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THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XXIII. - MORE VISITORS TO THE ROCK-THE CONJURER.

The days were gliding on swiftly towards the auspicious one that was to make Harriet Markham Countess of Essingham, when one fervid goon, the Earl surprised his lady-love in close colloquy with no less a person than the Oid Man of the Rock, in a shady part of the avenue, not far from the Castle.

'How now, fair lady,' he similing said, 'I did not expect to see you abroad at this sultry noontide hour.

That is because your lordship is not acshade---'

\*Musing slow, a la 'saint or moralist,' n'estce pas ?

· I know not that, my lord, but musing or not. when our good hermit here made his appearance up this path-I do not think she has seen us i' with an invitation to visit the Rock this evening for a very special purpose.'

'And what may the purpose be?'

as she took the earl's arm, and returned his beaming smile.

'I shall be glad to hear it,' was the gracions reply, but first I would have you put on your hat, Bryan, even under this leafy screen the dog- and cold and passionless to the outer world. star is not to be trusted.'

· Many thanks to your lordship for your mighty great condescension, Bryan returned with a very low, and, indeed, a very polite bow, but I couldn't rest contented with my hat on, and the best of quality to the fore. Neither sun nor

wind ever does ould Bryan Cullenan any harm. why it is that you wish Miss Markham to visit | gone?' the Rock this evening.

cerning it that I never knew myself."

· Is it possible? 'It's truth I'm telling your lordship, and I

toold Miss Markham the same before.' 'Yes, Bryan, but you have not told Lord Effingham what your private opinion is in rela-

tion to this remarkably inne old gentleman." Here Bryan hesitated. Well! you know,

Miss Markham, I'm not sure about that, an' maybe it isn't right for me to say it.'

Let me say it for you then !- You must know look of arch intelligence that at times lit up her friend here can in no other way account for this mknown old gentleman's wonderful knowledge of motters appertaining to Cashel, save only by

"And he wishes you to see him?"

'Precisely, my lord?' 'And you purpose going?'

'I do-on one condition,' the last words in | tlemzo. a lower tone, that is, provided your fordship

of the conjurer.2 now-even on the sacred Rock! Happiness, elegant fine lady.

for know, was born a twin, so I claim my share of your enjoyments.

with grave composure. one, but standin' leanin' on a staff be bas, or sitin down on a big stone, lookin at the arches, juter resumed the thread of his observations: an' pillars, an' the ould ancient carvin' that's on the stones, till you'd think he'd never take his great conceit he has in the ould walls and could have been its founder.

'Very well, Bryan! we shall make it a point | puting a fact so generally received as I believe | company.' to see your conjurer some time this evening. | that is?' Good morning,' And taking Lord Effingham's arm, Harriet said in a low voice, as they turned meet this new acquaintance of Bryan's. If he of drawing his brow-the old English crossbe as I suspect, some enthusiastic antiqua- bow. rian, after spending most of his day upon the Rock, when

the gay beams of lightsome day Gild but to flout the ruins gray,' he will most probably desire to

'-- risit it by the pale moonlight.' We shall nave no difficulty, I think, in inducing Lady Pemberton to go with us.'

'Not the smallest, I will answer for it,' said Lord Effingham with a pleasant smile; 'Caroline is a true woman in the quality for which quanted with my peculiar habits-I have been good mother Eve was most remarkable. Say walking some time to and fro in this refreshing nothing of it, though to Mrs. Pakenham, who, entre nous, is never any very great acquisition -least of all to an exploring party. But lo! here she comes, stathest of dowagers, and a thunder cloud on her brow, I protest! Let us turn

Harriet was silent wondering in her own happy heart at the sportive gaiety which now marked Lord Effingham's manner in his intercourse 'That he will tell you himself,' said Harriet, with her, whilst to others he was still the same. Then she thought of his early characteristics, as described by his sister, and her heart swelled and her cheek glowed at the thought that she alone had the key to the mner nature of one so calm

As Lord Effingham had expected, Lady Pemberton was delighted with the account of Bryan's mysterious visitant, and all anxiety to get a sight of him. In the flush of this new excitement, trifling as it was, her usual listlessness vanished quite, and her brother remarked with a smile, half sad, half tender- 'My poor Caroline, I see Well, then, be so good as to let me bear you are still the same after all that is come and

The sun's last rays had faded from the parched Oh, that's easy done entirely, your lordship,' ; earth that July evening when the Efflingham another low bow, 'sure it's in regard of a line carriage stopped at the gate leading to the ruins, auld genileman from toreign parts somewhere, and ourpartyof three ascended the steep andrugged that' on the Rock most all day-I declare to way to the Cathedral door, were guided thence your lordship he's one of the finest ould gentle- by the sound of voices to Cormac's Chipel, where men I ever laid eyes on, and all the time I'm on they found a lady and gentleman busily engaged the Rock, and all the tadies and gentlemen I in examining the quant, rude sculpture round the seen there in my time. It does my ould heart arch of the portal, consisting of a double line of good, so it does, to hear him talk about the bead and zig-zag mouldering-if that term can place, and I declare he knows more about it he applied to stone. It was easy to see by the hunself than I do, and he told me things con- wondering look on old Bryan's face, as he stood silent and obsequious a few paces in the rear of his visitors, that the tall old man with his fine massive nead, sparsely covered with silver gray hair, and shaggy brows of the same color profruding far over eyes that twinkled like stars with the changeful emotions of the mind, was no other than 'the conjurer.' Who the lady might be, or whether she had been summoned from the aerial world by his potent art, to give record to the men and women of other times, was of course beyond the nower of speculation. Truth to tell my lord? turning to Lord Effingbam with that if she had been brought into existence by the macician's wand, he might have summoned a features, you must know my dear lord, that our fairer shape to hold commune with on the solemn Rock, amid the shadows of the past.

The strangers were not long unaware of the new arrivals, for Bryan, feeling a little nervous the supposition that this knowledge is supernatu- about his position, as the evening shadows thickral. He, therefore, concludes that he must be ened, began to look anxiously for the coming of some 'great conjurer or another from beyond the expected visitors whose presence might protect him from any malpractices on the part of the conjurer.

· Well, I declare,' quoth Bryan, ' that's great !' ' What is great, my friend?' said the old gen- the present.'

· Why, your honor, if bere isn't Lord Effingwill summon courage to brave the awful presence limin biniself, and his sister, a grand lady, too, and Miss Markham. Well, to be sure, isn't it 'Doubt not that, lady mine!' the Earl return- the greatest of luck that brought them now, just ed in the same tone, 'no more solitary rambles in time to have a talk with yourself, sir, and this

With the dignified case and courteous familiarity with which well-bred persons are wont to 'At what hour do you think we will be likely make acquaintance, the parties exchanged saluto see your old gentieman, Bryan ! said Harriet tations, smiling all round at Bryan's old introduction. The ice of formality was not there to 'Oh bedad, Miss, you can't go wrong for the be broken, for each saw at a glance that the bour, for I'll go ball you'll find him on the Rock, others were of their own order, and probably of 80 when you will. Sure he was there early this their own peculiar tastes in a greater or lesser pornin' with a company of ladies and gentlemen, degree. No introductions took place at first on an' then he came back again all alone by himself, either side, save the characteristic one of old an' spent as good as three hours with me, lookin' Bryan, but all were prepared to be pleased with at everything, and huntin, every hole an' cor- the others, and pleased they were. The converner, sometimes talkin' to himself, sometimes to sotion before confined to the strange lady and me, an' more times sayin' nothing at all to any gentleman, with an occasional word from Bryan, at once became general, and the supposed con-

· I was just observing, my lord, he said, addressing Lord Effingham, 'that this chapel caneyes off o' them. Dear knows, I don't know not be so old by a century or so, as Irish antiquawhat to make of him, un' still my heart warms to rians would make it appear. I do not think bun if he was fifty conjurers on account o' the that the King-bishop, Cormac MacCullenan,

'That I will soon show you,' and moving round to the lateral door, he pointed to a halftheir faces towards the Castle- I think I know effaced, yet still plainly discernible sculpture on the precise time when we shall be sure to the lintel. It was that of an archer in the act

'Your lordship sees that rudely-sculptured figure—know you that such was the cognizance of Stephen of Blois?

'I have read that such it was, but I should not have remembered it in this connection.'

'That is because your lordship has not studied with attention the chronicles which Time has traced on mouldering walls. Now we know that Stephen of England ended his mortal career in the year of grace, 1101, or thereabouts, whereas Comac of Cashel departed this life on the bloody battle-field of Moylong in the year 903, nearly two hundred years before.'

Here was heard from old Bryan that indescribable sound emitted by Irish mouths amongst the peasantry when anything strange or marvellous falls under their senses. It is enunciated by striking the tongue sharply but slightly against the roof of the mouth.

'Thu, thu, thu !- well, if that doesn't bate al ever I heard.'

· So you infer from this heraldic device,' said Lord Effingham, ' that the name Cormac's Chapel is a misnomer ?

Not exactly, it might have been built by another Cormac, though not, I am persuaded, by the great Cormac to whom it is popularly attributed. That it is no older than the days of good King Stephen I am entirely of opinion .-Be that as it may, however, it is a rare gem of medieval art. It is, in all respects, one of the most interesting architectural remains I have anywhere seen, as the entire group exceeds in diversity of interest anything of the kind in these

'I am glad to hear you say so,' said Harriet Markham, her face expressing the joy of her

. And why so, my dear young lady?' the old man asked, regarding her with a look of kindly scruting from under his half-closed eye-lids.

Why because, in the first place, I see your tastes are antiquarian, that you speak from knowledge, and -are not an Irishman.

' You are right, young lady, in both surmises. have devoted some attention to the lore of ancient days, and I have not the honor of being a native of your beautiful island, yet I am fain to declare that I hold it in high esteem, for very many good reasons. Cashel I have long desired to visit, though I howestly confess I had no adequate idea of what it really is.?

'I told you so,' said his lady-friend, and I saw you were somewhat skeptical about it. For my part, I have no very great affection for ruins

-of any kind--'Or course not, of course not,' said the cheerful old man, \* nobody ever accused you of such a weakness. My good friend here, Lord Effingham, and ladies, though a very worthy person in the main, has no respect whatever for other people's hobbies, though between ourselves, she mounts one herself of an odd time, and ambles off at the quietest pace imaginable. Her hoboies are all agricultural and-shall I say it, utilitarian? Is it not so, my fair friend?

'It is; if to live in the present, and for the present, be utilitarianism, then I am a utilitarian, and I only wish I could get more of my countrymen and country women to live less in the past, and in the future, and more in the realities of

\*Yes, yes, more of political economy, and less of poetry. We know you, chere amie, most amiable of philanthropists that you are.

' Permit me one remark,' said Harriet Markham, before you dismiss the subject. A thoroughly Catholic people, like a race that inhabits this island, can never be taught political economy in the sense you speak of, because they can not, if they would, concentrate their thoughts on the present. They must in the past, and in the future, for the past is their pride, the future their hope, whilst the present is with them but as the connecting link between them.2

"Very true, my dear, very true," said the old gentleman with an approving nod and smile, . I don't think a Malthus or a Harriet Martineau would ever find favor in this old-world country. of yours. En, Maria? and he looked at his friend with a humorous sinde.

That bustling little parsonage, already moving awar, made answer, Possibly not but perhaps worse doctrines than theirs may prevail in this same Insula Sanctorum. Nay, young lady, you needn't look at me so-I do not mean reli grous, but only social and political doctrines -But come,' to her friend, 'let us be moving, unless, indeed, you propose remaining all might, me ditating like Harvey 'amongst the tombs.'

'The lord in heaven forbid!' said Bryan with such simple fervor that everyone laughed. "Why, how is that?" said the old gentleman,

I am told it is nothing new for you to spend the night here as well as the day.'

Do you not know that he takes you for a conjurer ?' whispered Lord Effingham.

"I should not be surprised if it were so," the other replied in the same tone, 'he is a glorious

old fellow—quite a study in himself.' 'A second Old Mortality ?' asked the Earl with a significant look, whereupon the stranger laughed, and said- Almost, but not quitethen nodded and turned again to the examination of the architectural details before and around him. For some time the party walked on in silence-each one lost apparently, in their own reflections; at last the supposed conjurer, having stumbled over a fragment of stone, stooped and picked it up, then examining it by the clear light of the full moon, he said to Bryan:

"This is a piece of that tomb in the chancel within - Archbishop M'Grath's,'

Bryan eagerly pounced on the precious fragment, expressing his wonder that it came to be outside the walls, and muttering to himself a Christ save us! as he glanced furtively at the soil. dreaded stranger whose knowledge of the place so far exceeded his own-at least so he thought.

Meanwhile, the unconscious object of his ter- freland are so wedded to their own religious beror went on discoursing of all he saw, and of all hiel. With such monuments as these ever before he thought, admiring, explaining, expatrating, and delighting his wondering auditors.

