou know?"

We entreat you, therefore, beloved brethren, tended science, nor by the boldness of weak and presumptuous reason. Let each of these be taught to keep within its own province; as the extinguish it in the darkness of scepticism and member, as you travel onward through the wonyou meet Him thus, in all His works, but most of all when you meet Him in yourselves, cry out with the Apostle: "O the depths of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God! How incomprehensible are his judgments, and how unsearchable his ways! For who hath known the mind

things; to Him be glory for ever. Amen. Whilst we exhort you, beloved brethren, to hold fast the faith which you have received, and only such inferences, as may satisfy their judg- to cherish, as a thing of priceless value, the priment, and may seem to them to be correct, and vilege you enjoy, of being members of the Carational and true. Under such a system it is not tholic Church, we cannot but remind you also difficult to understand how it happens that what again of your duty still to pray with fresh ferthey call science takes precedence of authority, vor, and unabating confidence, for the Supreme and the calculations of men are regarded as Head of that Church on earth. Since we addressed you last Lent, another year has past over Him, and it has left Him as it found Him. approach of such fatal delusions. Let not the in the rectitude of His cause, and the same trust pride of your intellect, or the flattery of others, in the protection of His Heavenly Master. The ensuare your better judgment. Conscious of clouds that hang still around His throne, may be what you are, limited beings, limited in the facul- less dark, and the storm which had assailed Him ties of your mind no less than in the powers of may have somewhat abated, but he still needs, your body, cherish within you that humble spirit and most justly claims, our tenderest sympathy,

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

INISH DISTRESS .- DIOCESE OF CLONFERT. (From the Leuten Pastoral of the Right Rev. Dr. Derry Bishop of Clonfert.)

We have neighbors to whom charity binds us, and to them we are to manifest our brotherly love, not prevails may by its intensity and extent almost deter us from attempting to relieve the sufferers. And it not, therefore, be supposed to suffer from it as grievously as other Diocess in the West. But, if this letter of ours be read by these elsewhere whose sympathy we dare appeal to, we entreat, this time, for our wretchedness in Cloniert a share in their charities. Our own personal knowledge, and the testimony of Parish Priests and Curates intimately acperhaps even then - there was not such actual want, nor were the prospects so disheartening. We do not mean to enter here into a consideration of the causes of this deplorable state. Whatever they may have been, the consequences, as far as their mitigation may depend on the Government or the Legislature or individuals, should be dealt with promptly. Leaving to others to indicate in detail the public measures that should be taken, we implore of the proprietors of land to act indulgently towards their distressed tenants; we beg of the wealthy in every class to give employment to labourers, and we desire to impress upon all who can afford to give alms to be generous to those who cannot earn a livelihood.

# DIOCESE OF CLOYNE.

(From the Lenten Pastoral of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne.)

We regret, beloved brethren, to be forced to say, that, Lent or no Lent, fasting will be this year the rule for the greater number of the working classes. Undeniable proofs of general and severe distress are every day accumulating. Three successive bad harvests and an unusually protracted continuance of wet weather have been deprived the poor of employment, of food, of money, and of credit. In the midst, then, of the saddening statements made to us by those who thoroughly understand their position, we need not exhort them to the practice of fusting which has already become a matter of stern unavoidable necessity. To them we feel obliged to say, -in a spirit of humble resignation to the will of God, offer them as a penance for your sins; look forward to the reward you may thereby earn; 'for that which is at present momentary and light of our tribulation, workoth for us above measure exceedingly an eternal weight of glory. While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen. For the things which are seen are temporal, but the

things which are not seen are eternal. Sufferings of every kind, mental or bodily, coming from the dispensations of an all-wise Providence, or from the malice of men, or from the infirmity of human nature, must be met in the spirit with which our Divine Redeemer submitted to the cross, that He may thereby purchase the salvation of mankind. In this way did the Apostles and saints of old prepare wearing in heaven. And in this way, did the poor -the Catholic poor of Ireland -look on the famine of '47 and '48. To those whom a higher position placed beyond the dangers of that disastrous period it was instructive to hear, as it is to remember, the simple but touching words in which the poor, inspired their fixed purpose of submitting to the fate that awaited them. In the midst of starvation, with their

Prisk-I wouldn't cross his threshold again, ruin of all faith, and the loss of all Christian grain of sand upon the shore, the intimate na- Their conduct proved how thoroughly a zealous and humbler class are sufferers also. This is the case sympathising Clergy had succeeded in imbuing their what must be their recklessness and imprety, the action of Him by whom the very hairs of their

> (From the Special Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal.)

> > BALLINROBE, CO. MAYO.

I do not exaggerate when I assert that hundreds of the humbler class of townspeople, who, in better times, were able to maintain themselves and their families by their own industry, are now without employment of any kind which would yield them even a moderate subsistence, and judging from present appearances, I must add there is little hope in the future of any material improvement in the prospects of these poor and much to be pitied people. I repeat there is little hope in the future for them, because in this district, as in others which I have investigated, the small landholders will be unable, owing to their own reduced means, to employ many labourers to do the usual spring work in the fields. I have certainly being vouchsafed to bestow upon us the gift of Almighty perfectly? He is higher than heaven, ascertained that some of the more extensive landholders-men of large capital and large resourceswho feel the pressure of the times in a much lesser degree than their humbler neighbors, the small tenant farmers, will probably give some employment during the spring. But the amount of employment from this quarter taken altogother will, I believe, be wholly inadequate to sustain even a tithe of the population who must live by their labour; and what then, may be asked, is to become of the vast unemployed majority, with their wives and children, during the next six months, till the barvest season. follows its dependence; hence the limitation of give additional beauty and brightness to that At home-about Ballinrobe, in any part of the coun-The milk isn't as plenty with you now, my its power. As it came to us by the free dispo- lamp, which God Himself has enkindled -not to ty Mayo, or even I venture to say any part of the but unfortunate people will not find a single week's employment. Unless, then, there is speedily providbut prudently, the paths of knowledge, ever re- ed in the district from which I write, just as there member as you trued onward through the won- should be provided in the other districts of Mayo ders which God has scattered around you, that and Galway, which equally require it, being equally impoverished, some certain and permanent means to the people of earning their dails bread, I see no and whose thoughts you cannot reach; and when other resource open to all who do not succeed in escaping to England or Scotland, in the hope of finding labour in those countries, than a precarious subsistence upon charity, for the short time that charity can bestow it, and after that the hopeless, almost lifeless, pauperism of the workhouse. The subjoined figures show clearly that pauperism has been largely increasing in this district during the last two bad years: -On the 21st of January, '61, the number in the workhouse was 208; on 21st January, '62, the number was increased to 243, and on 21st January, '63, it was still further increase to 263. It will be seen by these returns that since January, '61, public pauperism has increased in this union 33 per cent, a significant fact. clearly illustrating the low and wretched state to which the people have been reduced during the last two years. The rates for the town division, as might be anticipated, have risen considerably this year. In '62, the rate was 1s 6d, and in '63 it is 2s 6d, or 40 per cent. higher than the preceding year. I am informed that one-third of this increase is caused by the failure of last year's rate to meet the expense of the paupers of the town, the number being far more considerable than was Beware then, beloved brethren, of the first unmoved and unfailing; with the same assurance estimated for, and that the balance of the increase, which is equal to 26 per cent. over the rate of '62, is imposed, in anticipation of there being a larger cumber of admissions to the house this year than during any preceding year since the famine of '47. The small landbolders are at present living on potatoes and meal, but their supply of food, I um led to be-lieve, will by no means last till summer-indeed with some the season of scarcity has already set in, and what the hopes are in the future of these poor landholders I am sure I cannot tell. Many of them would gladly make an effort to get away from the country to America or Australia, if they have any little means at all available, which I doubt very much, from the fact, of which I had ocular proof that the greater part of the household goods and wearing apparel of the tenant farmers is at this moment stored under a heavy, I may say irredeemable, mortgage debt in the large and respectable pawnbroking establishment in this town. But let me repeat what I have been obliged to state several times already in my previous letters, that money relief, either from local or general sources, or both combined, can afford no real improvement in the condiis perfectly true that no amount of private alms that tion of the mass of the people. Temporary relief may keep out the wolf of hunger for the hour, or the every danger. By destroying all reverence for the body, in its beauty and its of revealing our poverty to the world, and we may give a certain means of living for months to come to not alms, is the real and only remedy for the poverty that exists in this town and district. TUAM

> communications a fact which struck me forcibly at the very beginning of my journey from Galway westwards, and has been confirmed at every stage of my progress through Mayo to the town from which I now write-namely, the remarkable diminution amongst the small landholders of horned stock, sheep, swine, and even poultry. I was not unacquainted with the circuit of country, comprising about 140 miles through which I have just passed, and from my previous knowledge of it I was capable of being impressed by the significant fact which I have men tioned, that cattle, sheep, pigs and fowl, small though the last item is, have during the last couple of years decreased enormously amongst the tenant farmers and minor landholders in the west. My own personal observation in this respect is confirmed by the statements made to me by several respectable and well informed farmers. They tell me that, owing to the pressure of the last two years on the agricultural population, the tenant farmers, with very few exceptions, were obliged to sell the greater part, many, indeed, had to sell all, of the live stock they pos-sessed in order to discharge the claim against them for rent, for meal, and for guano. The sheep, the pigs, and poultry of the humbler class of small landholders went in a great measure from them in the same way and under similar exigencies. There can be no doubt whatever of this fact, and I record it as a strong and significant illustration of the pressure upon the tenant farmers caused by two successive bad harvests, and of the consequent decrease amongst them of the little property which for years before they had been able to keep together. When, in addition, I repeat what I have already had unhappily to state of every district I visited-that much of the household property, the feather beds, the blankets, the coats, the cloaks, the shawls of the family, even the bondles of homemade varn of the same industrious but unfortunate class are at this moment stored in the pawnbrokers, with little prospect of being redeemed, I think there is ample evidence supplied of the greatly reduced circumstances of a numerous and important section of the agricultural community in the west. The condition of the class next in order -the cottier and field labourer - which is also name. rous-is a condition of severe privation and extreme suffering, deserving sympathy and needing assistance. I believe the population of Tuam is about 7,000, of whom the vast majority are people of the humbler class, who live in the extensive suburbs of the town. I explored the greater part of the suburbs and found the cabins of the people, mean-looking without and wretched within, dwellings, in truth, of a very low type, but accurately suggesting the sad and impoverished state of the inmates. The vast majority of the lower section of the population have not, as I could learn, any certain means of earning a subsistence, and are consequently put to various on the treatment Ireland receives from that 'ile down' and sustained by the heroism of faith, expressed shifts and contrivances, known only to themselves, to eke out a bare living on the commonest food-potatoes and a little yellow mea!. Trade in the town, little ones crying about them, they were ready to lie which formerly was noted for a steady and eafe budes liens de complete egalute? Irishmen, he says, down and die, rather than purchase by apostacy the siness, is almost at a stand still, and of course when have it all in their own hands, and in proof he make

I believe I did not mention in any of my previous

here. The various little resources which were open minds and hearts with religious teaching, and in to the industrious and en years ago, when business making them feel in every thing the presence and was good, and enabled men to earn a support in the minor branches of trade, are now completely cut off. Agricultural labour also up to this has been nearly altogether suspended, as much from the inability of the farmers to give employment as from the wet and stormy weather which has prevailed for weeks past locality. It may be stated with perfect truth, as the general condition of the humble people of the town that a large proportion of them are in deep, many of them, indeed, in dire, distress, and that some are afflicted by want and misery in their very worst forms. The workhouse returns which I append show the large increase in the number of admissions to the house during the past year over the preceding year: On the 26th Jau, '62, the number in the house was 272; on the 26th Jan., '63, the number was 361. This shows a very large increase, the greater part of which has occurred during the last three months. In January, '61, there were but 210 in the house, and the increase of 142 since then shows clearly enough the extreme pressure on the people for the last two years, and especially the present year, although, of course, it does not fully indicate the extent of the distress amongst the population, for in Tunn, as elsewhere, entering into the work-house is the exception, not the rule amongst the destitute-none, in fact, but those who have actually to face famine accept the alternative of the poorhouse. The rate on the town division in '62 was 1s 11d, in '63 it is 2s 8d. and it is feared by the guardiaus, owing to the weekly large increase in the admissions, that a supplemental rate on the town will be necessary before the year expires. The bounties sent through his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, the Lord Archbishop, are, I believe, daily, almost hourly, being distributed by the Clergy and by the Sisters of Mercy amongst the most deplorable objects of compassion; but, large and generous as these bounties are, they can only afford a small relief to a limited number as compared with the numerous impoverished population on every side that requires charitable assistance till better times come round. A judiciously administered system of out-door relief would, I think, be the most efficient, as it certainly would be the promptest, mode of alleviating the extensive distress in this town.

The people, if they had means, would fly off in bousands, us from a plugue spot, such is their diecontent at the awful prospects before them. The population of this parish is 5,600. All without exception are suffering unprecedented distress, all fee! in a greater or less degree the depression of the bad times, but I state unhesitatingly that more than onehalf of this number are without food-with little or no means, and unable to till their land for want of seed, and for want of money to puy for labour, and that unless largely assisted they will be obliged to turn out on the world's wide waste before many weeks. There are at present bundleds eking out a miserable existence on a very small allowance of indian meal mixed up with turnips-without milk or butter or any other sustaining condiment. I refer you to the statement of the reporter of the Freemun's lournal, who visited this place last month and whose report of our condition is published in that paper of the 26th ult. It is on behalf of those suffering people I appeal to the charity of the generous English public, Prelates and Priests, peers and peasants, trusting through the grace of God that my humble appeal

If the Almighty has blessed some with affluence, may their hearts be moved with tender compassion for the afflicted members of the Lord, and inspire them to give affluently - if in less favourable circumstances out of the little bestow a little. God loves the cheerful giver. The widow's mite is acceptable in the sight of the Lord when given in His mime, and for His salte.

I remain, faithfully yours,

MICHAEL CUILLY, P.P. St. Patrick's, Louisburgh, Feb. 17, 1863.

DIOCESE OF KERRY.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the Times :-

Sir,-I would presume to solicit the insertion of the accompanying letter in your columns, at your own convenience. It is written by the flight Revd. Dr. Moriarty, Catholic Bishop of Kerry, a prelate of whom you, on more than one occasion, have made deservedly favorable mention. I received the letter to-day, and therefore too late for reference to it is the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours faithfully, JOHN FRANCIS MAQUIRE. House of Commons Feb. 28.

Killarney, Feb. 20. My dear Mr. Maguire, -- From the reports which I constantly receive from all parts of my diocese, even from those which in other times were comparatively prosperoas, I can state that there exists throughout very severe distress.

The farmers have no money, and in most cases no home-grown food. It is, therefore, no wooder that the stagnation of trade among the shopkeepers and artisans should amount almost to a complete suspension of business.

A respectable draper in Tralec told me that he did much more business during the famine of 1847-48 than he does now.

A poor farmer from Iveragh told me last week that twelve months ago he had eight cows. He has been obliged to sell six of them to buy meal and pay rent. I fear his case is far from being a solitary one

In this state of things the privations of the labouring class must be severe.

The Superior of the Christian Brothers in Dingle told me that the children in their school sometimes fainted from hunger.

United, generous, and, to some extent, specessful efforts are being mode in several localities to relieve the most necessitous. I perceive that you have paid a well-deserved com-

pliment to Lord Castlerosse for the large employment he gave in this town, which tided us over the winter. In Tralee the relief committee collected over £800 and by alms and employment assisted about 500 fa-

milies. In Kenmare the Ven. Archdeacon O'Sullivan gives breakfast every day at his own expense to 150 children. In this town I have been enabled by the aid of some charitable persons to bestow a like dole on

about 200 children frequenting our schools. We must also acknowledge with gratitude to Divine Providence that the plentiful importation of ladian meal has made the food of the poor very cheap. The great difference between this time and 1848 is that then there was money without food, now there

is food without money. Another important difference is that there was then a population to be started, which does not exist now. I fear much for the season that is approaching. Employment and electnosymery aid will keep people alive, but they will not provide seed, manuro, and labor for the small farmers, nor will they enable the

which, and with only casual employment, be cannot For all this, if a remedy exists, it lies deeper than ! con fathom.

labourer to plant his garden and con-acre, without

I remain, dear Mr. Magnire, yours very inithfully,

J. F. Maguire, Esq., House of Commons, London.

IRRLAND JUDGED BY ENGLAND. - (Translated for the News from La France of the 17th February.) A writer in La France of this day, under the heading L'Irlande jugee par l'Angleterre," fills four columns of that important paper. I take a few extracts from it, just to show how well informed the French are now to which M. Fernand Lubour, the telented writer, with a naivete which one would not expect from such a sharp observer, recommends her to be united, 'Par

obstacle to prevent meetings, all abuses and wrongs obstacle, to prevent meetings, all acuses and wrongs fall of themselves." If this be true, what a noble mission for the author to put an end to the suffering of a sion to reduced to misery and despair. Generous people reduced to misery and despair. Generous Frenchman how little he knows that an experiment. of the kind might soon insure him a free passage to of the Antipodes, in a convict's dress, perhaps, besides a practical acquaintance with the packed juries of which he speaks in his excellent article.

Bat'l must let M. Labour speaks for himself, and

as this is probably his debut on Irish affairs, with a hope that he may soon see how difficult the union he recommends would be in a country in which the ovils he mentions will ever be an obstacle to it, and have little chance of being brought to an end. 'Misery in Iteland,' snys the writer, 'is proverbial. The atrocity of her misfortune is only equalled by its duration of the Harry the Sacond's time down to the day. Since Henry the Second's time down to the day on which the Morning Post and the Times, in the short visit that Queen Victoria paid to Ireland, in 1861, celebrated the actual prosperity of Ireland, sufferings of every kind have not ceased to afflict this unhappy country. [Here the writer gives Spenser's well known description of the misery of the Irish people, and follows it by a description taken from a Propie, and paper, of the misery of Donegal.]