'Now, my Lord Effingham,' said be, stopping n a place which commanded a view of the entire group of buildings, 'can anything on earth be grander or more solemn than this? Said I not well that nothing within the British seas compare to it-Iona of the Hebrides, perhaps, excepted. Look, my lord, at the group as it stands !- look at the diversity, yet completeness of the whole, the court, the fortress, the abbey precincts, the this singular rock. See there stands the palace, long tragedy." where the brave Dalcassian princes of Munster | I believe you are right, young hely,' said the though its voices are now but the mouraful sight turn counterbalances the many hardships which ing of the wind through the try that drapes its mare fallen to the lot of the Irish people."

walls. Heshed is the harp of the tuneful Garl . Hardships, haigh!" put in Bryan almost inin the palace of their kings. Yourse is the Archbishop O'Medein, for the prebends of his Cathedral: there is the Cathedral itself, neglestic even in decay, its altar gone, its glory vanished for ages, only death and ruin within and around it, where stately prelates and stoled priests ministered of old, and men and women went and prayed and were forgiven; where the banners of the blessed Saints waved over long processions round the aisles and along these paths, nought now is seen but broken walllation -

' Year after year 'tis crumbling, And heavily the loose stones fall, Long grass and firm long clustering Above the tombs without the wall.

bidding defiance to the stern warfare winch Time lidity of its quaint masonry it escapes the rule that that is falling deeper year by year on the statelier edifice which has so long sheltered it from with a good-natured saids on his large features wind and weather. Then the little Church of - What a glorious old fellow that is, said he the Anostles, smaller still than Corman's Chapel, turning with a smile to his lady fried, then lowwith the twelve venerable figures rudely yet not being his voice he added, I have had the richunskilfully carved on its dilipidated stone work lest treat all day in his company. He is an anti--and as if to crown the interest of the group- | quarran by nature, if you can understand what to close the solemn record-this mysterious pil- | that is, devoting his life to the care of these bur-tower rising over all, pointing back to the magnificent rules, yet actuated chiefly by pions very night of time, to a period long autorior to veneration for the sacredness of the place. He Christianity, and to a race of men whose history as to this Catholic necropolis what Old Mortalhas perished from the land, except in so fir as the lone cama on the green hill-side, or the spec- ters ! tral tower bears record of their passage."

And the Abbey,' suggested Harriet, when the old man pansed, 'you would not willingly close behind. 'What a pity it is,' said she, omit the clossers youder from your enumeration.

"If I did," the stranger replied with his benignant smile, tit were like leaving the Colosmum out of a description of Rome, or the Temple of the Sun out of Palmyra. That Abbey has occupied a good part of the time I have spent on the Rock, for independent of the interest attached to it as the home of generations of good and holy men, Cistercons and Dominicaes (for I find it belonged successively to both) I was endeavoring to find the entrance to the subterrancous passage which is said to have connected it

with Hore Abbey, youder in the vale. ' And did you succeed?' inquixed Lord Effing-

ham. 'Alas! no, my lord!' and he shook his head; "And that I would not mind doing, he replied, such good fortune is not for me, and seeing that I hes sleeping amongst these ruins, were the dry

amongst the ruins has nover been able to discover it, I am bound to believe that such passage never did exiss, save the legends of the country.

'I'll not give in to that, anyhow,' said Bryan stoutly, his ire a little roused at this attack on one of the standing traditions of the place;-' since the memory of man, or long before it, no-body ever said the likes o' that, for sure every one knows the passage is in it, only we can't happen to light on it, and sure maybe there's good raisons for that same,' he added significantly.

"And what do you suppose the reasons to be?" inbuired the old gentheman.

"Why, then, maybe its there where the ould monks hid away all their goold and treasures at their off-goin', and then don't you think but they'd build up the openin' to keep people from findin' it out?' Auother reason Bryon had, which he chose to keep to himself, deeming it unlit to make the Sassenach quality as wise as bimself in the matter, and that was that the passage was closed by powers supernatural to reserve it as a hiding place for the porsecuted Catholies of the neighborhood in some of those desperate emergencies to which the finger of proplacy local and legendary prophecy-points for aye as awaiting the off-tried children of the

. What wonder is it, said Lord Effingham, after a short shence, that the Catholic people of them how could they forget the faith of their fathers, associated as it is with all the past, and interwaven with the history of their race?"

"And with all their hopes for the future, my ford ! added Harriet quickly, 'were it not for this one ray of light, shoong ever from the welled future through the portals of religion, how could they have journeyed so patiently through the darkoese of many ages of suffering and desolution. Faith alone it is that have cheered their dieary path of life,-given them strength graveyard, the bishop's see, all in one inclosure, to live, and contage to die when tife itself was a perched in isolated grandeur on the sommit of bargaring dooth, and douth the last act in a life-

ruled with right royal swap; -there minstrels old gentleman, and a thoughtful, even inclancholy swept the sounding string in praise of beauty and back settled on his features. It may be that of valor—the Hall of the mustrels still is there, the possession of this strong, hopeful faith more

distantly, fathers, only for them maybe so many Half of the Vicars-choral, sreeted by the good wouth i go to heaven, and when they get there, isn't it ail past? - Much a cost the hard ships, an' for less - doesn't every one know that no one can get to be ever without sufficing, and sure the blessed and holy Berptuse uself tells us that .-It it wasn't the will of Gold, do you think England could ever have kept us down as she has done, starving cratures off the face of the earth when there's fall and plenty for them to ate, and giving them only the neight of had usage when a body his think that it his be for her own good to and clustering ivy, and the drearmess of deso- have turn better off. Clod knows what's best for us, and He can change His hand in His own good time, and rise up them that suffered so much for His sake, and bring England as low maybe as she ever brought poor Ireland. He has great power, the God we serve, praise and Then yonder is Cormac's preriess Chapet, shell glory to his name for ever ?" And Bryan west tered by the orm of the Cathedral transept, and on in advance of the others, shaking his head defigurely and sourcecing to himself, Sure God wages ever on the works of man; safe in the so- llaves toom He ciristises -- the whole world know

> The old gentleman stand looking after hire ity was to the graces of the Scottish Covenan-

> The fast remark was overheard by Miss Markium as she and Lord Effingham came up that beland has no Scott to make her natural beauties or her ancient monuments classic as tiral great master has made those of Scotland! The same elements of romance are here—the same legendary fore-the same loviness of lake and river, wood and mountain-the same diversity of races in her history-the same intestinewars----

And a much more poetic temperament in her people!' added the stranger earnestly. 'In all and each particular, Ireland presents as rich a mme for the novelist as ever did Scotland, and I marvel much that no great national writer of fiction has yet arisen above your horizon. Why this Cashel alone would furnish material for a first class historical tale. A world of romance "Indeed? and what grounds have you for dis- " would this good hermit of ours but keep me this worthy man whose days and years are spent loones but imbued with life by the wand of mamagination.'

And who fit to do it as—the conjurer—a cousin-German, I suspect of the renowned Jonathan Oldbuck, of Monkbarns?' archly said Harriet, whereat the strangers both laughed, and the old gentleman, tapping with the glove he held in his hand the fair cheek of the young lady, said-. Were I thirty years younger, I know who might, could, and would be a conjurer—and furnish a type for the heroine of a tale of Cashel !-- one that might have inspired the minstrel's lay, and nerved the warrier's arm, and made pious souls by word and by example!'

Lord Effingham smiled fondly on the blushing girl at his side, and expressed his hope that one day or another might be given to the world a grand historic novel illustrative of the history and antiquities of Cashel.

The two strangers smiled on each other, and the lady said- What think you, Signor Conjurer ?"

'Nay, my friend! I should rather rather ask you that, question, the old man said evasively. I am almost angry with certain persons of my acquaintance for neglecting Cashel long.?

'Ah! but you know the 'certain persons are not the persons to treat that subject effectively. Their prosy ethics would make dry work of the shadows you spoke of a while age.2

'I know not that,' said the old man with a thoughtful shake of the head-' yet still every one has their forte, and perhaps yours is not the poetry of history. We will see, however, what can be done for Cashel, at least, pending the appearance of the national novelist who is to complete the work of Sydney Morgan and Maria Edgeworth!

'Thanks !' said the lady, 'our visit here has not been for nothing!

The evening was now far advanced, and the visitors prepared to leave the Rock, the strangers, especially the old gentleman, with evident reluctance. He requested Bryan to come forward, and having placed in his hand a silver crown, told him he need not fear to keep it.

'So you're no conjurer, after all ?' eagerly asked Bryan.

· I can lay claim to no such honor.

'Who on earth are you, then, for if you're not a conjurer, you're something past the common altogether, an' I'd be entirely obleeged to you if you'd tell me your name.

· I know not that the knowledge would benefit you much, said the kindly old gentleman with life had been so cruelly extinguished his humorous smile; ' such as it is, however, you are welcome to it. I am Sir Walter Scottand this lady, my very dear friend, is called Miss Edgeworth. Good-bye, Bryan! and I nope can never forget Cashel and the Hermit of the Rock!

Bryan was not very profuse in his expressions of gratitude, but he raised his hand to wine the tears from his eyes and rear to hide the emotion for which he could not account. He had never heard of Sir Walter Scott or Maria Edgeworth but, as he had said before, his heart warmed to the amuable antiquarian.

When the the two parties now exchanged their formal yet very cordial greeting, it was found that Lord Effingham and Miss Markham had both guessed the identity of the distinguished

"I began to think," said the Earl, "that old Bryan was not so far wrong, after all. I sus-

courtly grace. of the author of Waverly, made up my mind full soon that if the host of Abbotsford were above ground he was on the Rock of Cashel this very night-and Miss Edgeworth, too ! and she bowed to the lively little lady who was talking with quick, animated gestures to Lady Pemberton. The authoress of Castle Rackrent nodded her head and smiled, then resumed the animated account she had been giving her silent but admiring listener of some amusing incidents in the the tour from Edgeworthstown thither, which she and Sir Walter, with some other friends, had made in

company. Lord Effingham would fain have persuaded Castle, but that they declared impossible for that evening, as the other members of their party, having gone to visit other places in the vicinity, would naturally expect to find them at the hotel in Cashel where they left them.

'In that case' said the Earl, 'we will hold you excused, on condition that the whole party dine with us to-morrow.'

To this a right willing assent was given, and the Effingham carriage rolled away towards the old borough, bearing to the quiet inn two personages whose names will live while Ireland and Scotland have a literature to boast of.

CHAPTER XXIV .- THE CLOSE OF THIS EVENTFUL

Courteous reader, my tale is almost told; we have reached the term of a journey, which I meant to make a pleasant one for you I know not how far I have succeeded, but you will, I hope, give me credit for the intention. Before the curtain fulls on the widely-diversified group of characters I have placed before you, many things remain to be told, in brief. The inst scene of the drama is closed, but I must crave the reader's kind attention while \_ toll how Harriet Markham discovered that the ' proposal' conrayed through Lord Effingham was but a ruse to sound the depths of her heart; how Lord Effingham, after two weeks of blissful preparation, placed his coronet on the brow of Harriet Markham, with the express understanding that he was to continue the study of Catholic doctrines, already privately commenced; how, after a few months, the newspapers chronteled the fact-in terms varying with the party and denominational views of the several writerssome that the Earl of Effingham had 'gone over to Rome'-others that he had 'embraced the holy Cathelic faith,' &c., &c.; how Phil Moran, in due time, led Mary Hennessy to the hymeneal altar, accompanied thereto, on their own account, by Dr. Maurice

. It is well known that Sir Walter Scott, on the occasion of his visit to Cashel, in the summer of 18was so impressed by what he saw there, during a two days' stay in the vicinity, and after a minute and critical examination of the ruins, that he declared his intention of making it the subject of a novel. Unhappily the intention was never carried out. Would that it had!

on a little affair of the heart on the sly, as Mary said, for some months previous to the happy event, which came off in form of a 'double marriage' in Cashel Church, under the ministry of Dean M'Dermott. How the trial of Jerry Pierce came off at the Clonmel assizes, in the presence of a vast multitude, comprising the highest and the lowest in . sweet Tipperary;' how old Harry Esmond astonished the whole country, and none more so than his own kith and kin, by giving his testimony in favor of Jerry Pierce, and expressing his opinion that he was really as innocent of the crime as he professed to be :how the sturdy old Trojan was thenceforward regarded with little less enthusiasm than Jerry himself; how Jerry being honorably acquitted, was 'chaired'—i. e. borne on mea's shoulders—through the streets of Clonmel, and the hills around re-echoed with the wildest shouts of joy and exultation; how Mr. Esmond, on approaching his own residence, was greeted with a similar ovation, the horses being taken from his carringe, and he convered to Rose Lodge in triumph, amid the vociferous cheers of the multitude; how, from the steps of characteristic brevity as Dean Swift's famous charity sermon. 'I see I was mistaken in you,' said be to the assembled peasantry-' in fact, did you gross injustice. I promise, therefore, to be from this day to the last day of life, what I never was before-a good landlord! He kept his word, and ever after people used to say that the loss of one good Esmond gained them another, just as good a magistrate and as good a landlord as ever he was. To none was this change more gratifying than to Henrietta Esmond, who could now look up to her husband's uncle as a friend and a protector. She had no immediate relatives of her own, and had from the first attached herself to the Esmonds -at least the ladies of the family, who were all, Aunt Winifred by no means excepted, as kind to the orphan heiress as heart could wish Miss Esmond, with all her peculiarities of character, was, in the main, a good soul, sound at heart, and the occasional acerbity of her sincere affection for 'Winny,' and on ordinary occa- of Eastern mines. Calm and serene as a summer sions seemed rather amused than otherwise by her evening sky, his days glided by on downy pinions, 'little odd ways,' as he was wont to call them years rolled on, the hopes and affections of all the Esmonds were centred in the little son and daughter of their lost Harry, and the children amply repaid their mother's devotion, and the tender care of their unclue and aunts, for they grew up full of promise, bright and beautiful as fair flowers opening to the sunbeams. Surrounded by none but the kindliest and most healthful influences, their good qualities were all largely developed, and their bad ones repressed, if not overcome. But in all the tranquil happiness that marked her life, and made the days like one long summer noon, Mrs. Esmond never lost sight of her irreparable loss-never forgot him who was her first, last love him whose bright young

' Not quietly into the silent grave stealing. But torn like the blasted oak, riven away."