Such a degree of misery is scarcely credible, but what are the causes of it? The causes of misery may be in general, reduced to three—sterility of the soil, incapacity of the people, the oppressive nature of the

legislation. Of those causes, the first is easily set aside The fertility of the soil in Ireland as incontestible The excellent publications of M. Beaumont and De Lavergne leave no doubt on the subject. A traveller even as ignorant about agriculture as I am, will be easily convinced that a country having such a splendid vegitation cannot be a sterile one for the farmer. The Irish character has been more than soften attackin England, they made it a point to represent Irishmen as ignorant, and idle, and as drunkards. Nothing is more talse than such an accusation.

In France more than anywhere else, we know what we are to think of the Irish character. Italy should we are to think of the first character. Italy should not forget it either; the fields of Magenta are there to remind her of it. [Here the writer gives a most edifying resume of the Penal Laws, and of the Eman-

cipation.] Although the Irish lords, the writer continues, are 224 in number, 32 only have seats in Westminster. While in England there is a member of parliament for 40,000 inhabitants, Ireland has only one in 60,000 I stop here. The list of inequalities between the Irish and the English could be prolonged almost indefinitely; and yet however strange it may appear, these inequalities, sanctioned by law, are so insignificant, beside what I dare to call the practice that Lord Russell stated at the tribune of Westminster, that it was particularly by the way the laws were applied that they differed in Ireland and in England.

According to law, the important functions, such as First Secretary, Attorney and Solicitor General, may be confided to Catholics; in fact, they were always filled by Protestants. Theoretically, the liberty of elections is complete; in reality, it is not a serious one according to the evictions which threaten the amongst the nations. Of the success of such a movepoor Catholic tenants, according to the evictions by the Protestant landlords. As proof, the recent evictions by the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, who piously said to his tenants—' leave the lands, that is, ' die of hunger, or become Protestants.' The institution of the jury, which should be the pure sanctuary of individual liberty, is constantly violated in its principle and is most often a servile instrument of persecu-

The means employed is a simple one. It is known that the jury must be unanimous to obtain a conviction. Well, on the list composed of 3,000 names the sheriff chooses 150; on the top he puts the names of 40 men, entirely devoted to the cause of the government. Taking advantage of his right the party accused challenges them, but his right only extends to twenty, and the other twenty remain, and are more than is requisite to condemn even an innocent man.' (The writer here enters into minute details on the

Established Church, and quotes Macauley's sentence in the House of Commons - Of all the institutions in the civilised world, it is the most absurd and the most unjust.')

The writer then says that with time and putience (in how many centuries, I wonder) Ireland will obtain equality, not only theoreticaly but practically, and affirms that with the liberty of the press and the right of holding meetings, all abuses must end, &c., and biect concindes as follows: which she has in view, Ireland must not lister to vain promises of freedom which reach her from abroad She must know that separate from England she can do nothing; but united with her she can play an important part in the British Empire. In fact, it is time that towards the sister island, England should remember these maxims of liberty which she gives with such complaisance to the world; Peace Preservation Acts must be a dead letter; there must be also this and it is the most essential condition for the future prospects of Ireland that an example like that given

by Lord Vaux of Harrowden should bear fruit. The noble lord, to whom I am happy to be able to render this public proof of my sympathy and friendship, did not hesitate a moment to sell his estates in England to buy land in Ireland Let the English Catholic landlords, and they are more numerous and richer than they are supposed to be, imitate his conduct and then they might say, with him, 'I thought I was only doing a good action, and at the same time I did one that was most profitable.' There would be in the desperate remedy which is sometimes a great iniquity, revolution, would not have to be employ-

M. Labour will have to find some more powerful antidote against revolution than the offers, after enumerating wrongs and injustice that no people except one constantly emigrating would bear with patience. Mr Monsell has obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Registration of Marriages of Catholics in Ire-

land. His plan is to bind the contracting parties under a penalty of £10,000, to send a schedule with with the particulars of their marriage to the Registrar of Births and Deaths, who will forward it to the Regis-

trar General.

THE SLIGO MEETING .- We wish to call special attention the able and practical speech of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly. It lis of the utmost importance, not only for the unquestionable data brought forward by his lordship in proof of the widespread misery of the people, but for the wise and prudent suggestion on the subject of affording relief from the taxes. No impartial man can rise from the perusal of his lordship's remarks without feeling satisfied that the facts and figures produced place beyond the shadow of doubt the great extent of the distress, and the intensity of the sufferings, not merely of the ordinary labourers, but of the artisans and the once comfortable small traders. 'Let us (said his lordship) visit the loan offices of the borough and see the poor, miserable crowds that fill them them from morning until night; let us visit the pawn offices of our town, and see them crammed from floor to ceiling with pladges, chiefly articles of night and day clothing -and, it appears that these articles, so necessary to health and existence, the number of unredeemed pledges have rapidly, and to an extraordinary extent, increased for months past. In the borough alone the unredeemed pledges of the last few months exceed the number in the preceding months by 500 or 600 per week.' Here we have an undeniable test of the melancholy condition to which so many hundreds of our people are reduced; the justification-if such were needed--of those who were instrumental in having that meeting called: and a strong incentive to those who have the means, to assist in carrythose who have the means, to assist in carry. They were rejected from the Committee, and they ing out the objects stated in the requisition to will be insulted again whenever they interfere with the Mayor. The great want of industrial employ-ment was earnestly impressed upon the meeting by lish members. Such is the position occupied by Irish his lordship, and every one acquainted with the town | members in the House of Commons.—Nation.

Hiberty of the press is complete where there is no must admit that it is a want fouldy calling for remedy. Another important matter touched upon by the Most Rev. Prelate, was the source from which relief should be applied in emergencies such as the present. It is rather hard that the relief of such distress should almost invariably fall on a comparatively few persons. As his lordship remarked, "It is the duty of all who have property in the borough to sustain the honest laborer and industrious artisan," and the most certain method of ensuring that all take part in ren-dering aid, is to place the burden of relief on the public taxes. During the past two years, some benevolent citizens of Sligo have contributed towards the relief of the poor ten times the amount of the present heavy poor's rate; at the same time owners of property to a large extent in the borough have escaped scot free. We are not surprised that these lords of the soil should be opposed to out-door relief; but we hope that the suggestions throws out by his lordship will not be lost sight of by the rate-payers, and that the question will receive due consideration ere long. -Stigo Champion.

POLAND AND IRELAND. - The Dublin Nation says -The gallant struggle which is being made by the Polish people against one of the greatest military powers in the world, has stirred every patriotic heart in Ireland with a strong sympathy, with feelings of concern for their fortunes, and admiration of their heroism. The Irish people watch the progress of the struggle with a peculiar interest, caused by the many points of similarity between the two nations in their misfortunes, their efforts, and their hopes .-In the Polish insurrection, even as far as it has gone, there is many a lesson for Irishmen which we shall be careful to point out at another moment, but one thing which our countrymen might well do without loss of time, is to give those sympathies which they feel for their brethren of Poland a public expression. The following letter, suggesting a public meeting in this city, has reached as. We commend it to the attention of our readers, and promise for our own part that any movement for the realisation of the project shall have our heartiest assistance :-

Dublin, 26th February, 1863. Dear Sir-Amongst the entire body of the Irish people I think it would be hard to find even a solitary individual who is careless about the great question now being tried by a gallant people on the Continent. That question is, their right to the restoration of their plundered nationality, and gallantly are our enslaved brethren, the Poles, striving for the overthrow of the tyranny which has crushed them to the very utmost of a people's endurance. Well, it is not strange, by any means, that an oppressed na-tionality like Ireland should feel a keen interest in the struggle of another suffering nation, which tries to rescue itself from the thrall of its taskmaster.— But the questions arise, how should this feeling be expressed? In what manner ought those who feel a sympathy with Poland's fight for freedom conduct themselves? I answer, that we should hold a meeting of all persons favourable to Polish nationality, immediately, in this metropolis, and there pass resolutions of admiration, sympathy, and fraternity with that gallant band of patriots, who, headed by their pastora, are doing good work for their native land, and striving to place it in its rightful position ment I have no doubt. I am sure that a meeting for such an object cannot fail being successful. Only yesterday your present correspondent was conversing with two men, both of whom have proven their devotion to Irish nationality by having been proscribed by English law, at one time, for their attempts to do in Ireland what is now being done in Poland. One of those men suggested the meeting which I now propose for you and your readers consideration, and both of them furnished me with a list of names of men who would willingly form a nucleus or committee for carrying out so worthy and so deserving a movement. I put it to you, sir, and to the readers of the Nation, whose unflinching principles have never allowed them to remain inactive when a call was made to them through your columns, whether we shall not have a voice raised in this land of ours - the Poland of the West'-to cheer on our suffering continental brothers in their struggle for freedom .- I am, dear sir, yours truly,

LORD DUNKELLIN AND MR. GREGORY, M.P., AT Galway. - Galway, Feb. 19. - An adjourned meeting of the Harbor Board was held to-day, for the purpose of conferring with Lord Dunkellin and Mr. Gregory, M.P., on the question of the packet station. Some members of the Board had a private interview with the representatives at two o'clock, and at half-past two his lordship and Mr Gregory entered the room tained generous subscriptions; amateur theatricals and were received with much enthusiasm by large assemblage.

Lord Dunkellin stated that they had talked the matter over with some members of the board, and imparted to each other their views as to the mode of procuring money for the construction of the necessary harbor works. As their views were of a private character it would not do to mention them at a public meeting, but he could assure them that at the proper time every step would be taken for the purpose of obtaining the money. He had no doubt of the success of the company; and he hoped that at the next interview with the people of Galway he would be able to congratulate them on their success in obtaining a loan, and the prospect of the immediate prosecution of the works.

Mr. Tierney, T.C., expressed his dissatisfaction with the explanation. The people had been led to expect some pleasing information, but,, instead of that the proceeding had been of a Star Chamber char-

Lord Dunkellin explained that they had nothing to communicate. They merely wished to hear the views of the members of the hoard with regard to the mode they thought should be adopted for obtaining a

Mr. Gregory also addressed the meeting, and concurred in the observations of Lord Dunkellin.

Mr. Morris said that Mr Tierney had risen too hurriedly. He was about to move that the meeting do adjourn till next Tuesday, when, in accordance with a previous notice of motion, he would move that application be made for a loan, and that the co-opera-

ion of the members be requested.

Mr. Tierney was glad he had obtained an explana-THE IRISH REPRESENTATION .- The sort of regard paid to Irish interests and Irish members in the House of Commons, was well illustrated by a discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. The Chancellor having moved that the Committee of Public Accounts be re-appointed, and having nominated for that purpose nine English members, Mr Hennessy moved that at least one Irish member might be added to committee. He stated positively that Irish interests had suffered in consequence of the exclusion of Irish members from that important committee. He had introduced the same queslast year, and had divided the house upon it, but he was of course beaten by the opposition of the Government. Several of the Irish members spoke in support of Mr. Hennessy's motion Col. Dickson, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. Blake, Capt Stackpoole, and Lord Claud Hamilton urged the Government to accede to the fair and reasonable request made of them but the motion was as on tormer occasions, resisted by the Government and beaten on two divisions. Mr. Hennessy's threat to divide the house again and again until the Government should agree to arrange the question in a manner satisfactory to the Irish members, brought to his legs an indignant and insolent Englishman, who reminded the member for King's County that the rules of that house had been made for gentlemen. This insult was warmly resented by several of Irish members - but what availed it? -

Coleman, P.P. -Mr. Michael Morris, Q.C., applied in lough, diocese of Kilmore, closed on Sunday, 15th this behalf of the defendant, to have the case tried by inst. That holy fascination which seems ever to sura special jury, struck under the old system. The round the fathers of this illustrious society accomplaintiff was the rector of a parish church in Galway, panied them to Orosserlough. Named as they are and the defendant was the parish priest of the same parish. The subject-matter of controversy between model of sweet attractiveness for sinners, they have of Rome, is M. Drouyn de Lhuys' remark, and the yard of Killinan, county Galway. The plaintiff measure, that irresistible missionary quality. This most unscrupulous and subservient Piedmon ists are brought an action of trespass against the defendant, appears alike whether they minister to the poor or to and also an ejectment, to recover possession of the the rich, to the learned or to the unlearned, and graveyard in question. The dispute resolved itself bence the immense crowds of every class that that Government may have contrived to render its simply into a question of title, and who had a right thronged around them in Crosserlough to hear and rule acceptable to those Italian States which it has the jury were struck under the old system, in order that persons of extreme views and opinions on both | fewer than between nine and ten thousand sides might be struck off.

lished in newspapers circulating in the county, called the Catholic Telegraph and Galway Vindicator, referring to the transaction in inflammatory articles "Revival of the Penal Laws." headed,

Mr. Morris, Q.C., said those newspapers had been looking for subscribers, and not to the events of the case. The under-tenants did not object to the motion.

Mr. Carleton said the facts were grossly misstated in the publications in question, which were calculated to cause an ill-feeling in the country. The plaintiff stated expressly in his affidavit that he never desired to prevent persons of any religious persuasion from burying their dead in the churchyard; on the contrary, he had frequently expressed his willingness that Roman Catholics should be buried there, and never intended to give any such opposition as had been imputed to him. The present High Sheriff of the county of Galway was a Roman Catholic, and a great number of the jurors of the county, in whose integrity and impartiality the plaintiff had the fullest confidence. One of the objects of the present application was, by deviating from the ordinary course, to give undue importance to the case, and excite the public mind. It was simply a question of title, and the plaintiff wished to avoid any undue excitement, or deviation from the usual course, in the trial of the

Mr. Persse, who appeared on the same side, said it was sought to give political importance to the case

which it did not possess. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said the mere statement of the case showed it was one into which excitement and prejudice might be imputed, which it was essential should be avoided. The mere fact of such inflammatory articles being circulated established the strongest case for changing the mode in which the jury was to be struck. No wrong could result to the plaintiff, for he would have the benefit of an impartial jury without disparagement, and he could strike off every man whose impartiality was doubted.

DUBLIN, Thursday Morning -The great libel case, Morgan v. Gray, closed late on Tuesday night, after having occupied the Court for ten days, by the discharge of the jury, who failed to agree to a verdict, t being understood that eight jurors were for, and four against, a verdict for the plaintiff. Some of the ablest men at the Bar were counsel on either side-Right Hon. J. Whiteside, M.P.; Sergeants Sullivan and Armstrong, Mr. Macdonough, M.P.; and Messrs. John B. Dillon and Dowse; and the law costs on each side are variously estimated at from £600 to £1,000.

The assizes are going on, and are already over in Wicklow and some other counties. Notwithstandng the unusual severity and general prevalence of istress, the Calendar is extremely light. In Kilkenny, there will be a Crown prosecution for administering unlawful oaths, and founding a secret nolitical society.

Last week I travelled over four of the five counties of Connaught, and both by personal observations, as well as from intercoure with men possessed of the fullest information respecting the condition of the country, I was enabled to ascertain the precise state of the people in those districts. In the town of Galway there is an immense amount of distress. The Bishop received considerable sums from Australia and America; the Central Relief Committee. Dublin, gave liberal grants; a local Relief Committee obrealized £100. Yet all these are unequal to the relief, of more than a mere fraction of the suffering and unemployed poor. I was present during the breakfast of 100 little girls in the Presentation Convent; and this meal, of Indian meal stirabout, is, in many instances, the chief means of daily support of the e miserable beings, scarcely one of whom had a shoe or stocking, and a ragged calico was the only garment on the shivering and emaciated bodies of several of them. The same morning, I witnessed a similar sight in the Monks' School, where 100 boys get breakfast daily. In this Union, upon Lord Campbell's property, evictions, on a large scale, are being carried out, and in the Loughres Union, the work of depopulation is spreading. Of the 10 Poor Law Unions in Galway, out-door relief is denied to 6; and of the 2,496 persons in receipt of relief, on the 7th inst., in the 10 Unions, only 74, of whom 50 were in the Tuam Union, get out-door relief. Private charity and the religious institutions are left to do that which they are inadequate to effect, and which should be done through the Poor Rate. In Tham, the mass of floating misery which moves about the streets is painful to witness, and the appearance of His Grace the Archbishop, or of any of his Clergy, is the signal for a crowd of poor, shoeless, ragged women, who press around them supplicating for help. The Archbishop is now about to disburse the last of the generous contributions forwarded to him from Colonies and from the United States, amongst such of the small farmers as are unable to crop their little holdings. Driving over hundreds of miles, and by dozens of hamlets and villages, nothing is more striking than the general absence of corn-stacks, showing, clearly, the want of seed-oats to crop the land. In the west of Mayo, through the whole extent of which I travelled, the winter was so wet that farmers who had sheep were obliged to shear them, in order to save them from rot, through the accumulation of moisture in the fleeces. The west of Mayo, especially in Tyrawley, is the most miserable district in Ireland. I travelled with the Sub-Sheriff, who was on his way to Ballycastle to eject a number of

tenants, and he states it as his opinion that if the potato fails this year, and that the American war ceases, one-fourth of the small-farmer class will clear away to America. The local usurers who used to assist the small farmers are extinct, as a class, by the failures of the past three years. They borrowed from the Banks, but these are now closed against them. A Mayo solicitor informs me that there were 10,000 Civil Bills, and the largest number of ejectments ever before known at the January Quarter Sessions in the County Mayo. In one street in Ballins, formerly one of the best towns in the West, there were 12 bankrupts in one year. Remittances from America, and the few pounds earned each summer by the laborers who visit England, were the chief help to most of the small farmers last year. The public cars in Ballina were surrounded by the shricking relatives of departing emigrants, and at Castlebar and every station to Mullingar, the rail-way officials and the police were engaged in tearing away, and saving from danger, the wailing relatives who cling to the carriages in which the flower and vigor of the youth of the peasantry were departing for America, even in the face of a forbidding war.—

Of the body of 160 carpenters in Cork, only seventy are employed.

Cor. of Weekly Register.

ment. The Rev. Francis Burkitt v. the Rev. Edward | ed by the Jesuit Fathers, in the parish of Orosserafter Him who, as of all perfections, is the Divine them was the right of interment in the old church always possessed, in a special manner, and in large plained that since the commencement of the proceed- his own hard-working clergy; and this he testified ngs several misstatements of the facts had been pub- by marked attention and kindness to the fathers during their stay in Kilmore. - Cor. Nation.

A mission was opened on Sunday in St. James's Church, by the Rev. Fathers Bernard, Vincent, Alphonsus, and Dwyer, of the distinguished Order of Passionists. Immediately after the first Gospel, the Rev. Father Alphonsus entered the pulpit and preached a most able and elequent sersion to a congregation which thronged every part of the church. He extended his pious discourse over an hour and a quarter, during which he was listened to with the deepest attention by the whole of his large audience. The duties of the Mission will be continued for the next three weeks, ending on Sunday, the 15th March, thus affording during this holy season of Lent an opportunity of attending the Sacraments, of vast importance to all, but especially to those who have not regularly attended their religious duties. The convenience of everyone is considered, for there are hours appointed for the hearing of confessions, from six o'clock in the morning till half-past ten at night, with the exception of short intervals. Religious instructions will be given at various hours Rarely, indeed, does such an opportunity offer, and we have no doubt that the faithful, not alone of the parish in which this Mission is held, but of the various parishes of Dublin, will at once avail themselves of it.

LISBURN ELECTION .- The High Sheriff entered the Courthouse at a few minutes after eleven o'clock, and immediately proceeded to examine the polling books. At twenty minutes past eleven he announced the following result :-

For J. D. Barbour... For E. W. Verner... 134 ..

Majority for Barbour The announcement was received with tremendous cheering. The courthouse and the thoroughfares leading thereto were crowded to excess.

REMOVAL OF PAUPERS. - The following resolution on the subject of removing Irish paupers from England has been adopted by the guardians of the North Dublin Union :-

That the Poor-Law Board in London be requested to caution guardians who propose to remove paupers to Ireland to ascertain their destination, and so to assist the magistrates in obtaining correct evidence to enable them to fill the warrants of removal according to law. That in any amendment of the law, and in accordance with the report of the select committee of the House of Commons on 'poor removal,' made 13th of June, 1855, that in every case of actual removal the pauper should be delivered at the workhouse of the union in Ireland, within which the place of birth or residence, as stated in the warrant, is situate, and not merely to the workhouse containing the port of, or nearest to, the place of the pauper's ultimate destination, which causes loss of time and increased expense to the removing union, and undue hardship and uncertainty in the proper care of the paupers so removed .- Post.

# GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROMAN QUESTION .- We are informed on reliable authority that her Majesty's government are not to have the last word on this serious matter, and that statements will shortly appear which will throw a ports to the Foreign Office To make things worse. t is said that the retractation has taken place in the presence of Cardinal Antonelli himself, before whom Mr. Odo Russell has stated that it was he who in every instance solicited audience of the Pope, and that he did so because he was instructed by the English government to proffer its hospitality to His Holiness; it is further stated that on the 24th Dec. last he read to the Pope, at the Vatican, by order of his government, a confidential letter from Earl Russell, which renewed the previous offer of a British asylum, and strongly urged the Pope to take refuge at Malta, where Earl Russell promised His Holiness a palace, a guard of honor, and all the outward respect that he now enjoys at Rome. It is strange that on a question of fact there should be so wide a discrepancy between the accounts of the French and English envoys. But no one who fead the unanswerable "Antonelli despacch," published in our columns, will readily believe that the Pope, at the very time he was receiving the strongest assurances of support from the French Emperor, was privately negociating, and even soliciting a refuge upon British territory .- London Standard.

Lord Normanoy's speech of last Tuesday was something more than an appeal to Her Majesty's Ministers on the score of their own consistency in Italian matters. True it is that the Ministers cut rather a foolish figure while the noble Marquess quoted their own words, as showing the views which they had entertained regarding the 'Roman question,' and the discrepancy between these views and the policy by which they now seek to curry favour with the Piedmontese usurpation. But this kind of vacillation is an old story with the Whig Government. It is always their wont to run from side to side in order to trim the sinking ship; and it is not very surprising if, in their confusion, they sometimes promote an untoward lurch instead of preventing it. But the main effect of Lord Normanby's commentary on Italian affairs arose from the altered circumstance of Italy and the new experience gained by the Italians since the speaker last urged the same truth on the House of Lords. Then in the intoxicating dreams of Italian unity, to be secured through Piedmontese conquest, few Italians could be found to listen to the warning voice which told them of the mean designs which lurked under these specious and alluring names .-Now matters are different. The Italian patriots have been rudely awakened from their splendid visions. -They wake to find that a united Italy, after the fashion prescribed from Turin, simply means an aggrandised Piedmont. They wake to find the yoke of an alien race upon their necks, more galling and more remediless than the most despotic sway of their rightful sovereigns. They wake to the suppression of the Neapolitan newspapers, to the chains worn by the prisoners of Aspromonte, to the fusillades of 7,000 Italians in Southern Italy. They are learning, by bitter experience, the difference between unity and union. Unity comes about spontaneously; union may be imposed, as it now is in Italy, by the violence of an armed force. Unity results from the common habits and sympathies of the people; union may be a coercion of all the instincts of race and all the social institutions which constitute the life of a nation. Union, in short, may be the most fruitful source of that discord which destroys the unity of a nation .--

IN THE QUEEN'S BEACH, DUBLIN Right of Inter- Mission Ar Onosserbough. The mission conduct- wisest statesman, Azeglio, told them the truth when he warned them some months ago of the injustice and impolicy of that course of annexation in which they were encouraging the Piedmontese Government. The pressure of this teeling is already manifest even in the packed Assembly which meet at Turin under the name of a Parliament. They say nothing now implied inference is as true as the statement. The vernment upon Rome must lie by for a while until to the burial ground. Mr. Coleman, the defendant, be converted. For three weeks they laboured with already reduced to subjection. The growing change alleged the burial ground belonged to him, and that untiring zeat, and it must have been most gratifying of opinion which we have been tracing has also an it was improperly called the parish churchyard. He to them and to the zealous administrator of the important influence on Lord Normanby's personal rebelieved it would conduce to the ends of justice if | parish, the Rev. John Boylan, that their efforts were | lations with this question. There was a time when crowned with abundant fruits and blessings, not the common cry went to represent him as an enemy of Italy. He has now too many sympathisers not received Holy Communion in Crosserlough Church only among the best friends of Italy but among the Mr. Carleton, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Dix, solici- alone. The venerable and saintly bishop of the dio- Italians themselves, to allow of this pretence being tor, appeared to oppose the motion on behalf of the cese, the Right Rov. Dr. Browne, was most grateful put forward successfully. We remarked last week plaintiff, the Rev. Mr. Burkitt, who properly comfor this valuable service rendered to his flock and to on the probability that the resolute Non Possumus on the probability that the resolute Non Possumus of Pius IX. might hereafter come to be recognised as the rallying cry of Italian liberty and Italian unity; we may add that there are already signs of the natien acknowledging in the supporters of a mock Italian union in the interests of Piedmont the worst enemies of Italian unity. - John Bull.

> In the House of Commons, Mr. Maguire and Col. Dickson called the attention of the House to distress in Ireland. Sir Robert Peel, who, by all accounts, has adopted a much more quiet, considerate, and conciliatory tone and deportment than distinguished him last year, also spoke. He admitted and deplored the existence of severe temporary distress, the consequence of inclement sensons; but he said, that even in the fourful distress which had visited Lancashire, no public grant of money had been made, but the destitute were left to the support of the poor rates and to private charity; that the Government which had not proposed special grant for the relief of the distress in England could not venture to propose special grants for the relief of the distress in Ireland .- London Tublet.

" At the instance of several very intelligent persons" Mr. Newdegate desired to ask Lord Palmerston, was the Princess Alexandra a Protestant? Lord Palmerston said that when a Princess of Wales was sought it was resolved that she must be young, bandsome, amiable, agreeable, well brought up, and a Protestant. All these conditions, he was happy to say, were united in the Princess Alexandra. But we beg to call Mr. Newdegate's and likewise Mr Whalley's, and likewise the Earl of Shaf esbury's attention to the description in Mr. Renter's telegram published in the Times of Thursday of the King of Denmark's wedding present to his daughter. It is a necklace containing 2,000 brilliants and 118 pearls; "the fac simile of the Dagmar Cross attached to the necklace also contain: a fragment reported to have belonged to the true Gross, with a piece of silk taken from the grave of King Canute, the Patron Saint of Denmark." Why it is a Reliquary, and containeth Popish relies. My Lord of Shaftesbury if you stand this you are no true man. Unless your stall among the Knights of the Garter be vacuat on the wedding day, and un'ess instead of assisting at the rite, you take the chair at a No-Popery meeting in Exeter Hall, specially draped in black for the occasion, your Protestantism will never more be valued at a pin's fee .- 1h

Puntic Opinion in England.—The English ing not to think for a motion of the worse oppression which their own country is exercising in Ireland The Star as usual, the most honest and onispoken of the party, rejoices in the opportunity of doing a great act of justice and undoing a grevious wrong which the obstinacy and absolutism of the King of Prussia has opened up to Europe. It says - Had Russia been left to deal singly with the insurgent Poles, Western Europe might have sympathised with the rebels, but could scarcely have offered even verbal remonstrance on their behalf.' It urges the Government to take a firm stand by the side of France and Austria in favour of the Polish nation; bot seems very unlikely that the English Government will do anything but play the old game of specious talk and deceiful ac-tion. In 1831 the French Government under Louis Phillippe endeavoured to get the English to take joint action with them in order to preserve the political existence of Poland, but that honourable and chivalnew light upon Mr. Odo Russell's negotiations. If rous proposal was rejected. 'But this is not all,' says our information be correct, Mr. Odo Russell has been a writer in one of the English journals - We have compelled to admit further inaccuracies in his re-ports to the Foreign Office To make things worse. Dutch loan, upwards of £5,000,000 sterling, and are still paying to her some £70,000 per annum, in discharge of a further sum of apwards of £2,500,000, as the consideration for her observing the stipulations of those very treaties which she has so grossly violated, and is still so infamously violating -all right and title to such payments having been forfeited by her own acts over and over again. How long are we to be paymesters of the assessins and murderers of that Poland of whose rights we were bound under salemn treaty stipulations to be the protectors and guardians?' A very fair question this; but protection and guardianship from England always was a very dangerous thing, and always will be. - Na-

> Something to Daixx .- When I engage and pay a man to do an odd job for me of any kind-to dig in my garden, to slate my roof-to look after a leaky gas pipe -to carry or wheel a load for me to the railway station or the couch - to empty a dust bin, or run an errand; if by pay him his price, is he to ask me -- sneaking and whining, and ashamed to look me in the face - whether I have as many halfpence in my pocket as will buy him a pint of beer? On what principle does he ask me for beer? Or is it on any principle at all, except that of the slave or the meanspirited mendicant? When I go into a factory and an ingenious but not ingenuous mechanic, earning handsome wages explains to me intelligently the intricacies and excellencies of the machine at which he worksexplanations for which I am exceedingly obliged to him -does he act the part of a true-hearted Briton one of the men who swear ' they never, never will be slaves," he bring, perhaps, a voter for the borough in which he resides, inhabiting a ten pound house, and having a better income than the curate of the parish if he takes the opportunity of me thanking him and wishing him good day to ask me for a pint of beer? Can I not, when walking out in the fields, accost a man of the people in his fustian jacket or his smockfrock, and exchange salutations with him on the state of the weather, or of the crops, or ask him the nearest way to the village church, the common, the rivet, or the famous tree of the neighborhood, without a dastardly and snivelling demand for beer? What makes the matter worse, in the estimation of an Englishman who works with his head and not his hands, is the fact that, with the exception of France and Germany, of the pour boirc and trangled, which are the recognised perquisites of back conchmen and postillions, the custom is unknown; and a French, German, or other continental farm laborer or mechanic, would just as soon think of asking you for your watch or your life as for 'beer' or 'wine' in in payment of any courtesy rendered to you, or in case of any hire or wages that was fairly due to him, and that you had paid. 'A bold peasantry' may be their country's pride,' if they hold their heads erect; but not if they beg for beer or anything else. A laborer who asks for drink-money after his labor is paid for, is, in my opinion, a snob, a slave, and a humbug. I may be wrong, but these are my opinions. -Robin Goodfellow.

> The Army and Navy Gazette hints that disagreeable results are likely to ensue from Kinglake's book on the Crimean war.

> > of the longings

The Prince of Wales was enrolled in the Fishmoners' Company on Thursday week, an honor previous-The most thinking portion of the Italian nation are ly conferred upon that body by both his father. finding this out-are becoming convinced that their grandfather, and great-great-grandfather

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MARCH 27, 1868.

# True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, 16 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by

J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor. TERMS:

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car

riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advence, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. Sangle copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup.) No. 22, Great Sl. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lowrence

and Craig Sts. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

# MONTREAL, PRIDAY, MARCH. 27, 1863.

Mr. Gillies of this office is now on a visit to our subscribers throughout the Upper Province, with full power to settle all accounts, and to make such arrangements as may to him seem appropriate. We take this opportunity of recommending him and the object of his visit to our Western subscribers.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The tidings which reach us from Poland would seem to indicate that the insurgents are holding their own, and that powerful as is Russia, she will find that the Poles are very stubborn focs to deal with. It is also hinted that the internal condition of Russia is ominous of a social outbreak, and that is consequence the Czar finds it difficult to spare troops for service against the Polish insurgents. The cause of the latter is, in so far as words go, warmly espoused both in France and England by men of all political parties; but it does not seem that armed interference as yet forms part of the policy of any of the great European Powers.

The epi-copal mind in England is in a very excited state on account of the Bishop of Natal. The man has ecodemiy placed hunself, by his recent attack opon the Old Testament, outside of the pale of Christianny, but he remains neverless an Angheau Bisnop, and from this position it is almost impossible to dislodge bim. His brother Bishops, therefore, appeal to him to pronounce sentence of excommunication against himself, and thus to deliver them from the dilemma in which they now find themselves. This appeal is signed by the entire Bench; and after enumerating the offences of Dr. Colenso against Christianity, and pointing out to him that he cannot consistently or conscientiously make use of these portions of the Anglican Liturgy which imply the veracity of the Mosaic writings-it humbly begs of him to retire from an office whose duties he can no ionger discharge, but from which they, the appellants. of Caernarvon in the House of Lords upon Thursfear it is impossible by legal process known to the day, the 19th ult. These tell their own tale, Parliamentary Church, to dismiss him. The London Times cruelly makes fun of the straits to which the Fathers of the Anglican Church as by law-established now find themselves reduced, and sums up in the following irreverent words. "No besieged rebels to the last stage of despair ever showed the white flag to a ruthless foe in a himbler tone and guise." In a word the degradation of the Establishment is as complete as its bitte est enemies can desire. Dr. Colenso has refused to comply with the prayer of the appeal.

The news from the States is contradictory. According to one set of statements the Federals are just about going to annihilate the Confederates; according to another and equally credible statement, the Northerners are on the eve of great disasters, and they have certainly met with a serious repulse at Port Hudson.

MORAL CONDITION OF IRELAND .- " Save in the districts in which unhappily, agrarian outrage as still found, the security of life and property in that country is very high. Garotting is unknown, and content cobberios of any sort are very rare." London Quarterly Review, January, 1863,

p. 89. To this very important testimony to the moral condition of Ireland, the Review appends the subjoined note :-

"It may be thought that this is an over-strong statement in face of agrarian outrages recently prevalent in certain parts of the country. But these offences are of an entirely exceptional character, not being committed, as a rule, by members of the criminal classes; and no conceivable system of prison discipline could produce much effect upon them.
The returns show that the persons sentenced for these crimes have rarely been previously convicted, and that when discharged they seldom returned to

As an answer to the calumniators of Ireland, and of Popery, these extracts from such a staunch British and Protestant periodical as the London Quarterly Review are conclusive, and should suffice, one would think, to silence them, if not to put them to shame. With the exception of these peculiar offences, known as "agrarian," and which, as the Review tells us, are " excepstona!," and prevalent only in "certain districts," Catholic Ireland enjoys exemption from serious crimes of all descriptions. Wife-mur- of these offences. Their lordships, from their own

tunately so frequent, and so steadily increasing in Protestant England and Scotland are "very rare," and in general, " the security of life and property in Ireland is very high." With such admissions, from such a quarter, the warmest advocate of Ireland, and of the Catholic Church may well be satisfied.

Agrarian outrages, or offences arising out of disputes about the tenure of land are the only serious crimes which to any considerable extent pollute the soil of Catholic Ireland. God forbid that we should appear as the apologist of these crimes, or as seeking to extenuate their guilt .--But when all is said, it must be admitted that these exceptional crimes are the result of the " exceptional" social condition of the country in which they occur. They have their exciting cause, not in any innate depravity of the Irish neart, but in the unhappy relations existing betwixt the legal owners of the soil, and its occupiers or cultivators. These stand to one another in the relation of conquerors and conquered, of dominant and of subject races, alien to one another in blood, language and religion. The Auglo-Dutch invaders of Ireland redistributed the possessions of the vanquished race, much as in England, the Normans, in right of their good swords, made themselves masters of the broad lands of the vanquished Saxons; and eternal strife and heart-burnings are still the consequence in Ireland, as for many a long day, the same consequences followed the same order of events in England. Were England cursed with a landed proprietary, standing in the same ethnological, and social relations to their tenantry as do for the most part, the Protestant landed proproprietors of Ireland to the Irish Catholic tenants; were the landlords of Scotland, as is very commonly the case in Ireland, dignitaries of an intrusive ecclesiastical establishment, repugnant to the mass of the people, and forced upon them at the point of the bayonet - it is not too much to say that "agrarian outrages" would be far more frequent in England and Scotland, in spirit of their "open Bible," than they unhappily are " in certain parts" of Ireland; and yet no reasonable man would pretend that such ourrages under such "exceptional", circumstances indicated any inherent, deep-seated depravity on the part of the Scotch or English.