The heart-crushing load of grief that had bowed her to the earth during the first months of her widowyou will not forget the conjurer, who, at least, bood, yielded gradually to the soothing influence of Time, but the tender melancholy that took its place never passed away, and although it could not be said of the gentle Henrietta as it was of Henry the First of England, after the loss of his son and daughter at sea, that 'she never smiled again,' it was, nevertheless, true that, as the poet sings of the fair Queen of Scots in Holyrood Palace:

> 'The touch of care had blanch'd her cheek, her smile was sadder now,'

and so it was her life long till she left this weary

world to join the loved one beyond the skies. It remains to tell how Jerry Pierce wed his faith ful Celia, and took up his abode with her in her father's cottage, as neither could think of leaving the old man lonely in his age, his boys having taken to themselves helpmates some time before and gone housekeeping on their own account, By the generous kindness of young Mrs. Esmond the Vanithee-now no longer the 'fairy-woman' pected that his conjured might prove to be the and the two orphan children of the unhappy Tin Wigard of the North!' And he bowed with Murtha were established in a comfortable little cot- - the infirmities of age began to prevail over Bryan's tage, with a potato garden attached, close to that hardy nature. A ghostly sight he was in those latter And I, said Harriet, over and above the of Larry Mulquin, and it was Jerry's pride and pleadays, for testimony of the printed likenesses I have seen mother's little spot of ground, from which he managed to raise not only an abundant supply of the faverite esculent, but of other vegetables which added considerably to the comforts of the ittle family. A tew fruit-bushes were there, too, and some flowers annually obtained from the gardiners at the Lodge or the Hall, for Jerry Pierce and his family had the run of both houses, as the worthy fellow used to boast with innocent and justifiable pride. Indeed, it was well known to all the country-side that Jerry and all belonging to him were under the special protection of the Esmonds, and were never knowing a day's want.' It was much to Mr. Esmond's praise that he lodged a small sum of money in bank for the Murths children to lie with a commutated interest till such time as they were come to an age to be settled in life in life. In the light of an awakened conscience he saw that the misfortunes of the Murthas were all the distinguished stranges to get at once to the due to him, in the first place, and that thus by a terrible but just retribution he was indirectly to blame for the untimely death of the nephew whom he had loved as a fond father might love a dear and only son. In this, as in all the important acts of his later years, he was guided by the wise paternal counsels of Dean McDermott, then as ever the common father of all his people, their friend, their guide in matters temporal no less than spiritual. Poor Mahel, after wandering around Holy Cross and Cashel for a few more weary years, died at last in the Vanithee's cottaged well cared for during the long illness that closed her mortal life by the kind hands of Cella Pierce and her mother-in-law, and provided with comforts and even delicacies from Rose Lodge and Esmond Hall. Many an hour did the ladies from from both house spend by the bedside of the interesting maniac, and their charitable cares were rewarded by a fueld interval of some hours immediately before the poor girl's death, during which she received the hast sacred rites, then died in full consciousness, with the Hely Names on her lips, usingled with a prayer for poor Patrick's soul,' and a blessing on the kind friends high and low, who had made her path to the tomo a pleasant one. She was waked for two nights and amongst the crowd of friendly neighbors that filled the house 'inside and outside,' as Jerry Pierce said, was Shaun the Piper and his dog Frisk, the for mer entertaining all that came with the best music in his pipes, and the best jokes in his budget of fun, And it was the general opinion that Shaun 'kept them all alive, betwirt himself and the pipes, more power to them? At our last hearing of Shann he was himself alive and merry, minus poor Frisk, how ever, who went the way of all dogs, a year or so of ter Mabel's wake, and was laid at rest tunder the greenwood tree' by the kindly 'neighbor-hoys,'

friends of Shaun and admirers of his dog's fidelity. Med Murtha, sheepish and awkward as ever, was, nevertheless, making his way in the world better than raight be expected when last heard from. He had attained the honorable post of confidential clerk to Attorney Moran, and was said to have 'money in

† To those who might be disposed to object to Lord Effingham's conversion, we will ' roucheafe' so far as to remind them that the conversion of an Irish Earl is nothing new even later than the period of our story, the Earl of Dunraven, whose principal seat is at Adare, county Limerick, became a convert to the Catholic faith. It was but the other day, moreover, that the Marchioness of Cownshire, an Irish peeress, was received into the Church.

Hennessy and Bella Le Poer, who had been carrying | the bank-enough to keep him all his days.' Kate Costelloe, ever the same wayward, moody creature, remained in dutiful attendance on Bryan Cullenan, the comforts of both duty cared for by the pitying kindness of the young mistress,' as Kate persisted in calling her. The woos of squalid poverty thus hapily banished from their little cabin, the two old Bryan's part, for Bryan was always contented-with dogged tranquility that was not resignation, on the part of Kate Costelloe, whom no effort of her kind protectress could draw from her life-long stupor of dull remembrance. Life was to her but a dreary blank-no hope for the future-no joy in the past -nothing but gloom and drear despondency, save where an occasional glimpse of the bright world beyoud the tomb came like a far off gleam of light making the surrounding and nearer darkness all the more sensible. There came a time, however, when the benign influence of Religion reached the stubborn heart of Kate Costelloe, and by slow degrees the brust of dark despair and stolid misery misery crumbled away, and the far-off light came near and nearer in the wake of true contrition, till at length the unhis hall-door he made a speech, as remarkable for its | happy woman raised herself from the earth on which she had so long lain grovelling, and dared to look her transgressions in the face, not as she had been wont to do, as merely bearing on her own fate, but as violations of the Divine Law. From that moment her life was one long course of penance, - not of idle unavailing regret-and when her day of life was ended she departed in the hope of a joyful resurrectiou, parified by years of patient suffering, and the

fervor of sincere conversion. Lastly we are bound to put on record how it fared with old Bryan Cullenan in the closing years of his mortal life. We have failed in portraying his worthy character, if the reader requires still to be throne in his heart of hearts, and even had his life been more chequered than it was-had the trials and vicissitudes of man's fallen state, and its many tributemper never led her so far as knowingly to inflict lations, fallen to his lot, Bryan Cultenan would pain on any one. Indeed, the good old lady was ra-still have enjoyed that inward peace which is ther a favorite with all the family; even her brother, the most priceless of all blessings—yea, more on whose corns she trod the oftenest, had a very precious than the gold of Ophir, or the gems unmarked in their tranquil passage. With but one worldly object in view - the preservation of the ruins on the Rock from the slow but certain ravages of Time, and the ruder and swifter destruction dealt by the hand of man, Bryan's devotedness to that self imposed task increased with every passing year, till at length he remained at his post night and day and in all weathers, coming down only to hear Mass, or comply with his other religious duties. His kind friends-and they were many-often visited him on the Rock, and took care that he wanted for nothing, but he never now went to any of their houses as be sometimes did in former days. Alone with God, and the hollowed memories of the place, he spent his last years, wasting his little remaining strength, and the last expiring energies of his nature in the service of the Saints of Cashel, keeping watch and ward over their mouldering fanes-their neglected shrines. Stoutly and bravely did the lone old man battle with the all-subduing power of Decay, vainly striving to arrest its progress, yet working ever, despairing never-satisfied when he could but replace a fallen stone, clear away the rubbish that will accumulate in places abandoned to the empire of ruin, or pick the moss that ventured to make its appearance amongst the half-effaced letters of the quaint Latin inscription on the tomb of some venerable man of old, prelate, priest, or warrior-prince. And ever as he worked he held communion with the spirits of the more and more the company of his fellow-beings, Bryan looked with greater yearning day by day and year by year to the invisible world on whose threshold he stood. Silence and solitude were his sole delight, and the voices of earth grated harshly on his ear. Yet his ontward bearing was unchanged, and the few friends who would not be kept from visiting him were always sure to find on his face the same calm smile, on his lips the same fervent blessing. The gresser elements of his body evaporated as it were, by slow degrees and only the shell re-mained. The joints were stiff and the limbs feeble

#### 'His form was bow'd and bending His fleshless hands were thin and spare,

and the light of his eyes was all but quenched. Yet still he worked on at his cherished task amongst the graves and the tombs and the dreary rains -on, on to the last. But the end came. One gray cold day in autume, old Cauth ascended to the Rock, hoping to induce Bryan to eat some delicate morsel which she had prepared with anxious care-she found the old man on his knees in the chancel of the Cathedral dead and cold -- his bends in his hand and the large crucifix appended to them clasped close to his breast He bad fallen forward, and so lay before the place where the high altar had been of old. Great was Cauth's sorrow, but still she consoled herself with the thought-' He was at his duty a Sunday last, and sure, anyhow, it's the happy change for him - the So died the HERRIT OF Lord have mercy on him! THE ROCK, and they made him a grave amongst its sonored dead, and laid him down to rest for ever in the scene of his pious labors. But after him for years long, the sacred rains were left to the undisputed power of decay; no man was found to take the place which death had left vacant; storm and tempest dided the gradual process of decay - the stones fell, and there was none to replace them - the long grass waved unheeded on the place that had been the Holy of Holies, and the green moss crept slowly over the names of the illustrious dead, and the people of the neighborhood used to say with sorrowful emphasis, as they pointed to the sad lavages of time and neglect 'Och! it's alsy seen, sure, that poor Bryan isn't on his feet if he could only see the ould place now it 'id break his heart, so it would! It's a wonder that he can rest in his grave, and things going to wrack and rain that a-way all around him!

For years long it almost seemed to them as though he old man ought to return to save the ruins from the destruction to which they were evidently hastening, but he came no more -- the grave had claimed its own the farther shore was gained, and even the departing glories of the holy place could not waken one throb in the dead, and heart of The Hermir or THE ROCK. Pasce to his soul for ever!

THE END.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRATION FROM IRREAND. - A Parliamentary return has been issued, showing the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom for the United States, British North America, &c., in the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and the first six months of 1863. The total number of Irish who emigrated in 1960 was 60 834 of whom 52,103 went to the United States In 1861 the total Irish emigration was 36,322, of whom 28,200 proceeded to the States. In 1862, 49,680 Irish emigrated, 33,521 going to the States; but in the first six months of 1863, 68,136 Irish departed from this country, and no less than 56,554, or an army in themselves, went to the Federal States of America. Thus the Northern States, in three years and a half, received an addition to their strength of 170 387 Irish emigrants

A quantity of new black oats was brought to market to-day Considering the early period of the | will. His letters proved that he had acuteness in tending .-- Cork Examiner.

Dublin, August 1.—The trial of the great Egmont | letter from that place about two months before his Mr. Justice Keogh and a special jury. It is unnecessary to say that it excites an extraordinary degree of interest, especially in the county of Cork, in which the estates in dispute are situated, and which are now estimated at about £12,000 a year. The people jogged quietly on together-contentedly on amount of property involved-the romantic incidents connected with its conveyance to the late Sir Edward Tierney, represented by the present possessors -the relations which he sustained as solicitor to Lord Egmont-the complete deception alleged to have been practised on that nobleman, and the fact that the instrument, which bears date the 11th of December, 1841, was never impeached till now,-all conspire to render this one of the most celebrated cases in the history of British jurisprudence. Owing to the peculiar form of the pleadings, the question at issue being the validity of a will, the Rev. Sir W. L. Darrell appears as plaintiff against the Earl of Egmont, whereas he is in reality defendant, resisting the claim of his opponent to get possession of his estates, alleged to have been obtained by fraud and by false representations. Lord Egmont's counsel are Mr. Brewter, Q.C., Mr. Longfield, M.P., Q.C., Mr. Coatterton Q.C., and Mr. Murphy; solicitors, Messrs. Newton and Armstrong. The counsel for the Rev. Sir W. L. Darell are Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, Dr. Ball, Q.C., Mr. Clarke, Q.C., Mr. Todd, and Mr. Jellett; solicitor, Mr. Todd. Dr. Ball stated the case on behalf of Sir W. L. Darrell. It is an issue directed by the Court of Chancery

Tierney, of Fitzwilliam street, Dublin, and to his told that the old man lived in peace with himself heirs and assigns for ever, constituting him the solo and all the world to the last hour of his life. 'The residuary legates, after the payment of some small peace which surpasseth all understanding' had its charges. Three elements are required for the validity of every testamentary instrument-due execution, testamentary capacity, and testamentary intelligence. Counsel mentioned a number of facts to prove that none of these was wanting in the present case. The testator was born in 1796; he came of age in 1817, and died, at the age of 45, in 1841. The title of Egmont had originally in itself very large estates in Iroland and England, but in 1770 the title of Arden was introduced into the family, and to this title a large portion of the Egmont estates was attached Sir Edward Tierney, and his brother, Dr. Tierney, afterwards Sir Matthew, were the sons of a gentlemun who lived in the city of Lincoln, and rose to great affluence and a high station. Edward, the solicitor, was at one time agent to the Duke of Devonshire, and he subsequently obtained the important office of solicitor and clerk in the Court of Error. His annual income might be reckoned by thousands. The two brothers married two sisters named Jones, who each possessed a fortune of £20,000. Sir Matthew had no child; Edward had two sons and a daughter; and the first trace we find of the origin of the relation of the Tierneys with the Egmont family is in connexion with the will of the first son of Edward Tierney. Matthew was a physician residing at Brighton, where he enjoyed the personal favour of statement, which had George IV. He there became acquainted with the in delivery.—I imes. mother of Henry, Lord Egmont, then one of the ornaments of the Court. The acquaintance of the Tierneys with this lady ripened into friendship. The first child of Edward Tierney was christened Percival, that being the title of Lord Egmont's beir, and the child's god-parents were the Countess and her son. The Earl was from his early days taught to reverence and respect Edward Tierney, who thus became the friend and counsellor of the family, and when the father of Henry succeeded to the title he he appointed him agent to his Irish estates. When place, and pondered over the solemn teaching of the testator became possessed of those estates they moundering bones and grinning skulls. Shunning were heavily encumbered. In 1823, as appeared by a letter from Mr. Tidd, Q.C., the claims upon them amounted to £300,000, the valuation of them being about £15,000 a year. Immediately after the accession of Henry, Lord Percival (the testator), to the title, it became necessary, in order to meet the embarrasments in which the family were plunged, to borrow money. Two trust deeds were accordingly executed, whereby the whole estates were conveyed to Henry, Lord Percival, Mr. Tend, and Mr. Edward These trustees were to pay out of the rents an annuity of £2,000 a year to Lord Egmont, and £1,000 a year to his son. They were also to bar all entail, and to invest the property in the right of the Earl of Egmont, so as to give him power to dispose of it ultimately to the testator, Lord Percival. In addition to being trustee, Mr. Tierney was appointed agent, invested with the power of dealing with the tenants, paying out sums of money for fencing, draining, planting, building, and otherwise increasing the value of the land, -a much needed provision, for the Egmout estates were then the most neglected and unimproved in Ireland. Lord Percival appears, by his letters written to his agent at that time, to have been a man of education and refinement, a nobleman in every sense of the word.' His feeling of disappointment, however, on account of the enormous embarrassments on his property, led him to drink, and at an early period of his life he acquired habits of dissipation. But it should be remembered, observed the counsel, 'that this was a time when dissipation was the rule of English society.' His agent, however, endeavoured to cure his bad habits, and on the 28th af April, 1826, he addressed a letter to him enrnestly entreating him to abundon his evil courses and his associates. The father, in the enjoyment of £2,000 a year, and protected by his pririleges as a peer, took a house at Epsom, and went to reside there. The son, not being in the House of Commons, and therefore unprotected, was exposed to actions and indoments and arrests, by a crowd of encombrancers and money-lenders, who had additional claims upon him, in consequence of his having joined in the responsibility for his father's liabilities. It was impossible, therefore, for him to to reside with his father at Epsom, for he would have been subject to arrest there. He was consequently obliged to roam abroad, and to have no certain home. In order to be relieved from this vagabond kind of life, and to be able to dely the bailiffs, he was anxious to get into Parliament, and he contested a borough. This turned out to be a most unfortunate affair, for, while be failed to get a seat in Parliament, he plunged himself still deeper in debt. Counsel read correspondence in support of those statements. This condition of matters, therefore, when Henry succeeded to the title was that he had property which he valued at £200,000, on which there was a debt of £101,000, without counting £25,000 which he owed to Mr Tierney. He then removed to a place called Burden's Park, which he had purchased in the name of Mrs. Clesse, with whom he lived as if they were members of one family, being visited by persons of distinction and respectability in the neighbourhood. About the same time he became possessed by the death of Mr. Bellasis of an estate in Wales worth £000 or £700 a year. He dropped his title and passed as Mr. Lovell, 'but there was something in his manners and conversation which led his visitors to believe that he had occupied a much higher rank than the one he then filled. Bailled in his aspirations, and almost overwhelmed with a load of embarrassments, he had happily sought solace in an indulgence to which many noble creatures had yielded and contracted the worst and most degrading of vices, 'but still' said Dr. Ball, 'at all times be preserved an elevation of mind and dignity of manner which suggested to those around him what his real position was. Up to the last his conduct was that of a nobleman and a gentleman.' Similar inconsistencies had been observed in many eminent men. 'Ah, exclaimed counsel, 'who would drag before the world the weakness of the brain, the tolly of the wise? It should not then be alleged that the habit of drink ing deprived Lord Egmont of capacity to make a

case commenced yesterday morning in Cork, before death, which showed that he was in the full possession of his faculties. On the 3d of December. Batauchon, the son of Mrs. Clesse, who had died on the continent, wrote from London to Mr. Tierney in Dublin that he had found out where the Earl was staying -that he was in a bad way, the doctor being afraid that his lungs and liver were affected, and requesting Mr. Tierney's advice as to what should be done if anything should happen to the Earl. A letter written by Mr. Tierney was read, dated 5th December, stating his intention of leaving Dublin the succeeding day for London; he could not have reached London before the night of the 7th. With the events that transpired on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th-the last being the day on which the will was executed - three persons only were acquainted. The Earl of Egmont was one-he was dead; Parkinson was the other-he was alive. Counsel then adverted to the fact that the testimony of Parkinson had, for reasons he would subsequently make clear. been prevented from being given for the plaintiff by the defendant; but produced a document which they had obtained, and which had been taken down by Parkinson at the dictation of the Earl a few days before his death. These were instructions for his will, and the effect of them was to make Edward Tierney his heir and residuary legatee. The Earl died on the morning of the 23d, in lodgings in London, having a few days before left Webb's Hotel, where the will had been executed on the 14th. Counsel then described the means by which Lord in Ireland, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a Arden, the present defendant, came into possession certain instrument is the last will of Henry, Earl of of the estates and titles of the Earl of Egmont, being through the branch of the family adverted to in the Egmont. That document purported to devise all the freehold and personal estates, including the rights early portion of his address, and also commented on of presentation to two livings in England, to Edward the length of time subsequent to the execution of the will at which the attempt to overthrow it was made. He then referred to the manner in which it was sought to overthrow the will to Sir Edward Tierney. The defendant did not allege incapacity or insanity, but that the Earl, a man who was in the habit of inquiring most strictly into the state of his affairs, at the time of his death had no idea whatsoever of the value of the property he was devising. The defendant alleged that there was fraud in the obtaining of the will, but it would lie on the defendant to prove that allegation - not on his client to disprove it. There was scarcely any intimation between Earl Henry and Lord Arden and the heiresses-at-law, and there was no reason why he should leave his estates to those persons who were already amply provided for in preference to Tierney, his tried and trusted friend. There could be no doubt, also, that the property had increased vastly since Earl Henry's death, partly owing to the fact that all Irish property had greatly increased in value, and partly that Tierney had judiciously expended a sum of £70,000 on its improvement. He asked why this case had not been brought on in the lifetime of Sir Edward Tierney. Every witness of importance was dead except Woodfall and Tidd, the latter of whom had been spirited away, and the former, who had been spirited away, and the former, who had been made the solicitor of the Earl of Egmont. The learned counsel soon after concluded an eloquent and lucid statement, which had occupied upwards of six hours IRISH OFFICERS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.-It has

often been remarked that the possibility of a war with America depends chiefly on the hatred which the Irish population in the Northern States bear against this country; but more overlooked, though scarcely less important, seems the fact that the same element is to be met with in the country of our nearest neighbour. Here, though infinitely reduced in quantity, it has gained immensely in power by a better position. Mr. Miles Byrne, of Munuseed, is but the respresentative of some thousands of his countrymen, who, driven by political or other causes from from the land of their birth, have risen to high and influential positions in France, and have become loyal citizens of the country of their adoption, yet in whose hearts the old animosity against England burns much fiercer than ever, after transplantation on a new soil. The rambling autobiography of the chef de battalion gives no information whatever as to the probable number of Irish officers in the French army; but from occasional allusions it must be inferred that it is very large, and, moreover, that the greater part is to be found in the upper ranks of the service. This is not much to be wondered at, considering the fine fighting qualities of the natives, of the Emerald Isle on the one hand, and, on the other, the organisation of the French army, well illustrated in the old proverb, of every private soldier carrying his field-marshal's staff in his knapsack. If not get root, the Irish ones appear to have had more than the average share of good luck. The army of France, at this moment, has eleven field-marshals. and of this number no less than two are of Irish origin. This state of things well deserves the attention of all reflective observers of passing events .- London Spectator,

APPROPRIATION NOT THEFT. - The law of theft, as propounded last week at Clonnel assizes by Mr. Michael O'Brien, opens up a question of very grave importance. The doctrine laid down by his lordship is, that a person finding the property of another may retain and even dispose of that property without the knowledge or consent of the owner, and still, under circumstances, defy a jury to convict him of misappropriation. In order to establish the charge of robbery against a man, it must be shewn that when the property of another found its way into his possession he knew at the time to whom it belonged. case which evoked the discussion, and brought the jury into issue with the court, was briefly told :- A. Mr. Byrne purchased cattle at the fair of Fermor towards the close of last month, in charge of which he sent his son home, but on their way one of the cows joined herself to another herd which were going by the same road to the fair of Clonmel. Two men, named Fitzpatrick and Heffernan, were the drovers in care of the lot, and when on reckoning up the number, they found they had one more cow than their right, Fitzpatrick declared it was a 'God send, and said he would sell her at the fair; but a man named Cummins, who was the principal in charge, reminded him of the danger he would incur of being transported, when Fitzpatrick coolly rejoined that it was his own affair, and no one else's. Accordingly, the two men, Fuzpatrick and Hellernan, drove the cow into Cloumel, paid for her grass in a field, and promised to call for her on a day named. They did eturn at the appointed time, but in the interim Mr. Byrne traced his property to Cloumel, had it restored to him on swearing informations before a magistrate, and when the prisoners called they were given into custody. These are the simple and uncontradicted facts of the case, as they were given for the prosecution. It is not easy to imagine anything clearer, and so the jury who were empanelled to try the prisoners thought too; but the law took another and a very different view, and Mr. Justice O'Brien, as its mouthpiece, told them they must acquit the prisoners On some of the jurors expressing their opinion that they could not conscientiously acquit the prisoners, His Lordship said - Gentlemen, you must acquit the prisoners; and, if you wish, you may add to the verdict -by order of the Court. Mr. Johnson-Yes, my ford, that will save their conscience- The jury acted upon his lordship's suggestion, and handed in their verdict accordingly .-Nenazh Guardian.

On Saturday a dozen fine young men, the sons of farmers, left their homes (at the Causeway) en route to Buenos Ayres, from which very favorable account had been received from persons who had previously emigrated to it. Emigration to America and Australia still continues .- Tralee Chronicle.

Another New Peer. - Colonel Henry White, of Woodlands, who represented the counties of Dublin and Longford in several parliaments, has been raised to the House of Lords, under the style and title of senson, the quality was excellent. Reaping is ex- business matters. He went to Lisbon in 1840 and Lord Annaly, in the county of Longford, in the peorremained there till October, 1841, and he wrote a age of the United Kingdom .- Observer.

pleasing task devolves on me of placing before the assertion was the fact that of 105 Irish representations ence. 'A very good reason, indeed, you could not public the considerate and generous act of William tives in the House of Commons 103 were in favor of give a better.' The fellow smiled. 'You have of public the considerate and generous act of William Roche, Esq., of Dublin, Crown Solicitor for the City and County of Limerick. Mr. Roche accompanied by his son, and heir, arrived on his property at Listrim, (Newtonsandes), and having made personal observation of the state of the country, and knowing the fearful ordeal through which the people passed, reduced their rent 25 per cent. It is not the first time that the kind-hearted gentleman has evinced his anxiety to promote the interests of his tenantry, for though knowing the rights, he is at the same time observant of the duties of a landlord, placing those on his lands in a position to meet their rents and demands. This act of this gentleman's should speak strongly to the landlords of North Kerry. How many will emulate the example of Mr. Roche? Emigration would cease with similar measures, and a happy tenantry remain bound to their landlords by ties more enduring than any the laws ever fashioned. I know that they feel grateful to Mr. Roche, and gratitude being one of the leading characteristics of our Irish nature, they cherish under his just and kindly dispensation .- Dublin Catholic Telegraph.