But whilst the moral condition of Ireland is thus, upon the showing of Englishmen and Protestants, highly gratifying, how is it with that more favored land which reads its "open Bible" in the full light of the Holy Protestant Faith? in that land where exist not any of those exceptional," social circumstances, and abnormal conditions, which give rise to the only serious offences wherewith Ireland, plunged in " Romish darkness" can be taxed? To these questions we find a reply in lately published official documents, quoted, and commented upon by the Earl and we shall therefore let them speak for them selves, as sufficiently illustrative of the respective morality of Catholic and Protestant communitias. It must be premised that the statistics cited, are furnished by the official Report for the year 1860 61-a period when there was no un. usual distress in England, and nothing therefore in the material circumstances or conditions of the country tending to the increase of crimes against person or property:-

"By the last returns there were no less than 130,-000 prisoners committed to these gaols within the 12 months, not including summary convictions. There were very nearly 400,000 persons proceeded against summarily within the year, and between 260,000 and 230,000 acquitud. The average daily number of persons in those prisons were between 16,000 and 17,000. It would be seen that these 130,000 prisoners really constituted the great bulk of our criminal population - because, after all, in the different Government pri sons at Pentonville, Milbank, Dartmouth, Chatham, and other places, there were not more than 6,000 convicts according to the last return. Few judges would say that a large proportion of these 130,000 were not as criminal in act and intention as the convicts who were sentenced to long periods of penal servitude. It was a great evil in the system on which our judicial statistics were made up that they were always a year and a baif or so in arrear (bear, hear), and the last returns now before Parliament related only to the year 1860-61. During that year it appeared that the number of commitments to different guols had increased by 13,000 persons, showing an increase of 13 per cent over the preceding year; the recommittals had increased by 3,400 persons, or 9 per cent; and there had been an increase of 33 per cent in the unfortunate class of criminal lunatics. In almost every kind of crime there appeared to have been an increas-In those offical statistics there were generally six bends, and he should read for their lordships the commitments under those heads for the year 1860-61:
-"Increase of crime, 1860-61.—1. Offences against person; total increase 14 per cent; murder, increase of 30 per cent over 1859 60; attempts to murder, 26 per cent; shooting at, &c., with intent to maim, 2 per cent; rape, &c., 23 per cent; other offences, 21 per cent; assaults, with bodily harm, 23 per cent; common assaults, 28 per cent; assaults on constables 24 per cent. 2. Offences against property with violence, total increase, 38 per cent; burglary, increase of 40 per cent over 1859-60; housebreaking, 56 per cent; breaking into dwelling-houses and shops, and stealing, 23 per cent; robbery and attempts to rob by persons armed, 31 per cent. 3. Offences against property, without violence .- Total increase 11 per cent; various larcenies 9 per cent; increase also un-der receiving, embezzlement, false pretences, &c. 4. Malicious offences against property, total increase, 18 per cent. 5. Forgery ; total increase 16 per cent 6. Miscellaneous; total increase 19 per cent. He thought there was enough in that state of things to create very serious alarm, and be did not think there was any reason to suppose that in the following year - 1861 62 - there was any diminution in the number

recent period there was such insecurity in the streets of London that it was dangerous to walk about after

The above is no ex parte statement, be it remembered, but the calm, unimpassioned utterance of a "Blue Book" which even more than the "open Bible" some persons reverence as containing the words of truth. What does it reveal? That in almost every kind of crime there has been, in England, an increase-an increase of 30 per cent in the crime of murder, and of 23 per cent, in other offences against

Neither is this "exceptional" or peculiar to Great Britain, for the same phenomena repeat themselves on this Continent with wearisome unilormity, as may be seen by reference to the Statistics of the Provincial Penitentuary of Canada. In the Lower or Romish section of the Province, serious crune is rare, and the number of convicts sent to the said Penttentiary from the Catholic portion of the community, is, in respect to its population, triffing. The great bulk of the convicts is furnished by Upper Canada; and the army of criminals garrisoning the Penitentiary is mainly recruited from that class statutions. It was her holy work to direct men, of our Canadian society supposed to bask in not to things which were temporal and endured Gospel light, and to draw its inspiration from an but for a moment, but to the heavenly Jerusalem,

" open Bible." The facts or figures cannot be controverted. That Blue Books do not he, or official statistics deceive is an article of faith with many, which to impugn would be "flat burglary as ever was committed." To those who base their faith upon such documents we address ourselvesasking how it is that the official statistics of Romish Ireland and Romish Lower Canada-indicate the remarkably gratifying moral condition of their respective populations; whilst the criininal statistics of Protestant England and Protestant Upper Canada present one uniform and revolting spectacle of moral depravity?

#### ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL.

The DAY, the ever-to-be-commemorated Festival of Ireland's Apostle, was duly celebrated on Tuesday last, the 17th instant, by his spiritual children in Montreal. At an early hour the different National, Charitable, and Religious Societies, mustered, and marched in the following order from the St. Patrick's Hall, to St. Patrick's

#### MARCUS DOHERTY, ESQ.,

GRAND MARSHAL, ON HORSEBACK. IRISHMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA

Under Command of Lieut.-Colonel Devlin. No. 1 HUSE COMPANY. Capt. Farrell.

CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHES' SCHOOLS.

With Flags, Banners, and BANDS.

IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, (Not being Members of any of the Irish Societies)

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Grand Marshal on Horseback,

FLAGHARDY'S BAND.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S B. SOCIETY, Two Abreast.

Committee of Inquiry, Collecting and Assisting Collecting Treasurers, Secretaries, Treasurer and 2nd Vice-President,

1st Vice-President, President, Physician, Stewards, { Assistant Marshal on } Stewards with wands. { Horseback. } with wands ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. Marshal on Horseback.

ACKERMAN'S BAND. Supported With BANNER. Supported With BANNER. Battle Axe.

Two Stewards with Wands. MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY,

Two Abreast. Sup. with Spear. BANNER of the B. VIRGIN Spear.

Stewards with Wands, Vigilar ce Committee, Executive Comments,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Vice-President. Vice-President, t, President, V Stewards with Wands,

MONTREAL COLLEGE BANNER, THE COLLEGE BAND, STUDENTS OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE. Two and Two.

Assistant Marshal on Horseback. PRINCE'S BAND.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

Supported with Battle Axe SUNBURST BANNER Supported OF IRELAND. Stewards with Wands.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Two and Two. Assistant Marshal on Horseback. Sup. with & GRAND HARP BANNER & Sup. with

OF IRELAND. Two Stewards with Wands. Members of the Committee, Physicians, Treasurer, Vice-Presidents,

President, CHAPLAIN, ... Clorgy of the St. Patrick's Church, Assistant Marshals on Horseback.

On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Church, the Procession formed in double line, serious crimes of all descriptions. Wile-mur- could form a tolerably accurate idea of lacing inwards, the Flags and Banners falling to and grounded through every suffering and trial;

garotte-robberies, and other offences unfor- ready expired. They were aware that during a very the right, and the left. Prince's Band-headed the Irish heart like the Irish harp ever gave forth by Grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland, and followed by the President and the other Office-Bearers of the St. Patrick's Society, the Total Abstinence Society, and of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society—then entered the Church, in a spirit of prayer; they must imitate Patrick playing the National Air, "St. Patrick's Day."

High Mass was sung by the Rev. M. Trudeau, assisted by the Rev. M.M. M'Kenna and O'cal portion of the service was excellently conducted. After the Gospel, the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick ascended the pulpit, and preached an imdiscourse. The preacher selected for his text St. John xv. 16:-

" Behold I have chosen you, and have appointed you, that you should go, and should bring forth fruit, and that your fruit shall remain."

Commenting on these words, the Reverend genticinan proceeded in the following strain:-

"To bring souls to God was the holy mission

confided to the Church by her Divine founder.

This was the desire of the Catholic Church: her

constant anxious desire, the object of all her in-

were there were joys that would never fade, and

bliss that would never end. To share in this

work was most emobling, because it elevated poor humanity to something nearer the Deitymade him from the depths of his own lowliness to he a Priest of God. The priests of the Catholic Church weep and pray for the people committed to their charge, between the porch and the altar, and their constant, continued prayer to God for them was, that they might be saved; that they might be, as it were, recreated and born anew. Man was thus ennobled by working in the service of God. And it was for thus working, and doing it well, that St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, as the chosen apostle of the Irish nation, claimed their admiration and merited their praise. The life of him, who with true Irish hearts the vast assemblage then present, had met together to honor, or rather God through him,-for Patrick is what he is and was what he was, only through God's grace, and we honor Him through His holy ones, for he is honored, in His saints-most of them most be familiar with. But the source and principle of Patrick's greatness lay in the great work to which by Divine Providence he had been called-the work of saving souls, and to his confidence, fidelity and attachment to the vocation that had been set him. The Preacher proceeded to state some events and salient points in the life of the Saint, which accounted for the glory and honor attached to his name. He dwelt eloquently on the early life of St. Patrick, a captive in a foreign land, weak, lowly, young: a striking instance of the truth of the words that God often choses as his instruments the weak of this world to confound the strong. It was in his exile and captivity among a pagan nation that he determined to convert them, for God had put it into his heart. Though he had then to follow the humble occupation of tending the flocks, it was to be a higher and hoher duty in a few years; to look after the souls of men and carry his pastoral crook with him while travelling around his vast diocese. He turned the misfortunes with which he had been afflicted to account; finding a nation of pagans, with whom he was a bondsman, he vowed to convert them. Finding darkness to cover the land, and dimness the people, he vowed to help them, and it pleased God to place it in his power. He was deterred by no difficulties; in the strength of the Most High, how could be fear? He converted Ireland to the faith which she had kept ever since, and this was why he was so venerated as her apostle, and why they so gloried in lum. He went to Rome the fountainhead of science and of the arts-the capital of the world—the city where sat enthroned the visible representative of the fisherman Peter; and to him he told his aspirations, made known his aspirations and made known his vow. It was there that on being solemnly consecrated to his task he got the name of Patricius or Patrick, and was sent out to apostalize and evangelize Ireland, as Saint Augustine had been sent out to England by Pope Gregory the Greet. Of Saint Patrick's name, Ireland had right good cause to be proud. had not fear in his heart when he went on his self-sought, but divinely appointed mission, for he knew he could do all things through God strengthening him. It was to Tara that Patrick directed his steps; and there, where all the enlightenment of the nation was concentrated, where its assembled wisdom was convened, before its astonished chiefs he declared the glad tidings of salvation, and preached to them the true God. He told practices; that the sun they must no longer adore, but worship its maker. He pointed by way of illustration to the shamrock, the threeleaved clover on one stalk, to prove the doctrine of the Triune God. Like Paul before the Areopagus he was listened to with wonder, but his success in the end was as signal. The grace of God was shed into the hearts of his hearers abundantly, and it was attested by every historian that no pagan nation had been like Ireland, almost instantly converted, and embracing Christianity. a peaceful conqueror he marched round the land leading the people to true peace; and it was no wonder Ireland loved and honored him, to whom she was indebted for the proud designation by which she is known so familiarly—the Island of the Saints. The presence of so many in the cliurch to-day proved that the truths which St. Patrick taught still prevail. The church itself called by his name, showed that even in this distant colony-far away from the land of their birth, St. Patrick's children had not forgotten him. The faith he taught had stood firm, fixed

sweetest sounds of praise to God. The preacher went on to show how the truths taught by St. Patrick could best be perpetuated. His heavers must be ready to receive all the teachings of the infallible Church; they must continue constant as an Apostle as well as a Saint. They must imitate all his actions; stand fast by the faith, and give no occasion to the enemy to blaspheme. They must cultivate a spirit of union Brien, as Decons and Sub-Deacons. The musi- among themselves, and live in brotherly love with all men; they must forget past differences. and put down the seeds of discord wherever sown. No one ever lost anything by sultivating a spirit of good fellowship, a spirit of forgiveness; pressive and most eloquent sermon. We give and this should be carried out even towards those below a brief, and imperfect sketch of this fine who had brought reproach upon Irishmen or their country. They must forgive and forget-be as one with those around them, and God's blessing would be upon them. St. Andrew and St. George, the patrons of the two other national societies, whose descendants were around us, would smile upon any Christian union that might be cultivated. He did not wish them to abandon their nationality-that should never be-but to agree in social life, and strive to live among each other as friends. Be at peace with each other, and with themselves. The reconciliation at Emily which they must all have heard or read of, was a sight pleasing to man and pleasing to God. Keep aloof from all secret societies; do everything in the open light of day; with the ingenuousness of the Irish character and the frankness of the Irish heart. Secret Societies, God and the Church alike denounced, and any Irishman who would have any connection with them was a traitor to his Church and to his God. The Preacher concluded by earnestly impressing upon his hearers that it was by their holy fives, by their good example, by their keeping the faith. and by the largeness of their charity, they would best imitate St. Patrick; and prove the truth of the words he had selected on this occasion ashis text, as applied to their Patron-I have chosen you, and have appointed you that you should go, and should bring forth fruit, and that your fruit should remain."

The Mass then proceeded. Divine Service concluded, the Procession reformed, and marched. as previously indicated, through the principal streets, whereon many handsomely decorated arches had been erected-amongst which we must mention those at Mr. John Feron's, Alexander street; at Mr. George M'Namee's, St. Antoine Street; (those two were beautifully and tastefully decorated with evergreens and looped with garlands of ribbon; the latter representing the portraits of eminent and patriotic Irishmen;) at Mr. Thomas M'Cready's, Mountain street; at Mr. Joseph Cloran's, corner of M. Coru and St. Joseph streets; at Mr. Richard M'Shape's. Wellington street-this one also was well worthy of particular notice for the exquisite taste displayed in its decoration; at Mr. T. O'Connell's corner of M'Cord and William street; at Mr. M. Merriman's, and at St. Ann's Church.

Arrived at the St. Patrick's Hall, the assembled thousands were addressed in a very eloquent and appropriate speech by the President of the St. Patrick's Society, T. M'Kenna, Esq. He

Fellow-Countrymen - Children of Ireland - It is bevond the nower of human voice to reach the limits of is vast assemblage, and may it ever be so on the the celebration of the festival day of the Patron Saint of Ireland. Proud, joyful and happy should we feel to-day at this great manifestation of our strength -this unmistakeable evidence of our unity. Proud joyful and happy do we feel in the consciousness of having nobly done our duty. When I look around upon this surging mass of human beings, moved, as they are, to restlessness by the fire of patriotism which burns brightly in every eye, I cannot find words to give expression to the feelings of my heart, and I can only excluim in the language of enthusiasm -Thank God I was born in Ireland. Truly it may be said : The Spirit of a Nation never duth .-Wherever the children of Ireland are scattered over the earth (and where are they not?) they assemble to-day under the guidance of their ever faithful spiritual guardians, to commemorate in a becoming manner - not the triumphs of the sanguinary field - not the fading glories of an hour, but the resurrection of their country from the tomb of Paganism, to the divine light and glory of Christianity - Ours is a great and holy mission - let us be faithful and fulfill it. The children of Ireland have carried the faith of Saint Patrick to the atmost limits of the earth .-It was a name which was worthy of the nation of Tried, as they have been, in the fiery furnace of perwhom he was to become the patron saint. He secution, they have preserved that faith inviolate and had not fear in his heart when he went on his pure in all its pristine splendom, to serve as a beacon light to the ship-wrecked nations of the earth, and guide them to the haven of spiritual repose and eternal security Fellow-countrymen, we have a great and noble duty to perform here in the city of Montreal—and that is to erect a St. Patrick's Hall. Let us not be behind our countrymen in other parts of America, in that respect Let us erect a Hall that shall be a permanent memorial of our patrictism, and an evidence of our industry hereafter—when we shall have passed away - when we have shuffled them that they must abolish their idolatrous off this mortal coil, our children may point with pride to the noble structure, and say: this did on fathers for the love of Ireland. To-night, we will have a social gathering in the City Hall, and the proceeds are to be devoted to that patriotic purpose I call upon you all, in the name of Ireland, to come and contribute your mite to assist us. It is the bounder duty of every Irishman - and I may add every Irishwoman, too-to come to the assistance of the St. Patrick's Society, in order that by a united effort of all our people, we may bring this project to a glorious consummation. To our fellow-citizens, of other nationalities, we also extend a cordial invitation to be present at our festive gathering to-night. The harmony and good feeling which now prevail Patrick then travelled all over the country. He amongst us, is not obscured by one dark cloud to opened schools of learning, he built churches, he mar its beauty, or threaten the seronity of its perfounded convents, he erected monasteries. Lake | petuity. Like the sun in a clear blue sky it shines forth respleadent, throwing its geniel warmth around, and enkindling within our hearts the fire of mutual sifection.

Then, I say, come one, come all --Come to-night to the City Hall, Throw away your cares and sorrow Resume them if you will to morrow; But to night let all be joy, Unmixed with sordid base alloy.

Mr. Brown, President, and Mr O'Farrell Secretary of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, addressed the assembled crowd; Lieut. Clarke, of No. 4, Company, also spoke; after which the Procession broke up.

CONCERT AND DINNER. In the evening there was a Promenade Con-

Mayor, and representatives from the other Naunder whose auspices the Concert was given .-The proceedings were inaugurated by the President of the Society, and the music commenced. and the other performers, amongst whom we and the Glee Singers of the 16th Regiment, were also greeted with loud applause. Betwixt the first and second parts of the Concert, Mr. Devlin was loudly called for to address the meeting, but excused himself on account of the severe could under which he labored ; he devolved the duty upon Mr. Devany, who came forward and delivered a speech which was well received. At the close of the Concert the assembly was briefly addressed by the Mayor.

After the Concest came the Banquet; and after justice had been done to the "good things," the President proceeded to propose the following toasts, which were received with every mark of enthusiasm :-

".The Day and all who honor it."

Mr. H. J. Clarke responded to this toast in a very able speech; after which the President proposed -

" His Holiness the Pope."-(Cheers.)

Mr. G. E. Clerk, of the True Witness, responded. After the health of the Pope had been drank,

the President proposed that of "The Queen and Royal Family."-(Applause.)

The next toast on the list was-

the French."-(Applause.)

The President stated he had much pleasure in now proposing the health of our distinguished fellow-country man, the

"Governor General of British North America."--(Oheers.)

The next toast was

"The United States as they were, 'Free, Prosperous, and Eappy."

Mr. Matthew Ryan being called upon to respond, said :--

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen-It is hardly fair that, without having given me previous notice, you should now call upon me to respond to this toast, as I am totally unprepared to do so. However, I must say I heartily concur in this toast, and it is my ardent wish that ere long the United States may again be as you have just now well said "Free, Prosperous, and Happy." No country deserves more the sympathy of the Irish race than does the United States; there thousands of Irishmen have found bappy homes, and I hope that the nefarious rebellion now going on in the United States would soon be crushed, and that they would once more be as great and as powerful as before the outbreak of their present difficulties. - [Cheers.]