Dublin, July 31. The inauguration of the New Atlantic Mail Steam Packet Company took place yesterday on board the Adrestic in Kingstown harbor under the most auspicious circumstances. This magnificent vessel, which has been lying in the harbor since Saturday, has been visited by great numbers, and, from her size and beauty, and the fitness and excellence of all her arrangements and appointments, she has excited universal admiration. Yesterday a sumptuous banquet was given by the dire ctors to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, several peers, and a large number of our leading gentry, and merchants, representing all churches, parties, and interests. It would be difficult to get together in Dublin a more influential assemblage on any subject, nor could an entertainment have been got up with a more liberal spirit, in better taste, or have passed off in a more satisfactory manner. Everything was of the best, and the supply most profuse. The weather was all that could desired for a fele on board ship, and no ship could furnish better accommodation for such a purpose. add Lieutenant Bolton, of Her Majesty's ship Ajax, by whom he and his suite were conducted to the pinnace of the Ajax. The blue juckets gave the customary salute by tossing ours. On the arrival of the pinnace opposite the Ajax a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired, and the yards were manned. The pretty nautical spectacle of a stately man-of-war, covered from tracks to lower yard nams by her brave crew, cheering lustily and waving their hats. His Excellency was received on board the Adriatic by Mr. John Chapman, chairman. Sir John Gray, Alderman Reynolds, and others of the directors, and Captain Nicholson, the commander; the band of the 11th Regiment, which was stationed on deck playing the National Anthem. The dejeuner was laid out in splendid style in the magnificent saloon. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Chapman, chairman of the company, having on his right the Lord Lieutenant, and on his left the Lord Mayor, Lord Clancarty, Lord Clonbrook, and Mr. William Dergan .-The 'health of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, having been proposed in appropriate terms and daly bonored, the Chairman gave 'the Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland,' remarking that his family had been deeply indebted to Lord Carlisle, and that the sunniest days of his life, were those of his boyhood, when he was driven through the majestic groves of Castle Howard. He regarded it as in extraordicary circumstance that now, a white-haired man, he was there proposing his Lordship's health as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The toust was received with enthusiasm. In responding, Lord Carlisle said : --

'I do not forget that it is not open to me to to take any credit to myself or to my colleagues in the Imperial Government for whatever merit may be justly due to those who originally set on foot the undertaking. It is no part of our present business, however, to refer to the converses or controversies of the past and I fully subscribe to the philosophy of the old motto, 'All's well that ends well.' With respect to the future, I yield to no one in the heartiness of my wishes for the complete success of the undertaking, and I am sure that the proceedings of the commens could not have been better inaugurated than on board the magnificent vessel in which we are now assembled -this sumptuous ocean palace, in which I am only too proud to discharge the function assigned of old to the Doges of Venice -of wedding the State to our new Adristic. (Loud applause.) May all happy influences flow from this auspicious connexion; safe be your voyages, propitions your winds, large your cargoes, skilled your captain, active and healthy your crews, and remunerative your returns: and if I may express any further wish distinet from the internal affairs and functions of the company itself, it would be that when this noble vessel has sped its useful and civilizing errand across the broad Atlantic, may it bring back to us the joyful tidings that the blood of our brethren had ceased to flow in murderous conflict, and that the nations and races once more repose in peace.' (Applause.) Lord Carlisle then proposed in complimentary terms 'the health of the chairman,' which was received in the warmest manner and acknowledged in a lively and effective speech. The 'Lord Mayor and the corporation' were next given, and only honored. foot-stool. The Lord Mayor strongly advocated the company, remarking :-

great artery, the wealth and commerce between the period. Old World and the New would flow, but grander to them all was the moral derived from it, that when Trishmen were resolved to put aside paltry political and potentical discussions which disunited and weakened the country, their efforts might not only be attended with success in carrying an individual object, mand the hundreds of cell-doors of the flat on which but would earry with it that tribute of respect which he stands; the warder, therefore, must be a 'flat' was always paid to an united nation-good govern- if a prisoner gets out by the door. ment at home, and abroad."

Colonel Dayle and Captain De Courcy replied for the 'Army and Navy,' and Lord Claucarty, for 'the

'Congratulated them on their suspicious inauguration of an endeavor to make Ireland the highway to America and that that manguration took place in the presence of the noble earl who so excellently and judiciously represented our gracious Sovereign. (Hear, hear.) He was sure that the noble earl not only manifested by his presence his interest, but that the highest quarter in the realm on behalf of the prospecity of the company. He heartly congratuthat they were now apparently emerging from a series of bad sensons, after they had been under a cloud of difficulties and distress, arising from circomstances over which they had no control.'

Sir Edward Grogan, M.P., replied for 'the House' in a fortnight or three weeks. of Commons' 'Irish Enterprise' was coupled with I knew the prisoner when reasons why the Company must succeed if properly conducted and supported by the Irish people. Shareholders of the Company in Ireland ' was coupled with the name of Aiderman Reynolds, one of the largest shareholders, to whose energy and perseverance the restoration of the subsidy and the reconed remarked that -

would always differ—they were manimons on this joining my church? Answer me plainly, why did tween it and shores of America.

LANDLORD LIBSRALITY IN NORTH KERRY .- The point. The best practical proof be could give of his you do it?" For the good of my sowl, your raverthe Galway line. [Hear.] An illustrious Irishman, whom he had the honor of calling his friend, was in the habit of saying when he obtained a triumph, 'This is a great day for Ireland.' He (Alderman Reynolds) might say. 'This a great day for the Galway undertaking.' His Excellency referred to the origin of this company, and in his manly, honest, and straightforward manner gave the credit of laying its foundation to one of his illustrious predecessors, Lord Egliaton. But who put the crown on the Corinthian pillar? Lord Carlisle, and when his Excellency should cease to represent the Queen in Ireland he hoped he would attain the highest position at the other side of the Channel. He hoped he might be a Premier, but, at all events, that he would be Post-Master-General. (Loud laughter.) It had been his (Alderman Reynolds's) good fortune to accompany the Lord Mayor of Dublin three times to wait upon Lord Palmerston to restore the subsidy, and he invariably received them with kindness. He certainly avoided promises, but from his expressive

features could almost be read the reply, 'You would get your subsidy long ago if I could get my Cabinet to agree with me.' He offered his acknowledgements to the Government for having, even at the eleventh hour, extended to this country even a small traction of common justice Ireland did not accept this as an alms gift, but as a small percentage of the justice that was due to her.'

The 'health of Captain Nicholson,' the commander of the Adriatic, was proposed by Lord Carlisle, after which the assembly broke up, some of the company remaining for a dance on deck in the evening to which many ladies were invited. Altogether, the inauguration of the Galway line was a very pleasant affair, and the visit of the Adriatic at Kingstown has left many agreeable associations and recollections in the minds of those who shared yesterday's festivities. - Cor. of the Times.

WEST CORE RAILWAY .- The line is progressing most favorably. They are working at Bandon, Ballineen, Dunmanway, Drimolengue, and Caharragh that portion of the line under the superintendence of Mr. Donnelly - from Skibbereen to Mr. Newman's Lord Carlisle arrived at Kingstown at half past 1 bog, six miles, is within one mile of being finished o'clock, and was received at the landing steps of the . The masoury work is also going on rapidly, the two Royal St. George Yacht Club by Captain De Courcy | culverts on the marsh being now completed .- Skibbercen Sagle.

THE IRISH LAW COURTS COMMISSION. - We understand that the Commissioners of luquiry into the business of the Irish Law and Equity Courts have signed their report, the chief points of which are in substance as follows: -1. They recommend a geneguesis who had by this time arrived on board the rat assimilation between the Courts of England and Adriatic had a fine opportunity of witnessing the Ireland. 2. That there should be no reduction in the number of the Irish Judges .- Express.

> THE GLERVEAGH MURDER CASE - Disagreement of the Jury .- It will be seen from our concluding report of the case of Francis Bradley, tried at the Lifford assizes for the alleged murder of Adam Grierson (Adair's steward), at Glenvengh, on the 10th of April, that the jury, consisting entirely of Protest- was afterwards conveyed to the Italian Hotel, where and the prisoner has been the received every attention. It would seem, howremanded to the next assizes for a final trial. In these circumstances, delicacy, in common with justice, requires the newspaper press to abstain from all commentary involving a pre-judgment of the matter, and yet a Belfast Tory organ, in its publication of Monday last, ventures to indulge in the following most reprehensible observations -- viz., after the most improper comments of the Romish press, which did not scruple to declare the man innocent, notwithstanding Grierson's dying testimony, this negative result can hardly be regarded as astonishing It any portion of the public press did treat the ac-cased man as 'innocent' antil his guilt had been established by legal evidence, the writers in question fulfilled only the stringent requirements of British law, which no man, be he Romanist or Protestant Tory, may violate except at his own peril. It would be a sad state of things if trial by jury in this country should ever be superceded by trial at the hands of partizan newspapers and their conductors; and the latter ought to recollect that they are dangerously overstepping the prerogatives of their effice, when they publicly bint conclusions affecting the lives of individuals. It is impossible to read the judge's charge without seeing that the entire question turned upon the accuracy of Adam Grierson's identification of Bradley, under all the orcumstances proved in evidence, and if the slightest legal doubt existed on the subject, the jury were bound by their onths to decide in the prisoner's favor. As to the comments' alluded to, we may confidentially aftirm that, in all probability, the jury never heard of them, and even if the jury had seen these publications, the better would certainly have had no influence upon their decision. In point of fact, a more respectable, intelligent, and independent array of jurymen has scarcely ever been engaged on any trial of importance in the North-west or any other district of Ulster. - Derry Standard.

DIGAN, THE CORK PRISON-BREAKER. - The male prison of Mountjoy, on the northern outskirts of Dublin, was opened for the reception of prisoners the 27th of March, 1850.

It contains 530 cells. Each cell is thirteen feet long, seven broad, and nine high. They are fitted up with gas burners, wash-hand basins, soil-pans and water-cocks, at the command of the prisoners The cells are therefore perfectly pure, and as clean as a new pin. The prisoner is also provided with a table and stool. In the punishment cells of Spike Island, he sits on a low box, which has been styled a

Here the prisoner commences his noviciate. Here he remains for eight, and, if bodily conducted, for 'That through the centre of Ireland, as through a nine, ten, or twelve months, or even for a longer

It seems almost impossible to escape from Mountjoy Prison. The corridors upon which the cell doors open, radiate from a centre, like the spokes of a wheel, or rather the spokes of half a wheel, so that a warder standing on the box of the wheel, can com-

A Cork carpenter-Cork was once famous for prison-breaking -- determined to try his hand at Mountjoy, and succeed in making his escape, but not by the door. How he worked for weeks through the wall without detection, is a perfect mystery .-Every cell seems as close as a nut-shell; but some men would get out of a maggot-hele. Digan worked like a rat behind the surbase. Carpeniers understand these things. If I recollect right, Jack Sheppaid served his time to a carpenter. The Mountjuy here had the honesty or impertinence to send back he faithfully represented the interest entertained in his suit of frieze, with his 'compliments to the Governor.' It is unwise to tempt Fortune, for this lady is capricious and changeable enough, and the godlated the shoreholders on the auspicious circumstance dess Nemesis, who walks close behind her, is terribly angered to see any mortal boasting in himself, or of his own exploits, and is almost sure to do him an ugly turn. This piece of politeness put the Governor and police on their mettle. Digan was recaptured

I knew the prisoner when he was confined on the name of Mr Malcomson, and he gave a number of Spike Island. He was as ill-looking a thief as ever handled a plane. He informed me one day, as I The passed through the carpenters workshop, that he was about doing me the favor of joining my flock. I begged modestly to decline the honor, for I had prisoners under my care, who would have been horrified at the introduction of such a wolf in sheep's struction of the company were in a large measure clothing. But he pressed very hard, so I had perdue. Alderman Reynolds, who was loudly applaneled to say, 'I shall have nothing whatever to do with you.' What therefore was my astonishment 'Sharcholders in this country numbered 1 600, and a few weeks after, to see him in church. I called the friends of the company to Ireland included the him into the vestry. 'Well, I see you have come.' entire population, for although they differed on questions of politics and religion and he feared they your object in leaving the Catholic religion, and line of Government subsidized steamers plying be

course considered the distinctive peculiarities between the two religions?' 'Of course, your raver-

ence.' 'Explain them.' This demand shut him up. He looked as confused as a stuck pig. 'Explain what, your raverence?'-'The distinctive peculiarities.' He grew red and more confused, and blurted out — 'The devil a hap'orth of distinctive peculiarities I know, but'-recovering himself-' couldn't your honor tache me?' No, we don't do things in that way, so I strongly recommend you to go back, or I may have——'
'You may have what, your raverence?' 'To report
you to the directors.' 'If that is the way you are
going to recave me, maybe I'd better go.' 'I think' it your best plan." Exit Digan.

Shortly after this he made preparations to escape from Spike Island, and had provided himself with a rope and suit of clothes, painted black, and a well made wooden pistol, which he hid in the chimney of the carpenters' ward, where they were discovered .-He informed a fellow-prisoner, whose aid he sought, that he had 'a lot of money and plate buried at the root of a tree near Cork.'

I know he stole a quantity of plate, and then accused an innocent man of the theft. Whether the money and plate still lie 'at the root of the tree near Cork,' I cannot say. Here is a chance for somebody for Digan is dead and buried.

Mrs. Lidwell, the superintendent of the female prison of Mountjoy, tells a story of a female convict who had stolen and hidden money. The person from whom the money was stolen was sent for, and bad an interview with the prisoner which resulted in his recovering thirty-six pounds. But a sum in gold remained undiscovered; the prisoner was therefore sent (in charge of police) to the place where it lay buried. It was found, and restored to the proper owner. The woman was discharged ten months before the expiration of her sentence

When I last heard of her, writes Mrs Lidwell, she and her child were in very poor circumstances, as the man to whom she had voluntarily restored a large sum of money had not given her any compensation.'

I doubt the wisdom of giving compensation in such cases I have reason to believe, that five shillings, in the shape of compensation, would often redeem ten times its value in stolen property. The police often recover property in this way, but it is at the expense of principle. - Gibson's Life among Convicts, vol I, pp. 84-90.

An accident of a most melancholy nature occurred at Queenstown on Thursday. The Rev Lawrence Mangan, a Reman Catholic Clergyman from Dingle, - was about to emigrate to America, in company with his sister, and in making his way to the steamer, he happened to mistake the ship Inconstant for the vessel that was to convey him. He was about to go on board the Inconstant, when he missed his footing and fell into the water. He was immediately rescued by one of the men employed in connexion with the firm of Messrs J. Scott and Commany, and he received every attention. It would seem, however, that he received some injuries in the fall, from the effects of which he died.

The crops in this locality (Emly) and its vicinity for many miles round promise well for the country. Men of years and intelligence say that, for the hist twenty years, the oaten and potato crops in this part of the country did not evince such symptoms of plenteous produce, particularly the potato crop, ipon which, whilst prosperous, the peasantry throughout Ireland did almost solely subsist. The potato, though having attained to a good size, and being perfectly edible, seems still likely to improve much in growth; the stalk looks luxuriant and healthy. So, by the landed proprietors being lenient towards their tenantry, this country, almost laid prostrate, will, it is to be hoped, soon again be resuscitated, and the emigrant ship, so long bearing away the Irish peasant to every quarter of the globe, will furl her sails. Ireland will trust to herself, and her people determine to remain in that country which was destined for them by Providence.

The weather in this locality (Roscrea) is still continning beautiful, and the crops have far suspassed the expectation of all with whom I have been speak ing on the subject. The market of the town is plentifully supplied with new potatoes at 6d per stone of a quality equal, if not superior, to any offered at this early season within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and without the slightest appearance of the blight.

In the New York riots there is one peculiarly instructive feature. Colonel O'Brien, who was so fiendishly put to death by the mob, was a follower of Garibaldi He that loved the Revolution has perished by the Revolution. In this nineteenth century -this age which worships wealth and comfort the example of America has been given us a sermon which can neither be misunderstood nor forgotten .-Man cannot renounce his allegiance to God with impunity. The Titans are crushed beneath the mountains with which they thought to scale Heaven, the confusion of tongues has fallen upon the tower builders on the plain of Schmar. - Werford People.

The Anglo-Irish Church Establishment, as it stands, is a deep scandal to the reputation and influence of England, both at home and abroad. Neither the Irish Roman Catholics themselves nor our neighbors abroad will follow the apologists of the scandal into its history and rights by possession. If they inquire at all, they totally disagree as to the historical facts of its foundation. Any Roman Catholic historian will pronounce Mr. Crosthwane's story an idle romance. That, however, we teave. What we insist on is that the actual state of things is a scandal and a weakness to this country. In an island containing between six and seven millions of people, a wealthy minority, numbering barety a tithe of the whole, absorbs the whole of the provision made for religious instruction and public worship We say the whole, for the pittances flang, and annaally squabbled over, to Maynooth, and the Regium Donum, and other trifles are not worth taking into account. When the distribution of this single reli gious endowment is inquired into the scandal be comes still more odious and ridiculous. Our Contineutal neighbors, who see us coming before the world as the champions of all social and popular rights, are astonished to hear that in Ireland handsome churches are maintained, and Protestant clergymen well endowed, for congregations shrunk to thirty, twenty, a dozen, half a dozen, two, or one, or nobody, while all around them the entire population, with this trilling exception, are left to support their own ministers and their own edifices. No history whatever can pulliate a state of things which speaks so strog against itself. Nothing whatever, except the consent of the people, which is waning in this case, can pulliate the fact of ministers of the Gosper reciving very large incomes for doing next to nothing, while the great majority of the people have to find their religious instruction at their own cost, and after their own fashion - Times,

The public of Derry will be gratified to learn that there is a reasonable prospect of the Chann i Freet soon paying another vist to Lough Foyle or Lough Swilly. On a late occassion, Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart M.P., but a question on the subject to the Secretary of the Admiralty, and the answer returned, hough necessarily indefinite, was such as to encourage an expectation that in the course of a short of a roefleet may once more visit our shore. Standard

Slowly and grudgingly Her Majesty's Government Logis ov has entered into the necessary arrangements for the renewal of the Galway packet service. It is needless to observe that were a harbor possessing a time of the advantages of Galway to be found anyweron the English coast, it would long since have not a

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIC CRILDREN IMPRISONED FOR CONSCIENCE SAKE IN THE RAGGED SCHOOL AT CAMPBELTOWN. -To the Editor of the Glasgow Free Press .- Dear Sir, -On Sunday, the 26th ultimo, two Roman Catholic orphan boys were imprisoned for two hours, viz., from two till four o'clock p m., in the Ragged School at Campbeltown by its teacher, for having refused to deny their baptism, to violate the dictates of their consciences, to disobey the commands of their surviving parents and accompany him to kirk. My Sunday-school goes in at three o'clock, and observing that the two boys referred to were absent, I was informed that they were looked up in the Ragged School by its teacher for having refused to go with him to the kirk. I went directly to the Ragged School to learn if it was really true that the two poor little boys were imprisoned. I knocked at the door, when the two little fellows raised a window and spoke to me. They stated that they were locked in because they had refused to go to kirk. Was it not a melancholy sight to see these two orphan boys speaking to me from a window and declaring that they were locked in and imprisoned for conscience' sake? If such an act of bigotry and intolerance were perpetrated in any other country save that of Great Britain, which boasts of being possessed of the spirit of fair play and liberty of conscience, her journals would teem for months with letters and leading articles to express their indignation against the perpetrators of such an intolerant act. One of these orphan boys is paid for by the Parochial Board,

I have noticed in the Scottish Banner of the 25th ult, the following paragraph :- 'On Thursday Lord Arundel complained of proselytism among Roman Catholies in Scottish workhouses a charge which was reguliated by the Dake of Arcyle.'

Now, as the Dake of Argyle is notorious as the defender of Prosolytism in Scotland, and as Campbeltown-his own town-is, I believe, the most active proselytising locality in all Scotland, I deem it an act of justice to the public to send forth to the world this bit of information. The teacher of the Rayend School has stated to the mother of one of the little boys that he had only carried out the committee's instructions. To this I shall only add two or three names of the office-boarers, which I have extracted from this year's report of the Ragged School, in which the Roman Cathelic orphan boys were imprisoned for conscience' sake during two hours on last Sunday - President, His Grace the Dake of Argyle; Vice Presidents, James Gardiner, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Kintyre, John Galbraith, Esq., Pro-

Trusting that you will be kind enough to have this published in next Saturday's Free Press, 1 am, dear sir, yours truly,

F. M'Cullow, C.C. Campbeltown, July 28, 1863.

THE LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SANON. - Mr. Rafiles, the Liverpool police-magistrate, who presided at a commission of requiry into the facts connected with the toss of the Anglo-Saxon in a fog off Cape Ruce, has made a report to the Board of Trade, the pitch of which is contained in the following sentence: - i teel bound, acting under the advice of my nautical assessors, to pronounce that the Anglo-Saxon was lost owing to a wrong estimate of the distance run; that there was a culpable omission to use the lead after S a m., and that it was a most reprehensible not enthe part of the commander to continue his course in a thick fog, even at half speed, in such an uncertain position. Guardian.

The returns made to the Home Office state that in February, 1863, there were 4 379 persons residing in various parts of England who were known by the police to be discharged convicts, and 1,340 of them were known to have been convicted of or charged with crime since their release. There must be more convicts at large than the numbers reported as known to the police to be residing in their districts. In the last six years more than 11,000 have been discharged from the convict prisons. - Times

It is conjectured that Sir W. Atherton, Attorney General for England, may succeed Sir C. Creswell 10 Judge of the Divarce Court. Others suppose the place may be occupied by Mr Justice Willes, the Corkman. It is worth £1,000 more than the paisne judgeship, and has patronage attached to it, besides being interesting to any judge who would dubble in the philosophy of matrimony and English morals.

THE ENGLISH CRIMINAL SYSTEM. At the Appleby (Westmoreland) quarter ecseions, just terminated, a laborer named Pinder, 34 years of age, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for larceny --The career of this commat furnishes a glaring invicted for offences more or less serious, and received sentences of imprisonment for an aggregate term of thirty one years, three months, and two weeks. The calendar gives the following list of his offences and punishments previous to his hast conviction: "Oct. 1. 1841, felony at Kendal, fourteen days, and twice whipped; March 2, 1845, wilful damage, one calender month, a Kendal; January 3, 1846, felony, no bill; February 4, 1846, felong, fourteen years' transportation, from Applieby; April 5, 1853, felony, seven years transportation, from Kendal; November 6, 1856, assaulting a female, six months, at Kendal; July 7, 1860, assault with intent, two years, at Appl.by; July 8-1862, drunkenness, one month; September 9, 1862, assaulting a female, six months, at Kendal; April 10, 1863, vagrancy, one month.

IN MEMORIAN: THE MARQUESS OF NORMANDY. The obstuary of the week contains the name of a statesman who has for more than forty years played an active part in the stirring chronicle of English politics connected with that period. Constantine, Marquess of Normanby, who has passed away from life at the comparatively early age of sixty-six, was was nevertheless enabled, by the chances of his herenitary position, to occupy a place in men's eyes during the period which we have samed, and to bear his part in he great historial changes which were rowded within it. An aristocrat by birth, and social habas, and pointical predifer outs the son, too, of a man who had been the associate in public life, and he personal triend to private, of Pitt and Unatlereagh in might well have been thought that when, in any first coming of age, he was returned for the tamily torough of Scarborough, the rising energies of the young positions would have been devoted to the services of that honorable but obstinate aristoeracy wen which he was so closely allied, and which, firming with the old cries to which the French Revocation lent potency, conscious of the courage with which it had repealed that great onset of destructiveness, an floor d with the triumphs which it had achieved a corners persisted in seeing nothing but any way to be beaten in the new elements of seat power wosen were rising round it, and resoimerative one log the boundaries of political priving and cast. Nevertheless, Viscount Normonty salw on healt tion in choosing the line of poses which as we emper and judgment preserio of so time and he made his maiden speech in taken of Came ic Emancipation, continuing after the passing of that measure to take an active part in p mo tog the enlargement of the representative sys an. The posities of the young Viscount not being a recibe to the views of his father, led to his remaine in a title life for a time. But in conseecession of the Whig Ministry to used connected with official duquence of s power, no to as Governor of Jamaica. His ad-E , coanno . it remembered in that colony; and | bel. wii b so wi that only a few weeks ago the really passed a formal resolution exgovirude for the efforts which he a as a tachment to his old sphere the the colony a measure of jus-

or Parsiament. From this period

who undertake at a moment's notice to sit in judgment on eminent men for the daily press, that he owed all his official success to his good manners. It is perfectly true, as the same anthority states, that he was a man to like; it was pleasant to be in his company.' But a writer must be very ignorant of the true character of our political system if he supposes that the mere grace of demeanor and geniality of spirit (which Lord Normanby possessed in a high degree) can avail by themselves to raise a man to high office, and keep him before the public eye. And we find from the authority of one who can speak with knowledge on the subject, that Lord Normanby was a hard-working man in office; many of those who acted with him and under him, in his various official capacities, men of talent and distinction, would state that the social qualities served only to sweeten the toils of office, but never interfered with his public duties; they would bear witness to the clearness of his intellect, and the facility with which he executed business' No doubt the charm of Lord Normanby's 'manners' had its sway in helping forward the congenial policy which distinguished his name at the most important period of his political life, and that by which he will be best remembered. We refer to his tenure of the post of Lord Lieutepont of Ireland from 1834 to 1839; and it may be added that, as the easy bonhommic of Lord Melbourne was an important element in the judicious policy with which that statesmen guided us over that critical period of our history which attended the outcome of new social forces that might easily have burst into revolution in other hands -- so Lord Normanby's social qualities became a great political fact in the difficult process of reconciling the newly developed national life of Ireland to the English connection. It was something of this personal fascination which induced O'Connell to say that the Vicercy was 'the best Englishman that Ireland had ever seca.' But these qualities would have made very little impression if they had not been conjoined with that temperate and dignified policy of conciliation which has was the first to introduce in Ireland, and which has since, we may hope, become a settled and necessary feature is Irish administration. - John Bull.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Times correspondent writing from New York on the subject of the late riots, tells the following instructive story. It shows that the negroes themselves are not deceived by the cant, and by the lying professions of the Abolitionists: -

A little incident in the history of the late cruel on-

slaught upon the colored people which has fatien within my personal notice deserves to be recorded. A negro in one of the pleasant transmarms suburbs of this city, of which it is not necessary to mention the name, became on the second day of the riots abnoxious to a crowd of Irish and other 'rowdies' bent but only on resistance to the drift, but on any muchs f that might offer itself to their idle hands. The negra kapt an "ice cream saloan" and restaurant, was an excellent cook and writer, and employed several colored prople in his business, was very useful to the righer inhabitants whenever they had sinner or evening parties which required extra assistance, was a prosperous tradesman, as he deserved to be, and was, moreover, very much respected by all who knew or had occasion to crapley him. Envious of his presperity, and indignant that a inigger' should be better provided with worldly goods than themselves, a crowd of mea and boys of the laboring class, reinforced by a modert iniones and plumberers, gathered round his house towards nightfall threatening to barn it down and hing the whole of the occupants. The shutters and doors were hastily closed and secured and it seemed for a lew muments as if it would fare ill with the dah oppy timity, consisting of husband, wite, and sweephintree, besides the black servants and watters. For partiely a mechanic of a superior grade, and braself an employer of labor, was on the pot, and had courage enough to attempt to stem the tide of popular pasgion and influence enough to be given solub. Its addressed the crows in the went go is another select the ploring them to go perceably bean and reserve their displeasure for the officers of the other. He finally prevailed on them to decer in in their playage of ernon, and to consent themselves with birding the black team's windows. But owing the git over part of the night a few of the rosters largered around the place, determined to long the negotal restintared shrowl. Ultimately, however, times from the exhaustion of their patience, or the conserval arrival of the military and police, they withdraw, bu nor before they had threatened han with persons weach if he dared to open his snow on the notices. As soon stance of the inconsistency of the ticket-of-leave as all was quiet the negro and at termin cook the system. Since 1841 he has been a dozen times con- apportunity to organic. Combining over a wall, their first interseon was so make an activity to the open country and coviding in the words. Remembering, however, that there was one gentleman who had been kinder to them them others, they determined to go to his house and soling he postertion. They went, and were hoppitalny advitted, the gentieman and his family, the females as well at the mates, de-claring that they would protect the lives of the hapless fugitives at the hazard of their own. liere they have been hiding for seven days, and still remain in class concentment. And who, it will be asked, was this good Samaritan? Was be a friend of Emancipation? No. Was he a professed humanitarian? No. Had he ever, like Massis Cheever, Bencher, Phillips, and Greely, proclaimed houself to be the especial friend of the negro tace? No. Had he ever advocated their social and political equality with white mer, or made himself constituous in any way as their advocate? No. Was he known to be more benevolent and characterist then his neighbors? No. What, then, was the socret impulse that drew the negroes towards him in their hour of peril? Nothing but the fact that he was a Virginian. He was a man from the Bouth, who had been a staveowner, and who, like his countrymen, theroughly understood the negro-character. Knowing all about him, and that he was not an abolitionist, a preacher, or a philosopher, they singled him out from all the reen of the little world in which they moved to be their projector from the fury of a white multitude that was raging for their bload. It was a dangerous service to demand, but it was generously and freely rendered. Det those who will point the moral of the ale. In America it will excus no surprise. In England it may perhaps help to prove that the tender mereica of those who would under no circumstances consent to make a sinve of the negro may, povertheless, be very cruel, and that, whatever the deficiencies of the intellect may be, the clack man knows his friends functible fors -- by instinct, if not by reason-and would rather trust his life to the conor of a Southern gentleman times to the kindly charity of a Northern Abelitionist.