The President stated that he felt sure they would all feel as happy in drinking the following preface he would give

"Ireland the Land of Our Birth."-[Cheers.] Mr. P. Devins responded to the toast; after

which the President proposed

"Canada the Land of Our Adoption."-[Cheers.]

Mr. Devany having been called upon to respond made a few very pertinent remarks. He showed how Irishmen had in return for the happy homes which they found in Canada, exerted themselves as successfully in advancing Canadian interests. He spoke of the great resources of Canada, and pointed out that by the joint co-operation of the various races who form our population, Canada had a bright future before her: he hoped harmony and good will would always exist between all classes of our people without distinction of creed or race, as it now did, and we were then sure of one day being a great nation. - [Cheers.]

The President stated that he had much pleasure in proposing the next toast on the list, which

"The Prencher of the Day, and the Hierarchy of the Outholic Church."

Mr. Duggan having been requested to respond, delivered a very able and eloquent discourse. He said :-

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen - In all that we read of in history concerning laws, governments, and rulers, no where do we find so much order and harmony displayed as in the government of the Cathe Divine Ruler laid the foundation of that Church, and through all the vicissitudes of time, through all Empires and Kingdoms, and overturning of rulers and race. Truly, when we contemplate this wonderful speciacle we are struck with awe; and while look-Republics succeeding each other in rapid succession, to-morrow overthrown, and new forms and new legislators replacing them; we cannot refrain from admiring the Hierarchy of the Catholic Church who have preserved her to this day, the same as she was in the primitive ages of Christianity. It is true her Divine Founder has promised her all ages for her existence, all nations for her subjects, and that He Himself would direct her rulers in the path they should pursue; but yet, must we not admire the fidelity to the Divine inspirations and the consistency in the path which the clergy of the Catholic Church have at all times and in all places manifested, despite the allurements of wealth, the threats of the powerful, the passions of men, despite oppression, persecution and tyranny-in a word, despite the world, the flesh and the demon? The almost omnipotent award of the Cosars could not vauquish them; the rack, the caldron, and the fugget of a Nero could not deter them from fulfilling their sacred mission; the all destroying Vandal, Visigoth, and Hun stood astonished and confounded at thir constaucy; and the bloodthirsty Robespierre, having Blutted the Guillotine with their gore, was forced to Proclaim the necessity of establishing their supremacy. We know not which to admire most the piety, the self-denial, or the sublimity of genius, and the almost supernatural intellectual acquirements of an

cert at the City Hall, at which His Honor the de Sales, an Ignatius, a Vincent de Paul, a John of of his follow-countrymen called into question the Reeve of Emily. In the meantime, we com- enjoyment. Considerably over four hundred have God, a John Baptista de la Salle, etc. Behold glori- merits of O'Connell; but, thank God, that day has ous Catholic France; to whom is she to-day indebt- long since gone by; and certainly nothing can be mayor, mayor, mayor, and the result of the space of fire proud title of Eldest Daughter of the more gratifying than the movement which is now on thousand Societies of this City assisted. The space of the result o ous Hall was literally thronged, and the result served her Catholic in spite of aspiring and grasping monument that will perpetuate his name and his glomast have been most gratifying to the Scoiety, monarchs and blood-stained revolutionists. And rious deeds. (Cheers.) Let us hope that Erishmen when in the last continue in when, in the last century, infidelity threw her pall in Canada, who have amassed a little wealth, will over the land of St. Louis, so that the torch of Re- not so far forget their duty towards the man who bridled passions of men, goaded on by the demon, land, where the bones of our forefathers consecrate seemed about to subvert the immutable order of Mrs. Stevenson was, as she always is, charming; things; when the best and most venerable blood of erection of a pyramid to the honor and glory of the France boldly face the storm-their warning and must make honorable mention of Mr. Sedgwick exhoring voice rang out above the howl of the revolutionary tempest that was sweeping all before it; ligious rights, for which during his life he struggled they never for a moment abandoned the deck of the Church; they mobly clung to her helm; they steered her through the troubled abyss that yearned to engulph her, and when at length the storm subsided she appeared again billiant and triumphant, steering feerlessly on her destined course, her compass still pointing heavenward. (Applause) Behold our own oved Erin; look over her history, and see her once the instructress of Europe, and one of the brightest luminaries of the Catholic Church. (Hear, hear.) Look at her from the days of St. Patrick to the twelfth century, and without exaggeration no country in Europe at that time could boast of a more pious, a more exemplary, or a more learned clergy; and though these pious and illustrious men have passed from earth, yet their works are still visible; have left the land covered with temples and monasteries which, though now in rains, fill the heart of the Irishman of to-day with honest pride and exultation in the glory of his Catholic forefathers, and with the most unbounded veneration for the ancient Hierarchy of the Irish Church. And when tyranuv and persecution filled that sacred island with woe and desolation, when the name of Catholic was the brand of the felon, when the the same price was set upon the head of a wolf and that of a priest, when the churches were ruthlessly wrecked and altars torn down, then did the Eishops and Priests of Ireland follow their flocks to the mountains, glens, and caverns-aye, and under the broad cauopy of heaven, and on the rough ledges of the jutting rocks, which served as alters - offered up the Sacred Victim of propitiation, while the neighboring hills and valleys re-echoed with the Hosannus of their congregations. Nor are the Irish Clergy of to-day less devoted, or less faithful to their divine mission and The next tosst on the list was—

"His Imperial Majesty Napoleon I!I., Emperor of have still preserved unbroken that chain which has connected Ireland to the Chair of Peter for fourteen bundred years. Faithfully and fearlessly have the Bishops of Ireland done their duty, when but lately wealth and honors were offered them by a rich and powerful government if they would but submit to its control; but they nobly dashed aside the proffered favore, prefering their faded and tattered purple, with the liberty of the Irish Church, to the gorgeous and glittering robes of the sycophant. They have ever been the advocates of the poor, the protectors of the oppressed, and like the great McHale, make the cry of misery and the plaints and murmurs of the victims of injustice and oppression resound in the cars of their taskmasters and in the Councils of their rulers; aye, and their pathetic appeals in behalf of their suffering flocks, reaching foreign lands, unlock the treasures of opulence and pour them into the abodes of misery. Nor need we travel to Europe to find a pious and devoted clergy. Behold the faithful and self-sacrificing missionary in America; see him accompanying the immigrants into the lonely wilderness, and no sooner does the curling smoke commence to ascend from their rude habitations, than the spire of the Catholic Church is seen towering above the trees of the forest, and the peal of the church bell is heard, breaking the monotony of the solitude and summoning the hardy children of honest labor to adore their Greator—the Lord of the universe. Already a powerful branch of the Catholic Church has sprung up in the neighboring Republic, and amongst its Episcopacy the Hughes, the Kenricks, the Spaldings, etc., stand conspicuous, for their learning, their virtues, and their indefatigtoast as he did in proposing it; without further able labors in promoting the the interests of Catholicity, the enlightenment of their flocks, and the welfare of their country. And here in Canada we have an Episcopacy and a Clergy who need not my humble voice to herald their piety, their self-denial, and their unremitting labors in promoting our spiritual welfare. Which of us has not had experience of their paternal solicitude and their ever watchful care? They stand by our cradle with a benediction, they guide us through life by their salutary in dissolution approaches, when the immortal spirit is about to wing its flight from its earthly tenement, in the midst of the most pathetic exhortations and tenderest adjeus they bid the soul depart to the bosom of

> The President said that the following loast would be drank in deep silence. He would now

"The Memory of Daniel O'Connell."

The President requested Mr. J. J. Curran to espond. Mr. Curran rose and spoke as fol-

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen-The memory of the lamented O'Connell has just bren mentioned, and as a mark of esteem for the illustrious departed, the most solemn silence now reigns sround this board, where a moment ago were heard the joyous sounds of cheerful voices. We have tonsted with due enthusiasm this great Day, and all who hold it in respect. We have not forgotten incland, the land of our forefathers :- Canada, the land of our adoption has also been enthusiastically respondtholic Church It is now nearly 1,000 years since ed to; and we did not omit those who from time to time have extended the hand of benevolence to old Erin in the hour of need. And now, Sir, I think it the tumults of man's passions, through the wreck of is highly proper and commendable that we should remember him, who alone, unassisted, by the power sole dynasties, she stands to day the most extensive and of his commanding intellect, his overwhelming elowidespread institution on earth, numbering as her quence, his irresistible sway, did more for Ireland and subjects nearly three hundred millions of the human | the Irish people, when most they required succor and assistance, than any other man who figures in history, either in ancient or modern times. (Cheers.) And ing over history we see Empires, Kingdoms, and Sir, it is not only as a great patriot that O'Connell Republics succeeding each other in rapid succession, deserves this small tribute of respect and honor; not and governments that are implicitly obeyed to day, only Irishmen, but men of every origin and every creed, should join in honoring that eminent man, whose master-mind was not confined in its exertions to the amelioration of the condition of his own fellow-countrymen, but who labored incessantly for the triumph of the principles of universal philanthrophy, which have for their object the happiness of the entire human race. The efforts of his great genius were not confined or narrowed down to the limits of his own native land; but that genius shone forth in all its dazzling brilliancy, and cast its effulgent and beneficent rays to the farthest extremities of the earth. (Cheers.) I feel, Sir, that this is hardly the occasion to make a long speech on the merits of O'-Connell, more especially in the presence of gentlemen, many of whom are probably acquainted with the wild and romanic spot where he was born, who have heard the traditional stories of his boyish days, and have had the occasion to study his great political career; everybody knows that he was eminent as an advocate; -as a popular orator, he never yet had an equal ;—as a statesman, his judgment was universally respected ;-- and as a scholar and a gentleman, he ranked amongst those who were preeminent. And. Sir, even while amid all the din and turmoil of political life, even when overwhelmed with professional duties, even when at the zenith of his glory and at the meridian of his great career, he Ambrose, un Augustine, a Chrysostom, a Leo, a Gre- never forgot his duty as a Christian - he was a great

rious deeds. (Cheers.) Let us hope that ilrishmen ligion seemed almost extinguished; when the un-| contended so long and so powerfully for the dear old the soil, as not to contribute their mite towards the the land flowed in torronts, then did the Clergy of great O'Connell; from which, lot us pray Heaven, ere long he may be able to contemplate the people of his native land in the enjoyment of all the civil and reand fought so energetically, and with such patriotic zeal. (Cheers.)

The next toast proposed was-

" Onr Sister Societies."

Mr. Brown, President of the St. Patrick's Benevelent Society, responded briefly.

The President then proposed-

"The Mayor and Corporation."-(Cheera)

His Worship, Mayor Beaudry, responded in a very neat speech. He said that he thanked them very sincerely as well for himself personally as on behalf of the members of the City Corporation whom he had the honor to represent on this occasion. He knew very well this was not a personal compliment, but a compliment paid to the office to which they had been kind enough to elect him; he sincerely hoped that he would be able to discharge his duties to the entire satisfaction of his fellow-citizens. He congratulated the St. Patrick's Society on the grand procession that had taken place in the early part of the day, and stated that he had never witnessed a larger or more respectable gathering. (Cheers) Having again thanked them for their kind wishes, he resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The President after the applause had subsided stated that he had great pleasure in proposing a toast which was never omitted at any social gathering and he thought deserved v so ; no would without further preface propose the health of

"The Ladies." (A roice - God bless them.) Mr. McGauvran having been unanimously called ipon to team ad, made a very flattering speech in which he thanked the ladies for their presence and hoped that the good example shewn by the St. Patrick's Society in a curing the company of the ladics would be faithfully imitate; on all future occasions. (Cheers)

His Worship the Mayor now grose and said that he would not detain them by making a long speech, but he would ask them to fill a bumper to the health of Mr. T. McKenna (Trem-mious cheering.)

Mr. McKenna thanked them very sincerely and stated that before resuming his seat he would propose the health of-Messrs. Carlisle & McConkey, of the Terrapin; - they had furnished them with an excellent dinner, and he hoped they would be successful in Montreal where they had lately opened their new establishment. (Applause)

After the teasts had been disposed of Wednesday morning being now near at hand, the company dis-persed highly gratified with the manner in which they had enjoyed the evening's entertainment.

ST PATRICK'S DAY AT QUEBEC - Our riends at Quebec celebrated the DAY with the usual religious observances, but there was no Procession, or public celebration in the streets, such as usually occurs upon the occasion. For this we have heard several reasons assigned; but we do not indicate them, because they may be false, and because we are convinced that the Irish of Quebec were actuated by excellent motives, and by a due consideration of their own circumstances, of which they are the sole com-

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT PETERBORO.—This City but for the moderation of the Irish Catholies would have been the thestre of a bloody structions and admonitions; and when the hour of tragedy on Tuesday the 17th inst. The particulars are thus given by the Montreal Gazette of Friday last.

The St. Patrick's Society of Peterboro is, by its Constitution, essentially a Catholic Society, and as such has provoked the hostility of the low Orangemen of the district, who denounce it as a Ribbon Society; though the fact that it is Catholic, and organised in conformity to the laws of a Church which abhors all secret oath-bound societies, is a sufficient refutation of the wicked calumny. The Society having announced its intention of celebrating the Anniversary of their Patron Saint by a public Procession, the low Orangemen of the district entered into a conspiracy to prevent the celebration, by force of arms. They assigned as a reason, their objeccribed by the writer in the Montreal Gazette as having on it " a picture of St. Patrick hold- siderable as that is. ing the Cross, with the wolf-dog, and watch tower;" but as having on it " no Crown." . The Orangemen as delenders of peace and order, and as the self-elected champions of civil and religious liberty, resoived that the said Banner should be "put down." The result we give in

Gazette:---"This morning about 9 o'clock, the hour at which the procession was announced to start, the lodges from Emily, Cavan, Oronabee and other neighboring townships, to the number of 400 or 500 men, headed by the Deputy Reeve of Emily, and some 40 or 50 of the first of the men carrying guns, the balance armed with skull-crackers, pistols, whipstocks, &c., walked round, and at last came up to the Marshal of the St. Patrick's Society informing him that they would not be allowed to walk and carry those green flags and emblems. After some discussion the St. Patrick's Society yielded, taking off their badges, and so up to the hour at which I write, has ended what many persons feared would have been a most disastrous faction fight. The stores have all their shutters up and business is for the time suspended. I have purposely refrained from offering any opinion upon the matter. and have given you as nearly an impartial account of the affair 29 is possible. Some persons fear that the day will not yet pass off without bloodshed. . It is a sad day for Peterboro in any case.

We shall want with no little anxiety to see whether any steps will be taken by the Government to vindicate the majesty of the law. outraged by the low Orangemen of the Peter-Bourdaloue, a Hassillon, a Francis Xavier, a Francis Plause.) There was a time when a certain portion boro district, aided and abetted by the Deputy of every kind, for health, contenument, and rational

mend the case to our readers as an apt abustratains wherever Orange principles are in the

very anxious to repudiate a charge insumated against him by a government paper at Quebecto the effect that the Ministry which in concert with M. Dorton he was invited to form, agreed to maintain the Separate School principle for Upper Canada, and to make such amendments to the then existing law, as might be necessary to give it effect. To this the Globe replies :-

"This whole statement is a gross fabrication. The Brown-Dorion Gavernment never agreed to preserve the Separate School law as it then existed,' nor did it 'covenant to make amendments to give it effect.'

In this instance we are prepared to believe the assertions of Mr. Brown. We do not suspect either him or his colleague M. Dorion, of having entertained any designs favorable to Freedom of Education; and we are fully convinced that were Catholics to lend their aid to the formation of a Brown-Dorion Munistry, or to bring ! the Protestant Reform party into power, they would be making a scourge for ther, own backs which they would well deserve to have ruthlessly applied to them, as the well merited recomposee deem most expedient of their treason or their folly.

To Cornerpondents .- We have no knowledge of the communication to which " A Subscriber" from Pembroke refers. Perhaps this may be accounted for by the fact that we do not take "unpaid" letters out of the Post Office; and that we throw all communications not bearing too true name and address of their writers into the stove. We should have been highly pleased to have published the communication of which in his letter of the 16th inst., " A Subscriber" makes mention, and hope to hear from

From Kingston and other places, we have received communications, with details of their several celebrations of St. Patrick's Day. These shall appear in our next.

The Secretary of the St. Patrick's Society thankfully acknowledges, the receipt of \$4 from His Worship the Mayor, and \$20 from Joan Lovell, Esq., in aid of the building fund of the

ADDRESS TO THE REV. PATRICK DOWD. To the Rayd Paradon Down, Director of the Irish Catholic Congregation, St. Patrick's Church, Mont-

Ray Sm - On behalf of the Catholic soldiers of Her Majesty's 1st Bartalion 16th Regiment of Fout, Lam deputed to present to you, and to respectfully request your acceptance of, the accompanying testimonals (consisting of a Chalice and Ciborium) as a small but sincere mark of affectionate regard and esteem for the inestimable spiritual blessings derived from your exportations, and affectionate and parental solicitude for our eternal welfare; as well as the innumerable temporal benefits effected by your zealous and successful advocacy of the cause and practice of temperance. For we can with confidence as with pleasure assert that since our arrival here, when placed under your spiritual guidance, now a period of unwards of 12 months, intemperance—that bane of all society but more so of the British soldier - has duity de creased, being now comparatively unknown, even amongst its former most habitual adherents, -- a blessing which, under Divine Providence, you have been instrumental in effecting. Wishing you the enjoyment of a long and happy life, I remain, Rev. Sir, your very devoted, bumble servant, P. CARROLL,

Color-Serjeant, 1st Bat. 16th Regt Montreal, March 13, 18.3.

To which the Reverend gentleman made the

REPLY.

Color-Sergeant Carroll, and dear friends of 1st Battalion 16th Regt .- You have, in true military style, taken me completely by surprise. The pleasure of this meeting, enhanced by so many circumstances, you succeeded in keeping a dark secret from me. Nor, perhaps, should I regret this, as it forces me to respond to your very great kindness in your own way -by a few honest words, coming fresh from the heart. Catholic men of the 16th I thank you tion to the Banner of the Society, which is des- most sincerely for your valuable gift; and believe me I appreciate it, more than I can well express, on other and higher grounds than its intrinsic richness, con-Your beautiful Chalice and Ciborium are to me an

assurance that the faith and piety of our dear old

country have lost nothing of their strength and tenderness under the soldier's uniform; and that in your hearts they live and flourish despite the difficulties and temptations that beset a soldier's life. My dear friends, your gift was not necessary to convince me of this. I knew it already. I have had the proofs for a long time before my eyes. On this occasion the words of the correspondent of the Montreal you will permit me to allude to some of those proofs persevere. The praise, truth obliges me to bestow, must be shared in by all the Catholic men of the garrison of this city; and if the 16th Regt, comes in for the largest portion, it is because it forms the largest Cutholic corps. I need scarcely say that your orderly and fervent attention at the Holy Socifice of the Mass, and at religious instruction, has been a subject of edification to the good people of St. Patrick's Church. This, however, might be expected from Catholic soldiers. But what might not be espected, and what forms my greatest consolation, is your attendance, every day, in large numbers, in St. Patrick, at the pions devotion of the Rosary - I must call it the military Rosary, not only because it is presided over by a soldier-but because it is performed with earnest fervor and devotion peculiar to religious soldiers. In this daily assembly you arm yourselves by prayer, and a renewal of your good resolutions in presence of the Blessed Sacrament, against the perils of your spiritual warfare. This attention to prayer produces its natural and happy fruit in the number of soldiers to be seen every Sunday morning ap-proaching the Holy Communion. These spiritual blessings are very great, and you prepared yourselves to receive and preserve them by first joining our St. Patrick's Temperance Society. You may not be aware, individually, of the number of soldiers who have had the happiness of taking the pledge, in order to exchange the tavern for the church; and disease

made that happy exchange; and I am delighted to have your assurance that the good fruits are distincttion of the civil and religious liberty which ob- by visible amongst the men of the 16th Regt. Persevere, my dear friends, in your holy resolution to expel for ever from the 16th, intemperance - the monster evil of the soldier-the ruin of his body-the

death of his immortal soul. The credit you are kind enough to give me for the A FALSE CHARGE.—Mr. George Brown is spiritual blessings you enjoy, and value so highly, I can scarcely accept. The duties of an important charge, leave me but little time for your exclusive care. This I regret; for I love to labor for, and with the generous-hearted and docile soldier. If much fruit has come from little labor, it is with the grace of God, because the seed felt upon a rich and generous soil. Let me say in conclusion, that but one circumstance diminishes the pleasure of this occasion; it is that the expense of your rich gift must have weighed too heavily on your small savings. As you do not agree with me in this, I must content myself by valuing your Chalice and Ciborium the more; and whilst I use them at the Altar in the Holy Sacrifice by remembering more affectionately the Catholic soldiers of the 16th Regiment.

> ADDRESS TO THE REV. PATRICK DOWN, Director of the Irish Catholic Congregation, St. Patrick's Church, Montreal,

> FROM THE CATHOLIC NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE 47TH REGIMENT.

> REVEREND Sir- Oh behalf of the Catholic Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 47th Regiment, request your acceptance of the accompanying articles, viz.: An Ostensorium, and three pairs of Unndlesticks, as a slight token of appreciation of your unlimited attention to their temporal, and spiritual Welfare gince their arrival in Montreal.

> There still remains a surplus of a few pounds, not expended, which you will also be pleased to accept, and kindly devote to whatever purpose you may

I remain most respectfully Rev. Sir, Your most obedient humble servant, WILLIAM GILL,

Asst. Sergt. Major, 47th Regiment Montreal March 17th, 1863.

The reverend gentleman replied as follows:-

Assistant Sergeaut Major Gill, and dear Friends -I did not expect that the celebration of our National Feast, already so joyful, would be rendered still more so by this delightful ceremony. I thank the Catholic men of the 47th for their valuable and well selected gift. I thank them again for having chosen this day (St. Patrick's day) for presenting it. I cannot be at a less to understand the excellent feelings that guided you in this. You wished, on the feast day of your Aboutle, to place your pions offering on the energy Altar he first raised in our country, as a testimony of your undying grati-tude. You wished, at the same time, in imitation of your fathers of in their day, to cheer the heart of your priest with a new joy, by the over kind neknowledgement of such poor services as I have been able to render you. I value your gift much, and am deeply grateful for it. But I value your frank confidence yet more, for it gives me a passage to your generous hearts, and throws them open to the holy influences of the sacred ministry with which I am charges. I will not repeat here bow much your condest has consoled me, and editied the St. Patrick's congregation. You were included in what I said on this point to another corps but a few days past; and indeed, I have observed, with delight, that the Catholic soldiers of this garrison, without dist'action of corps, have always worked together in the most cordial union for the promotion of pinty and Temperance.

Catholic men of the 47th, you have a particular place in my early affection, for you were the first who some under my care. I do not forget, either that to you belong the honor and the merit of having given the first impulse to the cause of Temperance amongst the Military. If that movement has produced many blessings, it is owing to your generous example.-When I saw the veterans of the Grimen kneet down in the dust of our chapel tent on 3t. Helen's Island. and renounce for ever the cup of evils, I said at once, the cause will prosper. The brave old 47th have taken up the banner - they are sure to carry it on to

The Surplus funds which you kindly wish me to accept, I shall apply to the alter of the B. Virgin in St. Patrick's. Mary will repay your loving gift .-Once more I beg to thank you in the warmest manier, and to assure you that the Catholic Non-Com missioned-Officers and Men of the 47th shall long live in my affectionate and grateful temperbranes.

> MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, March 24, 1863.

Flour, Pollards, \$2,25 to \$2,75; Middlings, \$3,00 to \$3,50; Fine, \$3,90 to \$4,00; Super, No, 2 \$4,15 to \$4,20; Superline \$4,30 to \$4,45; Fancy, \$4,50 to \$4 60 ; Extra, \$4,85 to \$5,00 ; Superior Extra, \$5,15 to \$5,50; Bag Flour, \$2,35 to \$2,40. Good Supers. are scarce and in fair demand; ordinary brands are

almost unsaleably at about \$4,30 to \$4,324.

Oatmeal per bri of 200 ibs, about \$4,60 to \$4,80.

Wheat Canada Spring, 82c to 93c; U. C. White Winter, nominal, \$1,03 to \$1,05; ex store.

Peas per 66 lbs, 70c to 75c. Onts per 40 lbs, 47c to 50c.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, \$5.80 to \$5.85; Interior Pots, \$5,85 to \$5,90; Penris nominally \$6,00 to

Butter, per lb. Supplies are very large, and the demand almost exclusively for local consumption; we may quote as before; medium, 11c to 12c; fine 12hc to 13hc : choice, 14c to 15c. Eggs per doz, 12hc to 13hc.

Lard per lb barrels 7c to 74c; in kegs, 7hc to 8c. Tallow per lb 74c to 8c; in fair demand.

Hams per lb, 5c to 7c; Shoulders, 22c to 34c; Ba-con, 3c to 5c. For Gut-Meats the demand is exceedingly dult.

Park per bel, Mess \$10. to \$10 50 for old; \$11 for new, no new in market; Thin Mess, \$8 50 to \$9 00; Arime Mess, new \$8 to \$8 25,-old nominal at \$7 Prime, new, \$7 50 to \$8. Dres: el-Hogs per 100 ibs., in the market; sales at

roin \$4 to \$, according to quality. Seeds-Clover, 51c to 7c per lb; Timothy, \$1,78 to \$2 per 45 lbs.

Petroleum - 16c to 25c; no sales.

DON'T GO TO CHURCH. If your throat is sore or ungs irritated, don't go to church or to the play without a few of Bryau's Pulmonic Wafers in your pocket. They stop a cough in ten minutes, and cure

Sore throat in an hour. 25 cents a box. Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons ; Lymnus. Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lymen & Co. Lamplough & Compbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Births.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Mrs. P. McGoldrick, of a son.

On the 18th instant, the wife of Mr. W. Owler, printer, of a son.
At Quebec, on Tuesday, the 10th instact, Mrs. D.

Noonan of a daughter.

At Hadlow Cove, Point Levi, on 3rd inst., Mrs. G. Bourassa of a daughter.

Newsuapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children & Broks, Song Books: Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps. for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner, of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jun. 17, 1863.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

# FRANCE.

sar a coordina sided e

Paris, Feb 22. La France of this evening assert; that a petition in favor of Poland will be addressed to the French Senate. "This petition," says La France, " has been drawn up by influential men, and will give rise to a discussion in which the Government will make known its opinion on the Polish question."

The Patrie announces that Count Goltz was received in audience by the Emperor the day before yesterday.

PARIS, Feb. 24 .- La France of this evening, under the heading ... Europe and Poland," publishes an article, signed by the secretary of military train the paper, considering the question from the twofold point of view of European treaties, and of the liberal ideas prevalent in Europe. The writer of the article says : - " An enslaved Poland would not only be a violation of moral right, but would also be opposed to the understanding and all the conditions upon which the political existence of all great States is based."

La France does not consider that a general war will result from the Polish question, unless the absolute independence of Poland, should be demanded, and continues :- " This claim would constitute a took fatal to the peace of the world, but, in the present position of affairs, France, who enjoys all the conditions of her power, does not seek any occasion for a new struggle, and has no direct interest to defend. France does not ask Russia to renounce Poland, but to confer upon her liberal institutions. Poland could not be re-constituted as she was before the partition without a general war. To regain the rights guaranteed to her by treaties, it suffices that European Governments should desire this end, that Russia should repair the present disasters of Poland by magnanunity instead of aggravating their by rigour, that she should constitute a free Poland, when she will find that liberty will restore to her this generous and valiant race."

The Presse of this evening publishes an article by M. Emile de Girardin, in the form of a letter addressed to the Emperor of Russia, calling upon him to fulfil the premises made by Alexander I., and to re-establish Poland.

The Constitutionnel, in its political bulletin, expresses a hope that the convention between Prussia and Russia will be abandoned, and says: .. "The voice raised by Europe against the conduct of Prussia is still only a warning. The Prussian Government will hardly desire that it should become a threat."

The Patrie of this evening announces that it has opened a subscription for the benefit of the wounded Poles, and of those Polish families suffering by the war.

The Opinion Nationale states, " with all reserve," that a rumour was in circulation upon the Bourse that the Prussion Cabinet had positirely refused to the representations which the French Ambassador had been desired to offer .-A petition in favor of Poland has been presented to the Senate by M. Saint-Marc Girardin, bearing 2,000 signatures. The report of the committee aron this petition will be shortly made.

Paris, Feb. 25 .- The Constitutionnel of this evening publishes an article signed by M. Boniface, the secretary of the paper, saying :-Prussia and Russia has transformed the question into one of European interest. That the convention would evoke universal reprobation, and cause an understanding between France, England, and Austria, was certain, even before the treaty was concluded. This understanding is a sure guarantee or the maintenance of peace. It became evident that the way was open to conciliation, and that right and justice were to triumph oy peaceful means .-Public opinion now seems to understand this, and we are happy to note the change." The Siecle and the Opinion Nationale have opened subscriptions for the benefit of the Poles.

Pants, Feb 26. - At to-day's sitting of the Senate further petitions were laid upon the table in favor of Polkad. The report of the committee upon these petitions will not be made before next week. The Pays of this evening says : - " The Cabinet of Washingtou has replied to the proposition of mediation made by France. Mr. Seward considers it impossible to open immediate negociations for peace. According to the Cabinet of Washington a more practicable means would be for deputies from the dissentien: states to come to Congress, where projects of arrangement could be discussed, and, if adopted, submitted to the sanction of a national conven-

PIEDMONT, Feb. 25 .- In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the debate on the bill authorising the new loan to take place. Signor Mordini condemned the policy of the ministry, which he declared, by its opposition to all the members of the party of action, was spreading disaffection and general scepticism throughout the country, and continued -" I consider the policy of Italy too subservient to foreign interests. If we were to delay more independence towards France, we should obtain the more efficacious friendship of England."

The Times Turin correspondent, in allusion to the impossibility of "making a House" during the Carnival, gives the following account of the financial position of the Piedmontese Government:-

"This defection from duty of the greatest number of the Italian legislators has created great scandal among the strictest Puritan patriots. It was urged that the Lower House is now, for the first time since 1859, busy with the discussion of the national Budget; that this discussion must be gone through between this and the 3ist of March, as, without this, the Government will again have to be trusted with discretionary financial powers, to the great disgrace of the Parliamentary system; that the finances of the country are in a position to cause no little uneasiness at home and to shake public credit abroad; and that the slackness of the Italian lawgivers in their efforts to set their House in order is but a poor recommendation to the good will of those capitalists who are to trust the Kingdom of Italy with a loan

I find the following in the Correspondance de

Rome, under the title of "Church liberties under the rule of Piedmontese liberty" :-King Victor, Emmanuel bas signed the Act of his Government intruding into the Cathedrel of Milan three Canons whom the Vicar Capitular feels bound in right and duty to reject energetic-

8.17. A circular, dated Turin, January 16, has been issued by the Attorney-General Ferretti, in which he sets himself beforehand against Rome, in anticipation of a refusal on the part of the ordinary Ecclesiastical authorities to grant the faculties to bear Confessions to the Priests who are partizans of

The Armonia announces that the Ohnrch of Santa Cita, at Palermo, a single chapel of which cost 60,000 dollars, has been turned into a military hospital; while the Church of Santa Maria della Vittoria, which is of the finest architecture, has become a barrack, and even a stable for the mules of the

A circular from Turin forbids under severe penalties all Bishops of Italy to confer the Sub-Deacon-

I extract the following passage from an article in the Armonia of the 20th instant, entitled, "Sacramental Absolutions, Confessors, and the Minister

"We are surprised to see Signer Pisanelli going so far as the kingdom of Naples to oblige Ecclesiastical authorities to great Confessors' faculties to the Priests who have signed the Passaglia address, and yet pays no attention to Passaglia himself, who lives under his very nose. This Don Passaglia, your Excellency, is suspended in Turin, and not only from hearing confessions, but also from celebrating Mass. Now, if you are anxious to comfort the Passagiiaus, why do you not first take the part of Passaglia him-self? Why do you not give him his faculties? Why do you not create him Confessor in Ordinary to the Cabinet Ministers, the Deputies, and the Senators? Why do you even tolerate that he should be rejected by the elective Chamber?"

Ah! Signor Pisanelli understands all this well enough; but he has not the courage to do in Turin what he does freely elsewhere. Here he finds himself bound hand and foot, because there are here the representatives of European diplomacy, who are always relating what they see, and their narratives cannot possibly be contradicted or distorted. Hence it is that the keeper of the seals is venting the rage which consumes him against the Priests of other countries, and compensates himself for his restraint at home, by unfettered action against the Clergy of Fermo (Papal States), and the Vicar of Valva (Kingdom of Naples!

The persecutors who forbade Holy Confession, were less guilty than those who pretend to nominate Confessors and impose rules for absolution. - Corr of Weekly Register.

The Armonia states, as an effect of the new regime at Bologna, that its Court of Appeal had jurisdiction over the four provinces of the Romagna under the Pontifical Government, as it still has under the Piedmontese; but that then it cost less than 60,000 francs a year, while it now costs little less than 230,000, and this charge goes for salaries of the

officials only.

ROMS. - Cardinal Autonetti and Mr. Odo Russett. -The Frankfort Europe of the 22nd publishes the substance of a despatch addressed by Cardiaal Antonelli, on the 4th instant, to Mgr Chigi, the Nuncio at Paris. The Cardinal asserts that facts have been misrepresented by the English Ministers. .He asserts that Mr. Odo Russell obtained an audience which be had requested, but that the Pope had no intention of appealing to English hospitality. Mr. Odo Russell endeavored in October last to persuade the Pope to accept an asylum at Malta. Cardinal Autonelli sees great inconvenience in Mr. Odo Russell's continuing to treat affairs as a diplomatist accredited to the Pope. The abuse made of this gentleman's despatches in the English Parliament will not allow them to retain an official character. The Oardinal, therefore, declares himself under the necessity of ceasing all relations with Mr. Odo Russell. - Morning Star.

THE POPE'S LENTEN ADDRESS. - The Armonia of Turin gives the following analysis of the address de-livered by the Pope at the commencement of the Lent preaching : - The struggles against the Church have lasted for four years, and no sign of a truce is visible. It is necessary to be prepared for every emergency, "The exaggerated fears respecting the result of and to prepare the Faithful by combating prevailing the Polish question, to which we alluded on errors, by measuring the good who often alarm Monday last, have now disappeared. The themselves undecessarily, and by withdrawing the wicked as much as possible for their evil ways. of panic in no way justified by circumstances, good on the part of the men who combated against the blood of Prussian's sons was not to be poured out surveys the position of affairs to-day with greater ber, and already disenchantment is succeeding to to support an arbitrary policy in favor of a facility. Bourse, which gave way yesterday to a species There is in unfortunate Italy a sensible return to coolness and reason. At the commencement of error This is not, however, the case everywhere, the manufaction the unanimous sympathy of liberal Europe and the representations of the have shown an admirable constancy in the midst of great Powers might have sufficed to arrest this continual perils; but unfortunately there exists a painful conflict; but the convention between small group of Priests who follow another path, and cause the greatest pain both to the heart of the Ohief Pontiff and to the Church. Prayers must be also offered up to the Almighty to recall those misguided men to the duty of their sacred ministry.'