CHIVALRY STILL EXPANT Under this heading the New York Commercial Advertiser has the following :- The rebels in Charleston appear to be possessed of some sentiments of honor, and have recently given evidence that the 'chivairie' has not all faded away. A few days ago various sums of money, private papers, pecket book and momentoes belonging to Federal soldiers who have died white prisoners in their hands, were sent, into our lines under a flag of truce. These articles were carefully labelled and had been well preserved. Some of the same of money were as high as 5222, and the total amount of cash returned was \$400 00. This is the first lost-nee upon record during this war where any such honesty of purpose has been manifested on the part of the re-

Three thousand Springfield muckets, with accoutrements, and six cannon, with forges, &c., have been sent to the militia brigade at Syracuse, New

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF NEW YORK .-The State Committee have issued a call for a State to be a first of the Weigs in 1841, he filled va-Convention of the Democracy to assemble at Albany on September 9th. More than usual importance the constry. We are told by one of those sciolists may attach to the proceedings of this Convention.

# The True Witness.

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 28, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We are literally without any further details from Europe concerning the progress of the Polish question. The diplomatists are still busily at work interchanging Notes; but if Russia will make no concessions -- and as yet she has given no signs of any such intentions-it is pretty clear that the Western Powers must either back out in not very dignified fashion, or fight. By reterence to other columns it will be seen that the Italian Question, if for the moment lost sight of through the greater prominence which the Polish Question has assumed, is by no means set at rest. There are throughout the Peninsula great and growing discontents with the rule of Victor Emmanuel; and the adherents of the King of Naples are as numerous and as active as ever, us spite of the fusillades of the intrusive government. Rome at latest dates was quiet, and the health of the Sovereign Pontiff was good.

We have been regaled with stories, for the most part incredible, of the capture of Charleston, or at all events of its principal defences .-The truth seems to be that the bombardment has been carried on very actively by the Federals, and that the fire of the enemy has made a serious impression upon Fort Sumter. The draft at New York, which was resumed last week, has proceeded bitherto without any disturbance, or renewal of the riots. There are, so it is said, some 30,000 troops collected in the city to crush out any attempts at resistance, and order such as a Nicholas would delight in, reigns sepreme in the great commercial capital of Yan-

#### PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

members of this branch of the Legislature in the April number of the Edinburgh Review, quickly passed their Address in reply to the a periodical by no means hostile to Christianity, Speech from the Throne, and were duly reward- and which occupies a kind of middle ground beed by His Excellency's gracious reception twixt the evangelicals, and the disciples of the thereof, which sent them all back happy to their seats, and to the enjoyment of their opium cum digitalis, as Mrs. Partington has it.

#### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The boys of the Lower House have been naughty, rictous, and calling one another bad names. First there was a long talk about the Essex election, some contending that Mr. Rankm ought to be admitted to take his seat at his desk at once; others affirming that according to precedent, and Parliamentary usage, the whole case should at once be referred to an Election Committee. Finally this opinion obtained the mastery, through the head-boy or Speaker's casting vote.

Then came on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Address proposed by the Ministry, was attacked by the Opposition boys, who offered amendments thereunto, and who reflected severely upon the conduct of the Ministers at the close of the last half-year. and before the House broke up for its summer holidays. As the debate was purely personal, and was all about why this one was kicked out of office, and why that one was, or was not, kicked out, we will not inflict it upon our readers ; is threatens to be of great length, and will no doubt be the occasion for raking up many politiesi scandala.

An amusing episode has been brought about by an article which appeared a few days ago in the Montreal Gazette, accusing the present Ministry of having attempted to purchase the political in-Buence of the Grand Trunk Rail Road in favor of the Ministerial condidates at the late election, by the offer of an enlarged postal subsidy. This serious charge was substantiated by letters' published in the Gazette over the signatures of Messrs. Ferrier and Brydges; and the attention of the Legislative Assembly having been called thereunto by Mr. George Brown, it was stoutly denied by the members of the Ministry implicated. The affair will, we suppose, be thoroughly ventilated, but it is a sad thing to see charges of corruption and personal dishonesty thus bandled from one aide to the other of the Provincial Parliament.

unanswerable question, Protestants still tell us, when pressed for a definition of their religion, that "it is the Bible-and the Bible alone." These are brave words no doubt: and unfortunately with too many men words pass current for things. For our own part, we candidly confess that we know not what idea Protestants attach to these words, and we doubt greatly whether they attempt even to connect therewith any precise or definite, idea on the subject of religion. They furnish a convenient formula however with which to repel the troublesome enquiries of the captious Papist.

But if the Bible be the religion of Protestants, the Protestant religion must be in a very bad way. It not because the profane and dissolute assail it with argument and bold assertions, with wit, sneers and ridicule-for it has been so from the beginning; and it is no weak argument in favor of the divine origin of that religion whose earliest records are to be found in the Bible, that it has always been the object of attack to the profligates, and to those to whom Christranity holds up the terror of a strict judgment to come. But now-a-days the most formidable assaults on the strict veracity, the historical credibility, and above all on the inspiration of the Bible proceed, not from the libertines, the scoffers, and profligates, not from the avowed encmies of Christianity in particular, and of all supernatural or revealed religion in general: but from men of unblemished morals, of exemplary conduct, ardent in their professions of attachment to the Christian faith; from theological professors, and from high dignituries of the Established Protestant Church of England, all in earnest and auxious to reconcile, if possible, the aspirations of their souls with the discoveries of modern science, and to bring such ancient dogmas of Christianity as they still retain, and would fain retain, into harmony with the results of Biblical criticism and nineteenth century neology. The most active and incessant modern assailants of the Christian Scriptures, would we doubt not gladly believe those writings if they could: but having, in rejecting the authority of the Church, rejected all reason for believing in those writings as holy or inspired records, and being at the same time reasonable beings, they find themselves by the force of logic, and sore against their will, compelled to reject the credibility of the Bible, first in the supernatural order, and then in the natural. They give up the inspiration, of which as a moment's consideration must convince them -they have not the faintest shadow of evidence; and having thrown inspiration overboard-they soon cease to attack much value to the Bible even as an ancient history.

The different stages of this destructive analysis, Like the good boys in the story-books, the of this dissolvent criticism, are well brought out Westminster Review. The tone of the Edinburgh is reverential not scornful; and its attitude towards Christianity is rather that of an impartial judge-than that of a captious or censorious critic. The case of Neology ver. the Bible or the "Protestant religion" is by this impartial and dignified judge thus summoned up: and there are few, if any, intelligent Protestants, acquainted with the state of the Bible question at the present day, who will object to his law or to the sentence he pronounces.

> The Reviewer deals of course with the quesion of Inspiration; and after noticing the evangeheal theories upon this subject, he proceeds to show what are the facts at which modern criticism, conducted on sound Protestant and scientific principles, has arrived. Of course these results are mere negations, for as from nothing, nothing can be made, so from any number of negative conclusion. Profestant criticism being in the reign of George III, wrested their indeby its nature of the dissolvent or destructive kind will pretend to tell what the Bible is not, Understood in this sense, the opponents of the it pretends not even to ascertain what the Bible is.

> Now with respect to the theory of the plenary verbal Inspiration of the Bible, Protestant criticism thus proclaims the last results of its low that they are, not exclusively indeed, but esanalysis:--

"The truth is perfectly obvious that, whatever else inspiration may signify, it does not include the iden of a divinely guarenteed text." -- Edinburgh Re-

The critic then proceeds to consider the theory of inspiration as a guarantee against error in the statement of historical facts; and again he favors us with the result of his enquiries in the following words :-

mean a divine guarantee of an infallibly consistent statement of numbers or events."- lb. Pursuing his investigations, the Protestant

critic finds himself forced to admit that-"Inspiration whatever else it means, does not ritory. mean infaliible scientific accuracy."— Edinburgh Re-

vicw, p. 263.

And again:-

" We find ourselves brought to the conclusion that inspiration, whatever else it means, does not mean a positively cortain guarantee of literary geomineness.

libility either in the natural or in the supernatulishes the Bible to be, can but lead those who follow it into the ditch, or the quagmire of doubt; and if God have spoken to man only in the stammering, ambiguous accents of a book so prone to error, so wanting in all the essentials of a divine revelation, man would have been no great loser even if God had kept silent altogether .-The Protestant enquirer who admits the validity of the conclusions arrived at by the Edinburgh Review, must perforce of two things do one: He must either renounce his religion, i.e., the Bible alone," or he must impugn the justice and intelligence of God.

Of what use to man can such a book be as that which Protestant dissolvent criticism makes out the Bible to be? This question though not stated by, evidently forces itself upon, the attention of the Reviewer, who knows not however how to answer it, or how to evade it. Nevertheless as usual with Protestants in difficulties, and when out of their depth, he splashes up an enormous volume of words, and effects his escape in the general confusion or baziness of idea which, such a splutter necessarily occasions; he leaves us with the assurance, neither very intelligible nor very consoling, that " whatever men may mean by calling the Book 'inspired,' they find it to be at any rate 'inspir-ing,'" In other words, it acts upon the human conscience as calomel does upon the liver; and promotes a secretion of active religious consciousness, just as the protochloride of mercury administered in duly proportioned doses, stimulates the organs upon which it acts, and promotes an abnormal secretion of bile. Viewed in this light, the Bible is a kind of moral purgative which, judiciously exhibited, opens the

Man-for this is the meaning of all this laudation of the Bible as "inspir-ing" if not "inspir-ed"—must thus spin his religion as best he may out of the depths of his moral consciousness. Revelation, or communication from God to man, there can upon this hypothesis be none; and the Protestant religion is therefore just what every man, being "inspired," by a non-inspired book, may throw off or eject from his own conscience -and very pasty feculent matter men are in the habit of throwing off. This would not be so bad, or at all events so disagreeable to Catholics, were Protestants not in the habit of thrusting their unsavory and most offensive mess upon others, and of trying to crain it down our Catholie throats as if it were clean wholesome spritual food. Thus treated, we burl it back to them with contempt, with a feeling akin to nausea, and unmitigated astonishment at their consummate impudence.

of the Catholic press in the U. States that, as a to the Constitution, the President at Washington body, the Catholics of America are opposed to and his abettors are the "traitors," and that the the present war; opposed no less to the princi- "copperheads," or opponents of the war are ple which that war involves, than to the barbar- alone truly loyal. Nor can it be argued that ous and unconstitutional manner in which, on the Acts of Congress have made many things legal part of the Northern States, the war has been to the Federal Government, which by the Concarried on. This must we all concede to the stitution "as it was" were illegal. The func-Witness: but does it thence follow that the tions of Congress are not analogous to those of Catholics of the U. States are justly obnoxious the Imperial Parhament; they are not illimited to the charge of disloyalty which in an article co- and undefined, for they were closely limited, and nied by our coalemporary is applied to them?

The answer will of course depend upon the definition that may be given of the word "loyal." With one man it means one thing with another man, another thing; but in the case of the United States-we think that we shall not be far wrong if we define it as denoting present war are the only truly "loyal" men in the Northern States: and as for the most part the Catholics of America oppose the war, it folsentially loyal. It is not because the Northern!