> THE ROMAN HIBBARCHY. - We learn from the 'Roman Annuary, for 1863, that the number of Cardinals is at present 59-1 created by Leo XII, 17 by Gredory XVI., and 41 by the reigning Poutiff. Of these members of the Sacred College, four are more than 80 years old, 14 above 70, 25 above 60, and 14 above 50—only one, Oardinal Milesi, has not reached his 50th year. Eleven Cardinal's buts are vacant. Sixty-two Cardinals have died during Pio Nono's reign. There are three Oriental and seven Latin Patriarche, and an endless series of Ecclesiastical provinces of all kinds of rites. All comprised, the Catholic Hieararchy consists of 1,086 sees (852 with residences, and 234 in partibus), and 145 vicariates, prefectures, and delegations. Pio Nono has contriouted to this enormous Ecclesiastical development by the creation of 9 metropolitan sees, 4 archbishopries, and 85 bishopries, 42 archbishopries, and 196 bishoprics in purtibus, 14 vicariates, 1 delegation, and 5 prefectures.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - Feb. 11. - News 'reached Rome this morning of a farious encounter with the reactionary bands in the Matese. The Piedmontese troops made the attack on a Royalist column, and put the Neapolitan companies in front, with an order to the Bersaglieri to fire on them if they did not do their duty. The Neapolitans, unluckily for their leaders, overheard the order, turned on the Pied-montese, and, making common cause with their countrymen, forced the 'esteri' to retire with heavy loss. So much for the nationality of the reaction. A patition, signed by every class in the kingdom of Naples, is now in the hands of trustworthy persons, and will be forwarded in a few days to the English Houses of Parliament. It contains a strong and

emphatic protest against the present state of things. THE CONDEMNED ROYALISTS .- From a Correspondent of the Standard. -On the 6th inst., orders were received at St. Elmo to transfer the condemned Royalists, Carracciolo, Dr. Luca, Baron Tortura, and the Comte de Ohristen, with our countryman, Mr. Bishop, to the fortress of Gavi, situated on a mountain between Genon and Alessandria, where they are to undergo as much of their sentence of ten years' imprisonment as the national sentiment of England and France and the humane sympathics of Europe allow to be inflicted on men whose condemnation was a burlesque on justice, and whose inhuman treatment at Nisida and St. Elmo does no credit to the generosity of Lord Russell's pet regime. With the above named gentlemen is now I believed joined Francesco de Angelis, whose protest you published in your journal of the 4th. This poor boy is in a most helpless condition, and a little humane interference on his behalf and that of the other Neapolitans.

look for tolerable usage. In the latter case it is a of the Ressian mercenaries, cut off by the edge of the spatch from Ogdensburgh, informing him that a fugineessity, as ill health, aggravated by recess suffer razor-like soythe, but down too, went the Poles five from justice would probably farrive in this city ing, has developed itself in confirmed pulmonary con under the unceasing volleys poured into them from within a day or two. Soon after the arrival of the somption and the climate of Northern Italy is an the neighbouring houses. Bither party being in accused, the detective tracked him to the Brandreth additional call for some kind of consideration being shown to his state, which equally with Mr. Bishop's requires medical care—care in his case hitherto re-fused almost entirely! De Angelis is only 17, is the eldest of ten children, was the bread-winner of his family, who are utterly ruined by the revolution; and he has been in prison ever since January 1861. The prisoners were embarked on board a Piedmontese man of war, and were escorted by six carabineers and a delegate of police, and sailed for Genos at midnight, and unless the Commandant of Gavi is a little more humane than La Marmora showed himself at St. Elmo, there is little cause of rejoicing to their friends, and the more so that their prison is a monntain forest in an enemy's country, aloof from all possibility of communication with their families, and entirely under the control of men who have hitherto shown bow little they know what mercy is where Neapolitans are concerned.

The official statements, papers and documents concerning the kingdom of Naples are about to be embodied in the history now preparing by the Cavaliere di Livo, and which extends from the falls of Gaeta; it will be published in Rome, and will probably be translated in England and France, and will form a complete work of reference on the revolution. The Queen of Naules will return to Rome the end of this month. Her health is completely restored, and she has signified her intention of resuming the place at her husband's side, from which not the thunder of Cialdini's cannon had power to drive her. Calumny and apprehensions are to noble minds far more terrible than any physical danger, and health, not courage, sank under the constant wear and tear of insult and cowardly slander, which were the best arms of the Revolution against one whose youth, bonuty, and devotedness enlisted the hearts of all in her cause, and sent men to die for it as gaily as ever went the Cocardes Noirs' from the orangery of Versailles in defence of a Queen as lovely, as heroic, and as basely calumniated as Mary Sophia of Naples.

#### AUSTRIA.

Austria is behaving nobly towards the Poles. She is abiding fairly by treaty engagements, which however, she would be glad to be relieved from, but beyoud them she will not move to accommodate the governments of Russia and Prussia, who have vainly tried to induce her to join their anti-Polish league. On this subject the correspondent of the Times says: The refusal of Count Rechberg to accede to the Russo-Prussian Convention has so much annoyed the St. Petersburg Cabinet that it would not surprise me if the Emperor Alexander should make a direct appeal to the Emperor Francis Joseph, and try to persuade him to renew that alliance which was so long the bane of Germany and Austria. At present there is no reason to believe that the Emperor of Austria is inclined to renew the Holy Alliance, but he is surrounded by people of reactionary principles, and it is, therefore, impossible positively to say that his Majesty will never follow the example given by the Prussian Government. It is obvious that the Russians are trying to drive the insurgents into the centre of Poland in order to get them within a ring of bayonets, but as long as Austria remains neutral they will not be able to do so. The Russo-Austrian boundary line is some 500 English miles long, and the insurgents will therefore always be able to get into the rear of the Russians unless the latter are able to keep garrisons in all the frontier towns and villages.

#### PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Feb. 19 .- The interpellation of Messrs. Schulze and Carlowitz, signed by 175 Deputies whether a treaty has been entered into by the Prussian and Russian Governments with respect to assist. ance to be rendered by the former power for the suppression of the Polish insurrection, and also regardng the contents of any such existing treaty-was brought forward in yesterday's Chamber, in consequence of the attempts made by the Polish Deputies to extract that information from the Ministry. On the question being put by the President, in the usual form, whether, and when, the government would reply to the interpellation, M. Von Bismark replied that it declined doing so, but alleged no motive whatever for his refusal. This caused great sensation in the Chamber. The debate that ensued was rather of local than general interest. Waldeck made a telling speech, and declared that the whole civilised world would disapprove the loan of Prussian troops government. The system of the Bismark Cabinet was that of the Elector of Hesse, in the last century, who sold his subjects to be slaughtered in America. The speech was received with great applause, in which the galleries ventured to take part, and were therefore threatened if the offence were repeated.

As regards the famous Prusso-Russian convention, it is now supposed by many that it will be desisted from, and, if not cancelled, that it will at least be allowed to remain a dead letter. Of course there are plenty of reports affoat concerning it. According to one, a despatch from Paris to Berlin insisted that it should not be carried out. I: may be doubted whether things have gone so far as that. In diplomatic circles here it is suspected that the convention was communicated to the French Government on Friday (on which day Count Goltz had an audience of the Emperor,) while it is affirmed as positive that, up to Saturday at least, no copy of it had been sup-plied to the English Government. We are left to choose whether to attribute this to mere neglect and clumsiness, or to an idea of conciliating the French Emperor, and trying to detach bim from England in this matter. The papers state that Sir Andrew Bu-chanan, who left Berlin on Monday morning for Strelitz, bad an audience of the King on Sunday. When the English and French Legations at Berlin were elevated, at the request of the Prussian Court, into Embassies, people were disposed to smile, and deem it superfluous, but with the present Prussian Government one is inclined to think it highly desirable that the representatives of the Western Powers should be able to communicate with the King without the interference of a Bismark. - Times' Corresvondent.

# POLAND.

The accounts from Poland continue to be muchthe same as before. From Gracow, under date of the 20th, we learn that two detachments of unfortunate conscripts had been sent into the interior of Russia. On crossing the Vistula several of them plunged into the river and were drowned-preferring self-murder to service in the Russian army. The death of the chief Frankowski is confirmed. He had received several wounds in the feet, a ball in the side, and a bayonet wound in the breast. An affair took place at Lakachow; 130 insurgents fought there for two hours against two companies of Sap-pers, and had only one man killed—a functionary of the village -and a few wounded; the loss of the Russians was greater. A wounded soldier having been placed at the door of the village doctor's house, the latter proceeded to dress his wounds. The other soldiers rushed on the doctor, tied his hands, and carried him off with them. They also carried off the priest. At Rawa and the neighborhood the Russian soldiers burnt all the houses in which wounded insurgents were found and murdered the prisoners. The peasants said that such atrocities were never committed even in the time of Nicholas.

How the Poles Fight. - An English paper publishes the following description of the fight in the town of Ojcow:—'Now the time had arrived for Polish courage to show its superiority over Russian ence on his behalf and that of the other Neapolitans discipline. Nothing daunted by the prospect of a would be only commendable on the part of her Mawould be only commendable on the part of her Mapersonal encounter, the Kossiniares threw themselves personal at Genua, and it is only to English hupon the presented bayonets of the enemy. A york Times of Wednesday, 18th inst, says:—Ser- & Campbell & Company of the detective police, received a de- J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, and H. R. Gray.

spired by hopes of success, the fight became stationary, raging with fearful violence for a time variously given from two to four hours. For the se cond'time, bowever, the temporary defeat of the Polos was destined to turn out to their advantage. Another Cossaek charge from the rear forcing the remainder of the insurgents out of the town, the Russians pressed the enemy with might and main, giv-ing up the protection they had formerly enjoyed amid the houses, and trying to bring their artillery to bear upon the yielding foe. But here again the Poles made a dead stand. Morn having long dawned, the retreat into the fields, it was evident, must result in their entire destruction; and so, with a hearty resolve to die rather by the bayonet than the shrapnel; and giving three thundering cheers for Jesus Maria, the Kossiniares once more swept down upon the enemy like an ocean of glittering steel .-Success now crowned their heroic efforts. The Russians yielded, broke, and fled.' How THEY ARE ARMED -The patriots, it would

appear, are armed for the most part with the naweapon of the country-scythes placed straight on their handles, so as to be at once swords and pikes They have a small proportion of muskets, and some cannon made of wood! A correspondent says - In some of the Russian bulletins you will have met with the announcement of so many guns captured, and if these losses have been actually sustained, the insurgents, on the one hand, must be given credit for excellent armaments; while, on the other, their gailantry would not seem to be on a par with the abundance and formidable nature of the weapons possessed. Either inference, however, would be utterly erroneous. The guns taken are so many trunks bored out, and provided with iron hoops, to do service as an impromptu artillery. A gun of this revolutionary calibre being incapable of firing more than a dozen rounds, the insurgents have already used up considerable numbers of them, which, being left to rot away on the roadside, are frequently found, gallantly charged and invariably captured by the Rossians. Their armament is, however, being every day improved by convributions. smaggled over the frontiers by sympathisers, as well as by other means within their own country. - Cor. of Times.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSES OF CONVOCATION .- The Convocation of the Established Sect has resolved to examine, with a view to censure, Bishop Colenso's book. But the question of course arises, what degree of authority will their censure carry. Upon this point we will quote an estimate by the organ of the High Church party in the press, the Guardian :-The majority vote, it is evident, in these cases, from a natural but vague sense that, as an assembly of Clergymen, they ought to do something or other when a heterodox book comes out, but without any definite idea of what the real effect of the course proposed to them will be. They are told that they have power to declare what is the true doctrine of the English Church; but they know that any declaration of theirs, though it would be received with respect by many pious persons, would not be accepted by Churchmen as binding on their consciences, and would be utterly disregarded by courts of law. In our separated branch of the Church Catholic people do not, they are aware, practically abdicate the right and duty of private judgment in deference even to this great Provincial Synod: they would, after the declaration had been made, form their opinions as before, or retain those which they had formed already; and an Ecclesiastical Judge would, without reference to it, try Dr. Colenso's writings by the previously established and well-known standards. We think it right to state this clearly because great harm is done (as everyone who mixes with the world must feel) by claiming for these quasi-judicial expressions of pinion a kind and degree of authority which they do not in fact possess, and against which the great mass of religious and educated laymen, and indeed of Clergymen also, would at once rebel, and rebel the more vehemently the oftener they are repeated. Having said this, we are silent.'

THE BRAZULAN Affair. - The correspondence which has been laid before Parliament shows clearly, as Earl Russell puts it, "that both the wreck and the unfortunate crew of the Prince of Wales were plundered, and the presumptive evidence is strong that the persons whose miserable bodies were represented to have been buried, but whose graves no one can show, were murdered." At the very first Mr. Baille wrote from Rio: "I fear much it will be very difficult to convict the real culprits in a country where the administration of justice is extremely faulty, and an acquittal almost invariably granted to those who can pay for it," and so it proved. The Brazilian Government objected to being held responsible for every act of plunder committed on a dozert and inhospitable coast, and professed to be doing what it could to discover the culprits and bring them to justice; but the justice of the peace on the spot, though strongly suspected of participating in the robbery, was not discussed, but only two officials whose neglect the Brazilian Government stated nevertheless that they did not deem culpable. The delays and excuses, however, proved clearly that there was no hearty intention to bring the guilty parties to pun-ishment. There will be much difficulty in fixing or the proper amount of compensation.

EXTAORDINARY CASE. - A few days since a Liverpool merchant, having business to do in Dublin, took with him gold and bank notes to the amount of nearly £4,000, which he kept in a long leather purse. The day after his arrival in Dublin he was engaged in transacting business, and on his return to the hotel where he was staying he missed the purse and its contents. His impression was that he must have left it in some office, where he had been in the daytime, and so he rested for that night. Next morning, however, he was much disappointed, as there was no trace of the purse found. The next night he dreamt that the purse and its contents would be found in the River Liffey, nearly opposite the Custom House. This he at first treated as a dream, but the thing was so impressed upon his mind, that it became irresistible; and at last he procured a man, with a small drag, to drag the river, and directing him to the place of his dream, in a few seconds the drag brought up the missing purse with its contents all safe, except that the notes were wet. Of course this defect was easily remedied, and wet. Of course this defect was easily remedied, and lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & the gentleman went on his way rejoicing.—Liverpool Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte and H. R. Gray. Albion.

# UNITED STATES.

The rumor is again gaining ground that the Federal Government will call out five hundred thousand men in a few days under the Conscription Act. A Cincinnati paper thereupon remarks, that a short time ago, a merchant of standing in that city, applied for passports for Europe, on behalf of himself and seven or eight other merchants, and received the following answer :-

Department of State, Washington, March 9th, 1863. }
Benno Speyer, Esq.—Sir: Orders have been issued this day that no more passports are to be issued to persons liable to military duty under the law passed at the late Session of Congress. I herewith inclose the application of —; they being of the ages liable, are returned. Also, inclosed please find the amount remitted as tax on the same.

Very respectfully, &c., ISAAC W. NICHOLS,

within a day or two. Soon after the arrival of the accused, the detective tracked him to the Brandreth House, where he entered his name as William S. Allen. No instructions were contained in the despatch as to what was to be done with the fugitive. Officer McCord, therefore, contested himself with keeping an eye upon him until he received further instructions. Yesterday the Ogdensburgh officer appeared. He stated that his true name is Thomas Buck, but that at Ogdesburgh he had passed himself off as William S. Allen. He further stated that Buck had escaped from the village of Smith's Falls, in Canada West, after having stolen from an express company \$673 in silver. He also stole a valuable liorse and sleigh, with which he succeeded in gaining the frontier. At Oswegatchie he traded off his silver for currency. The officer from Ogedensburgh further described the fugitive as a large, well-proportioned man, six feet five inches in height. This description was sufficient to enable officer McCord to readily determine that he had been on the track of the right man. Just here, however, comes the most singular part of the story, McCord had not left the office more than five minutes when a very tall, well-dressed. athletic looking man, breathlessly entered the detective's office, and wished to make a complaint. He had been robbed the night previous in a Broadway Concert Saloon. His tale was not more than balf told before three or four officers had recognized him as the Canadian fugitive, and he was speedily taken into custody. He will be detained a day or two to await a requisition from the Governor General of Canada...

The capture of the British steamer, Peterhoff is likely to bring the question of neutral rights up in such a shape as will compel the British Government to put a summary stop to the piratical proceedings of Federal cruisers. The Peterhoff was bound from Mondon to Matamoras, a Mexican neutral port on the Rio Grande, and was captured in neutral waters off the harbor of St. Thomas in her due course while prosecuting a lawful voyage. She is loaded chiefly with clothing, and among her passengers is an agent of Lloyds proceeding to Matamoras where he was to be stationed to arrange the insurance on cargues of cotton from that port. There is not the shadow of pre-tence that the vessel attempted or was designed to seek another port; and a vessel bound for Montreal was not less legally subject to capture. The Peterhoff has been carried for condemnation into Key West. Commercial Advertiser.

Washington letters say it will be impossible to draft before June, perhaps July. In the meanime the Government will prepare before hand for their exuipment; also that a loan of one hundred millions of dollars has been tendered the Government by a distinguished German banking house.

The Richmond Examiner, of March 19, has an extraordinary leader, the tone of which is evidently intended to prepare the public mind of the South for serious reverses to the Confederate arms on the line of the Rappahannock. It commences with the following significant language: - The active operations of the Federal army under Hooker are now commenced, and either a decisive battle, or a retreat of General Lee must be the speedy consequences. The latter contingency is possible, but not probable; and another heavy struggle over the line of the Rappahannock may be safely anticipated. If, however, the Confederate General's force is not sufficiently numerous to prevent the completion of the manœuvre, it is supposed that no course remains but to fall back upon some point nearer Richmond, and give the enemy battle at a greater distance from his base.

At a meeting of Germans, held in Chicago, among other resolutions, the following were proposed and adopted:-

"Resolved—That the neglect with which Congress and the majority of the public press have been treating the people's interest during the discussion of the Conscription Bill, by not paying any attention to its most odious features and defending the poor against them, seems to us a fact significant of corruption, and of their forgetfulness of those duties which they ought to observe in regard to the rights and interests of the laboring classes.
"Resolved—That it is high time for the people to

awaken from their lethargy, and to make known their will clearly and pointedly to their public servants, who seem to have become unmindful of their masters, the sovereign people."

MUSHAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - It may be doubted whether

"The many-tinted flowers that shed Their perfumed leaves on Eden's bed." lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills. the dressing-room or bouloir in which a flagon of this odcriferous toilet water has been opened. As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary 'essences' its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is. the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and headache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported. toilet waters.

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

MINERAL MURDERS .- All the active poisons are used in medical practice, and they all evidently shorten life. Bristol's Sarsaparella is one of the few preparations that is really and purely a Vegetable Remedy. It contains not one grain of mercury, arsenic, strychnine, bromine, iodine or any other poison. Moreover it is an antidote to them - it cures the discuses they cause. At the best they only kill one malady by substituting another; but Bristol's Sar-saparilla acts with nature not against it, forever removing, by its neutralizing power the causes of ulcerous and eruptive diseases, regulating the liver and the stomach, invigorating and regulating the bowels, relieving the the system of all morbific ele-ments, restoring bodily vigor and mental elesticity, and recuperating every languid organ. Children and the most delicate females may take it without fear. It is the salvation of the feeble. Every drug-

gist of emineuce keeps it for sale.

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

SHAKING OF THE DAY BONES .- Do you belong to the Shakers? We don't mean the Shaking Quakers, but that melancholy tribe who, with blue lips and chattering teeth, do penance every day, or every other day, or every third day, as victims to that remorseless fiend Feven and Ague If that's your case, poor shiverer, know that Hostetter's Bitters will cure you. though quinine and all the perilous drugs of the materia medica, that undermine the constitution and shorten life, have been tried in vain: This glorious tonic will infuse new life into your emaciated frame, diffuse a healthful glow through your torpid system, and break up the chills with absolute certainty. Your liver will resume its interrupted functions, your appetite and strength return, your complexion recover its healthy tint, and you will become in body and mind a new creatnee. As a preventive and cure of all maladies proceeding from miasms, and as a general invigorant and regu-lator of the debilitated or disordered system. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters are of unparalleled

# COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT,

17088. 11. 11 comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years, mary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear draw-active in geometry, managements of the elements of and modern, geography, nook-keeping, inear draw-ing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for ocpranctions that do not require a classical education. Congression of Nothe DAME
The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Olassical studies, such as are equal cine. And, Onesical Staties, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country. This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class.

III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclu-

sively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education.

IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a gram-matical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue.
V. Every pupil coming fom another house of

education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution.

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

VII. In conformity with the rules of the Institution great care will be taken that the classical instruction is governed by the Catholic spirit, and a careful selection will be made of those authors best adapted to develop that spirit.

VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE.

1st Year-Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar, English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic.
2nd Year-Latin Systax, French Grammar, Eng-

lish Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy.

3rd Year-Method, Greek Grammar, English and

French Exercises, Ancient History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy.

4th Year - Latin Versification, Greek, French, and

English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, 5th Year-Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Mediæval History, Natural History,

Geometry. 6th Year-Rhetoric, Elocution, Greek, Latin, French and English Exercises, Modern History, Geo-

metry, Astronomy. 7th Year - Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry. IX. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

lat. The scholastic year is len months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75.

The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and also takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books

4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take

charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month. Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished

with a bedstead and palliass. 6th. Every month that is commenced must be maid

entire without any deduction. 7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course ex-

tra charges. 8th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra

Instrumental Music \$1,50 per month.

9th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be attended to by the Sisters who have charge of the

10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the

Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct,

assiduity, and improvement of their children. 12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance, in bankable money.

JOS. REZE, President.

# BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

AND THE

# BRITISH REVIEWS,

PRICES CHEAP AS EVER. To those who pay promptly in advance.

NOTWITESTANDING the cost of reprinting these Periodicals has more than doubled in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of Paper and of a general advance in all other expenses-and notwithstanding other publishers are reducing the size or increasing the price of their publications, we shall con-tinue, for the year 1863, to furnish ours complete, as beretofore, at the old rates, viz :-

2-THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig). 3-THE N. BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church). 4-THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal). 5-BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

1-THE LUNDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative)

(Tory).				
TERMS.		Per ann		
Por any one of the four Reviews		\$3	00	
For any two of the four Reviews		. 5	00	
For any three of the four Reviews			00	
For all four of the Reviews			00	
For Blackwood's - Magazine			00	
For Blackwood and one Review		. 5	00	
For Blackwood and two Reviews			00	
For Blackwood and three Reviews		9	00	
For Blackwood and the four Reviews		10	00	

These will be our prices to all who pay prior to the 1st of April. To those who defer paying till after that time, the prices will be increased to such extent as the increased cost of Reprint may demand - there-

KF Send in your orders and save your money, LEUNARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers. No. 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

We also Publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By Henry Stephens of Edinburgh and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE,-\$6, for the two volumes. By Mail, \$7. DAWSON BROS. 23 Great St. James Street.

1,000 AGENTS Wanted

A good reliable Agent wanted in every town, to take the entire control, for his neighborhood, of one of the BEST and MOST PROFIT-ABLLE articles ever presented to the public. The right MAN or wo-

Montreal.

MAN can make from \$20 to \$50 a weekeasily. For circular, with full description, address JACOB LEWIS, 82 & 84 Nassau Street, New York.

#### MASSON COLLEGE,

I TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL.

THE object of this splendid Institution, is to give to the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English namely:—Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agriculture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

#### ACADEMY

# KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry. The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

Education. SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

TERMS:	
Board and Tuition	00
Use of Bed and Bedding 7	00
Washing 10	50
Drawing and Pain: ag 7	00
Music Lessons-Pano 28	20
Paymen' is required Quarterly in advance.	
October 29.	



THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein competent to susmin farthe vital forces in their leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The serofulous

contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says. "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver com-plaints; on the skin, cruptive and cutaneous affections. These all laving the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

#### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

# AYER'S

# CHERRY PECTORAL,

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

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Lymnas, Clare & Co , Montreal.

#### SADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY, THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of

Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

We have made arrangements with the author to publish this book in future. This Edition is very much enlarged from the first, and being now complete, will supply a want long felt in our Catholic Schools.

\*.\* This is the only Catholic work of the kind published in the United States.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT . PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS:

A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION, Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

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 publish-

Publishers' Advertisement:

ed either in Europe or America, and we think we have succeeded. The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows:

I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholies, in very large type.
II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved ex-

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

IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cuts. It is printed on fine paper, from electrotype plates, making it altogether the hand-

somest Prayer Book published.					
18mo of nearly	900 pages.	Sheep,	\$0	75	
46	+4	Roan, plain,	1	00	
11	<b>::</b>	Embossed, gilt,	. 1	50	
6.	.:	lmit., full gilt,	1	75	
<b>51</b>	4.4	" clasp,	2	00	
44	:	English morocco,		00	
44		Morocco extra,	2	60	
44	**	Mor. extra, chisp,	3	00	
41	٤.	Mor. extra, bevel			
		ied,	3	00	
••	**	Mor. extra, bevel	-		
,		led, clasp,	3	50	
4.5	14	Mor. extra, panel			
		led	5	Oυ	

#### THE MASS BOOK:

Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holidays, the Offices for Holy Week, Vespers and Benediction

Publishers' Notice.

In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it 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 Holy-

days, which is not to be found in any Missal pub-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. 18mo., cloth,

\$0.38

2 00

101110.		•	•			,,,
64	roan, plais	٠, ،			0 5	Oi.
44	embossed,				0 0	3
4.6	64	i' c	asp.		0 7	(5
* *	imitation,	full gilt			0 7	75
44	£4	"	clasp	, .	0 8	8
FINE	EDITION	OF TH	E MA	SS E	воок	,
nted on	super ex	ra pape	, with	i fin	e ste	el en-
		gravings				
Emboss	sed, gilt "	dges			\$1 0	0 (
11	full gi	tĭ.			1 2	25
Morocc	o extra. Co	ombe ed	ges		1 2	50

clasp, 2 50 bevelled 2 50 " clasp, . 3 00
The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published

gilt edges

MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY,

# OLD AND NEW;

TASTE VERSUS FASHION.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER,

Author of "The Confederate Chieftaius," "New Lights," "Bessy Conway," "Elinor Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c.

16mo, 486 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with a Portrait of the Arthor.

A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862, BY THE

#### PAULIST FATHERS. 12mo. cloth \$1.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861. cloth, 75c.

The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 19 cents. Now Ready,

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

About 1st April,

A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholies. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman 12mo., cloth, \$1.
NEW INDIAN SKETUHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents.

In May,

FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth. gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y...

Francis Xavier Streets,
Montreal. Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

# HAMS.

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

GILMOUR & CO..

43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

#### EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP PORK,

FOR SALE BY

GILMOUR & CO.

43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

> MR. CUSACK, PROFESSOR OF FRENCH, 71 German Street.

FRENCH TAUGHT by the casiest and most rapid methods, on moderate terms, at Papils' or Professor's residence.

#### WANTED,

A TEACHER, for the Male department of the Perth Separate School, one who holds a first class certificate, and who can furnish good Testimonials as to character and ability of teaching. Salary, \$300 per annum. Application to be made to the undersigned

> WILLIAM WALSH, EDWARD KENNEDY, H S GALLAGHER.

Perth, Co. Lanark, ¿ Feb 7th, 1863.

#### SAUVAGEAU & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

165 St. Paul Street. REVERBIENCES :

HENRY THOMAS, Eaq., Gon LOUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Eaq., JOSEPH TIFFIN, Eaq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

Of JOHN COLEMAN, who emigrated to America from London, in June 1837; when last heard of was in New York. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mary Coleman care of Rev. Doctor Doyle, St George's Church, Southwark, London.

# The Montreal Gazette

# BOOK AND

STEAM

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

36 Great St. James Street,

SUPPLIES

# EVERY DESCRIPTION

PRINTING

MEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH.

Being furnished with POWER PHINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities

# BOOK PRINTING!

of work, with great facility.

Having the different sizes of the new SCOTOH CUI and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of BOOK PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPEECHES, &c., &c., will be

executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges,

FANCY PRINTING Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. . The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or this United States, can be furnished at this

> Establishment, as good, and much chesper than the imported article.

Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. 23 Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS - CO

# BILL HEADS!

The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure.

# SHOW-BILLS!

Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES.

# **BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS**

OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY.

#### Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post.

A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO.

MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, ¿

36 Great St. James Street.

M. BERGIN,

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

# STEAM HEATING

THOMAS M'KENNA. PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,

PRIVATE RESIDENCES

Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of

Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of

Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLD'S," or any other sytem fitted up, if required.

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street.

May 1.

#### AMALGAM BELLS,

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cometery, 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 otner, among which tone, strength, durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 121 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12

months. Send for Circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co.,

Late M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,

No. 190 William Street New York.

ACADEMY

# SISTERS OF THE HOLY CHOSS

The Course of Study comprises: Religious In-The Course of Study comprises; nengious instruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern, Geography, Book-keeping, the Elements of Astronomy, the Use of the Grobes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting and Drawing, &c., &c.

Besides the above, young ladies will be thught plain and fancy neer lework, embroidery, all kieds of crotchet work, netting, artificial flowers, to, &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care.

COSTUME.

For Summer - Dark blue dress, with cape of the ame material; a straw bat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape.

TERMS FOR EGARDERS. 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

charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half board are \$2.00 per month 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course,

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provide. for their children will deposit in the hands of the

9th. The parentsshall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct,

assiduity, and improvement of their child; en 10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction.

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

their wardrobe, a stand, basia and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table tackins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will futnish a stand.

Aug 28.

# ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY.

WILL OPEN an ACADEMY for BOYS on the 20th of JANUARY, at 206 ST. JOSEPH STREET. He will give LESSONS in the different branches which his pupils may desire to be instructed in Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Drawing, and Book-Keeping. He will at the same time Open a NIGHT SCHOOL for MEN, and give Lessons on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payment will be required for Mavic, Drawing and Book-Keeping.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

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

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

EASTERN TRAINS.

7.30 A.M

10.05 A.M.

4.00 P.M.

Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at island Pond) 3.00 P.M Mixed Train for Island Pond and all 6.10 P.M Intermediate Station, at..... WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, 6.15 A.M

Mail Train for Quebec, at........

mediate Stations, at...... Mixed Train for Brock ville and Way Stations at...... TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE

STREET STATION as follows :-From Island Pond do Co. 200 P.M.
From Kingston do do. 8.00 P.M.
From Quebec and Richmond do. 8.46 P.M.

From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa 11.40 P.M. Lancian C. J. BRYDGES.

Managing Director
Montreal, Jan. 21st, 1863.

St. Laurent, near Montreal.

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

pairs for each pupil.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per mouth. 4th. By paying \$1.50 is month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take

extra charges. 7th Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

Lady Superior a sam proportionate to what clothing is required.

11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 13th Rach pupil will require to bring, besides

# MR. JOSEPH MOFFAT

All at a moderate charge. Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863. 2m. The state of the s

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm Allumette Island -Patrick Lynch. Adjala-N. A. Costs. Aylmer-J. Doyle.
Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron Arichat-Rey. Mr. Girroir. Arthurly M. Moran.

Brockville C. F. Frasor. Belleville-P. P. Lynch. Buckingham - H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thes. Magina. Crambly-J. Hackett. Continue - A. B. M'Intosh.
Cobourg - P. Magnire.
Cornwall - Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
Carleton, N. B. - Rev. E. Dunphy. Danville-Edward M'Govern Dathousic Mills-Wm. Chisholm Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas-J. B. Looney Egansville-J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Erensville-P. Gafusy Frampion-Rov. Mr. Paradis. Farmersville-J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter. Guelph—J. Harris Goderich - Dr. M'Dougall. Hamilton-J M'Carthy. Huatingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoll - W. Featherston. Kamptville-M. Heaphy. Aingston-P. Purcell. Lansdown - M. O'Connor. London-B. Henry. Lacolle-W. Harty. Muidstone—Rov. R. Keleher. Merrickville—M. Kelly. Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy. Oshawa—Richard Supple. Pakenham - Francis O'Neill. Prescott-J. Ford. Pembroke-James Heenan. Perth J. Doran.
Peterboro E. M'Cormick.
i'ction Rev. Mr. Lalor.
Port Hope J. Birmingham. Port-Dalhousie - O. M'Mahon. Port Mulgrave, N. S. - Rev. T. Sears. Quebec-M. O'Leary. Rawdon-James Carroll Renfrew - P. Kelly Russelltown-J. Campion. lichmondhill-M. Teefy. Sarnia -P. M'Dermott. Sherbrooke-T. Griffith. Sherrington-Rev. J. Graton. South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese-T. Dunn. St. Atnanese—I. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. John Chrysostom—J McGill
St. Runhael's—A. D. McDonald. St. Raphael's - A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin - Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's-H. O'C. Trainor. Starnesboro - C. M'Gill. Sydenham-M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorpville-J. Greene Toronto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Templeton-J. Hagan. West Port - James Kehoe. Williamstown-Rev. Mr. M'Carthy. Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy.

# DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

Whitby-J J Murphy

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

GENERAL AUOTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve

vears, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he tatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

IF I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PIANO-FORTES, &.. &c.,

THURSDAYS FOR

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROOERIES, 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 and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Useh advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious Etc. u. 3.

L. DEVANY. Auctioneer.

March 27.

# 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, Coids, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Ashma, exposure or impru

dence in life, &c.

It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, General and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Inlammation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions b which Females are liable. This Extract is extenively used by the first Physicians in the country, ind is confidently recommended as being the best prticle now in use.

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoko and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-

cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

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

# H. BRENNAN,

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 195 Notre Dome Street, (Opposite the 🛣 Semmary Clock, AND No. 3 CRAIG STREET.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

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

Relieve Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis. Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blocd, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

> No Family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in his pocket.

No Traveler should be without a supply of

person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIO WAFERS Twenty-Five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.
Price 25 cents per box.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. Feb. 6, 1863.

# BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLE-



The Great Purifier of the Blood,

And the only genuine and original preparation for

THE PERMANENT CURE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Absoesses, Ulcers.

And every kind of Scrofutous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SUALD HEAD, SOURVY,

White Swellings and Neuralgie Affectious, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Luss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Janudice.

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

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

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

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

Feb. 26, 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF THOMAS KING, son of JOHN KING, Town-land of Graigue, Parish of Killeshon, Queen's County, Any information will be thankfully received by his uncle. William King, Bethlehem, Northampton Coun-

ty, State of Pennsylvania, United States.

WANTED,

A SITUATION, in the line of Book-Keeping, or any ordinary accounts. Address, D. S. DONNELLY, True Witness Office.

#### M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers & Gashiters, TIN-SMITHS,

ZINO, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET;

MONTREAL, MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Beer Pumpa, Hydrants, Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes, Jobbing Punctually attended to.

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

32 Little St. James Street. MONTREAL.

# W. F MONAGAN M.D.,

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

153 Crarg Street, Montreal, C.E.

B. DEVLIN,

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

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

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

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,

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

MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE.

N. DRISCOLL

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

Office-No. 40 Little St. James Street.

THE PERFUME

OF THE

# WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



# MURRAY & LANMAN'S

# FLORIDA WATER

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

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

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

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most

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

French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be Open to the Pupils. .

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payatle half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep tember, and onds on the First Thursday of July. Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists. July 21st, 1861. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Mago'GORMAN;

#### 1 Successor to the late D. O Gorman; The BOAT BUILDER.

SINCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An apportment of Skiffs always on band: OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE



### Hostetter's **CELEBRATED**

# STOMACH BITTERS

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, to 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; invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; steadies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

Oures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Pevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by spe-

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

cial causes.

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 unwhole-some atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a cafeguard.

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

TER'S BITTERS. The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Drepersia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constitution superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secre-

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

seres. The agony of Billious 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 BUTTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD Acc, it exercises the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

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

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

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, F .. burgh,

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

# PURE NATIVE WINES.



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

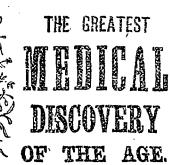
It will not be found to satisfy the lovers of heavy foreign Wines, which, even when genuine, are highly fortified with Alcohol, to prepare them for exportation, and in the majority of cases are only skilful imitations, made from neutral spirits, water and drugs; but those who have drank the pure light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

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

J. M'DON: ALD & CO... COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

# 36 M'GILL STREET.

CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufacturate at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.



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

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 have mor.) He has now in his possession over two hurdred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles. of Boston.

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

imples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

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

mor 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 curs scaly erruption of the skin Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the vorst case of ringworm.

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

rheam. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of ecrofula.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful, able 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 CINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

part, apply the Gintment freely, and you will see the

improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in

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

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

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

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

ton:-

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

> ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

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

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

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

Sinters of St. Joseph, Hamilton, C. W.