When then the Bible, which is our "Protest- text resorted to in the course of the conflict as Government. The latter therefore holds from the adopted by our coreligionists in the United

THE RELIGION OF PROTESTANTS. - As a ant Religion," is of such doubtful value; when a means, but was not proposed as its end or obconvenient mode of evading a difficult, or rather in its records we can have no assurance of infal- ject. Now the Constitution "as it was," though it carefully and abundantly provided ral order, it would seem as if there were little against any interference on the part of the Fedeleft worth fighting for, or disputing about. Such ral Government with the question of Slavery, a religious guide as Protestant criticism estab- and lett that question, absolutely under the control of the several States-made no provision of of any kind either for coercing back to the Union, any of the States which might at some future period be disposed to secede therefrom, or for retaining possession of, and governing such States when coerced or brought back by force of arms into the Federation. From these premises the anti-war party concluded that, as it was impossible to save both territory, and the Constitution " as it was"—that as there was a necessity for selecting betwixt the loss of the one, and the loss of the other, it was better to sacrifice territory for the sake of their Constitution, and their free institutions, than to sacrifice the latter for the sake of territory, which even when acquired would turn out to be as difficult to deal with as was the celebrated elephant won by the unlucky gentleman in the lottery. Subsequent events have fully confirmed the

wisdom of those who opposed the war on consti-

the seceded territories have not yet been re-an-

nexed; but the personal liberties of the people are lost for ever; but a military despotism of the most revolting pattern has been imposed upon the people of the Northern States; but the Constitution has been violated in every essential particular; and should the Federals succeed in subduing the South, even to their hearts' content, they will then discover to their cost, and when too late to repent, what a monstrous edifice of tyranny they have been piling up, and cementing with so great labor, and so copious an effusion of blood. They will find that in subjugating the Confederates they have subjugated themselves; that in crushing out " State Rights" in the South, they have by the same process effectually destroyed the autonomy of the States in the North. Every act of the Washington Cabinet in prosecution of the war has been in flagrant violation of the fundamental or essential principles of the Constitution "as u was," to which the "copperheads" as they are called are loyal or faithful. According to the letter and the spirit of that Constitution, both President and Congress were prohibited from in any manner interfering with the laws of the several States which recognised and regulated negro slavery within their respective borders; and yet in violation of the express and stringent stipulations of the Constitution, the President of the Northern States, at the instigation of the Abolitionists or Jacobins, has not only assumed to himself the right to emancipate the negroes; but in violation of the laws of civilised warfare he has put arms into the hands of these illegally emancipated slaves, and now bounds them on to cut their master's throats. We assert then LOYALTY OF CATHOLICS .- We think that it | fearlessly, that, if loyalty in the United States nay safely be conceded from the general tone consists in faithful adherence, not to territory but strictly defined by the very act which called Congress into being. The Imperial Parliament on the contrary, is omnipotent, so that it can legally or constitutionally do anything except turn a man into a woman, or a woman into a man. But no one ever dreamed of attributing such high functions and prerogatives to the Conadhesion or fidelity, not to a person, but to the gress of the United States, whose powers are fundamental and essential principles upon which derived from, and were defined by, the several Protestant premises you can only deduce a purely the Union of the several Sovereign States that sovereign and independent States which by their voluntary Union created it, with certain definite pendence from Great Britain, was contracted. and limited functions. They therefore who have lation, are the disloyal and the traitors. And it must be remembered that there is no

anatogy whatever, no resemblance however reopponents of the war justify the secession of the mote, betwent the relations which subsist betweet tions contained in the aforesaid contract or South, but because they condemn the means the Imperial Government, and its Provinces or esorted to by the Northern States to subjugate Colonial Dependencies, and those which subsist the Seceded States, that they oppose the war; betwint the Federal Government, and the for that war they contend is repugnant to several States of which the old Union was comthe spirit of the Constitution, and can only be posed. A British Colony, though endowed with successfully waged upon a system fatal to the k- a separate legislature of its own, holds from the berties of the North. The loyalty of the "cop- Imperial Government; and therefore there can "Inspiration, whatever else it means, does not perheads," or opponents of the war, is a moral be no doubt that when a collision betweet Cololoyalty; a loyalty or fidelity to the law and inial authority, and Imperial authority occurs, the to the Constitution as it was. The loyalty of allegiance of the colonist is due to the latter, which the Abolitionists or Jacobin party boast and not to the Colonial or Provincial Governis merely a material loyalty, or adhesion to ter- ment, which is but the creature of the other, and domestic slavery, no honest man, no one in short owes its being to Imperial legislation. But in For from the very outset of the contest, it the United States this order is reversed. The must have been evident to the most superficial Federal Government did not create or authorise observer that on the part of the North the war the State Governments, but the State Governwas waged, solely for territory; and that the ments by their several and independent acts. emancipation of the negroes was merely a pre-created and gave all its power to the Federal

States; and when a collision betwirt the two authorities occurs, it is clear that the primary allegiance of the citizen is due to the Government of his particular State. The truly loval men are they who uphold this fundamental principle of the American Constitution "as it was :" they who violate or ignore it are the real traitors. Not in upholding "State Rights," but in opposing them, but in aiming at the Republic "one and indivisible" of the French Jacobins, does treason consist-treason against the Constitution, treason against individual liberty, and against the well-being of the human

For "State Rights" in a community destitute of the elements of an aristocracy, constitute the only safe guard against centralisation, which is but another name for despotism. Hence it is that the constant assaults of Jacobinism in the United States-of that party whose aspirations are after a government of the French Republican pattern—have always been directed against 'State Rights." For the same reason every true conservative, every loyal man must make the maintenance and even the extension of those 'Rights" his peculiar study. It is this, and not any hankering after the peculiar domestic institutional grounds. The South is not subjugated: tution of the South, that enlists the sympathies of the conservative classes in England, and of the Catholics on this Continent on the side of the Confederates. The triumph of Northern arms, and Abolition principles means Jacobinism; it means Republic "one and indivisible," the destruction of local self-government, the abolition of the autonomy of the several States, and the inauguration of centralised despotism .-They, therefore, who are loyal to the principles of liberty and self-government must be opposed, both to the principles upon which the present war was commenced by the Northern States, and to the methods by which it has since been car-

The Northerners object however that the war was forced on them by the South, and that therefore the latter is responsible for it, and for all its consequences. If asked how the Southerners forced on the war ?-the Northerners will say that the former first violated the terms of the Union. But this plea is false, for the first violations of the terms of the Union were on the part of the Northern States. The latter, by their so-called "Personal Liberty Acts," and by their constant opposition to the "Fugitive Slave Law," violated in one very important particular the terms of the Union. They asserted, implicitly on their own behalf, the right of any particular State to modify the terms of that Union. and to nullify the acts of the Congress or Federal legislature. It is no answer to say that the "Fugitive Slave Law" was immoral, and that the reddition of runaway slaves to their Southern masters was malum per se, an outrage upon the "higher law," which no one was bound to perpetrate. These would have afforded good reasons to Massachussetts and other Northern States for refusing to contract, or for seceding from, a Union which imposed such onerous and such demoralising conditions upon them; but they did not justify them in deliberately violating the terms of a contract by them deliberately and voluntarily entered into. According to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, the men of Charleston had just as good a right to open fire upon Fort Sumter, as had the men of Boston to interfere in any manner with the "domestic institution" of the South, or to oppose any obstacles, moral or physical, to the restoration of the fugitive slave to his legal master; and as the Northerners made no scruple of violating the express stipulations of the Union on this point so also that Union was no longer in any point binding on the other party thereunto. He who in any one particular riolates a contract, has lost for ever the right to insist upon its observance in any other particular, by the other contracting party. And so with the Northern and Southern States. The former by constantly and deliberately setting at naught the terms of the treaty, contract, aided and abetted Congress m its late illegal and or Union, which imposed on them the obligation anti-constitutional legislation, not they who have of giving up all fugitive slaves to their masters, in the name of the States opposed that legis- not only first set an example of asserting the supremacy of State over Federal Legislation, but absolved the Southerners from all moral or legal obligation to adhere to any of the other stipula-Union. The North, not the South, was the aggressor, because the North first violated the fundamental conditions of the Union "as it was? It is monstrous to suppose that a covenant whose conditions the Northern Abolitionists when it suited their prejudices to do so, broke through as if they were spiders' webs, should to the Southerners prove as fetters of iron. And though it may be urged that, in contracting the Union, the Northerners should never have stipulated to give up to his master a fugitive from but a Laberal, or in other words, a rogue, will argue that having once entered into such an agreement, the Northerners were at liberty not to carry it out to the letter, and in the spirit in

As Catholics we are proud of the attitude

5

States. They have with few exceptions always been the champions of true liberty, because they ave halways arrayed themselves on the side of State-Rights against centralised absolutism; and they have always proved themselves the best friends of order and authority, because they have been foremost in preaching obedience and loyalty to the Constitution, and in denouncing the violations of that Constitution by the present Federal Government. The reproach of treason and disloyalty urged by the Abolitionists against the Catholics of the U. States is the most convincing proof of the loyalty of the latter, for in the language of the Federals a rebel is one who is faithful and loyal to the Constitution. Thus associates :-

"Any person claiming a strict construction of the Constitution is an aider and abettor of rebellion."-Ben, Wade, Abolition Senator.

In a country where such principles obtain and are openly avowed, to be branded as a "rebet" is an honorable mark of distinction.

During the debate in the Legislative Assembly on the Speakership, it was urged by some of the Opposition members, that Mr. George Brown was not qualified for the post; and they quoted passages from his writings in the Globe in support of their objections to the choice of such a violent and dishonest partisan as is Mr. George, as Speaker of the Lower House.

Mr. Brown in reply urged that he could read from the TRUE WITNESS "irrevalent tirades against Protestants," as strong as any of the Globe's tirades against Catholics, French Canadians, and against the observance of "treaties" made with the latter; which treaties Mr. Geo. Brown contends " were like pie crust, made to be broken," and which should not be permitted to interfere with the free action of Protestants.

Mr. G. Brown's rejoinder would have been relevant, had the editor of the TRUE WITNESS, as was the editor of the Globe, been a candidate, for the post of Speakership; a post which requires perfect impartiality on the part of him who occupies it. But as the Editor of TRUE WITNESS is not a candidate for any public situation of any kind, Mr. Brown's allusions to the tirades of the TRUE WITNESS were not only irrelevant, but a piece of gratuitous impertinence.

FACTS ver. FICTION .- That there is much mortality amongst the infants abandoned by unnatural parents at the gates of the Grey Nunnery, that of the infant inmates of that asylum numbers die, the victims of previous neglect, and ill-treatment no one will deay. It is what is mevitable, and what every one must expect; but even that great mortality has been monstrously exaggerated by the Witness, for sectarian purposes-as witness the following figures which we clip from the Montreal Herald of Tuesday

There were -- so is a paragraph headed "City Mortality" the Herald informs us-75 reputation of the Edinburgh Review. interments last week; 13 adults and 62 children. Of the latter the Grey Nunnery fornished 7 or about one moth-no very great proportion when the antecedents of the children committed to the charge of the Sisters are taken into considera-

Ominous .- The London Times has an editomal upon the late debate in the House of Commons upon the subject of Reform in the Irish Protestant Church Establishment. We make some extracts, as suggestive, and as calculated to inspire us with hopes that the "monster imquity" is about to be dealt with by the Legislature. A lie cannot live for ever; a Protestant Church Establishment for a Catholic people, which is a practical he, cannot be expected to be immortal. The London Times says :-

Mr. Dillwyn's motion for an inquiry into the revenues of the Irish Church involved a more serious question. The debates on the subject, although they were amusing and spirited, failed to draw out the deliterate judgment of the most considerable statesmen. An extravagant anomaly, which cannot be abolished without the gravest risk and inconveni-ence, is the subject which of all others timid or cautious politicians are most unwilling to discuss Mr. Osborne recapitulated with lively exaggeration some of the most glaring absurdities of an institution which would be not only indefensible, but unintelligible, it its existence were not susceptible of historical explanation. The opinion of the House was probably but little influenced by Mr. Whiteside's apology for the Irish Establishment, as the legal representa-tive of the primared Church of St. Patrick. The people of Munster and Connaught, being imperfect antiquaries, prefer the authority of the Pope and the priests to all Mr. Whiteside's arguments and citations. The Protestant Church, though it costs them nothing, is constantly held up to their abhorrence as the embodiment of heresy and the type of Saxon oppression. Their objections are by no means removed by Sir Robert Peel's indiscreet attempt to prove that the United Church of England and Ireland must stand or fall as a single institution. A firm which includes a partner of doubtful solvency may well desire the protection of Mr. Scholefield's Limited Linbility Bill. In spite of Sir Robert Peel's arguments, the Church of England would be more secure if it had not its decrepit sister of Ireland to ourry on its shoulders. The real argument against Mr. Dillwyn's proposal is, not that it is nojust, but that it is difficuit, if not dangerous, and that it is not immediately pressing. In a season of more active excitement, the question will probably recur whether it is for the interest of England permanently to maintain an co-elesiastical garrison in Ireland.

The opening of the St. Laurent College for the pupils will take place on Thursday the 3rd September.

The Times' Special Correspondent writing from the head-quarters of the Confederate Army, contrasts its behaviour and its discipline, with the discipline and behaviour of the Federals, who, men and officers, have rendered themselves infamous by their pillage, and by their brutality to belpless men, women and children :-

"The greatest surprise has been expressed to me by officers from the Austrian, Prussian, and English armies, each of which has now a representative here -one of them (the Prussian) quasi-official, the other two private individuals travelling for their own pleasure—that volunteer troops, provoked by nearly 27 months of unparalleled ruthlessness and wantonness of which their country has been the scene, should be under such control and willing to act in barmony with the long-suffering forbearance of President Davis and General Lee. Individual cases of atrocity of course there have been, likely, if got hold of by Benjamin Wade, an Abolition Senator, and one Northern press, to point many an argument from of the great guns of the party, lately made the singular to universal, and to be represented as the invariable rule of action for the rebel army. One following confession of the political faith of his solitary case of rape has been reported, certain, as the perpetrator has been caught, to be visited with condign punishment, or, in other words, with death; two murders of private individuals, an offset to many dozens of murders inflicted with impunity by the Federals on Southerners. -Among them I may mention the case of Mr. Robert E. Scott, of Farquier County, in Virginia-a man regarded on this continent very much as Mr. Henley is in England, who apparently to the delight of the Washington Cabinet, was ruthlessly robbed and murdered by some Yankee stragglers, and likely to be signally avenged by General Lec. But, with these exceptions, the damage done to Pennsylvania consists in the seizure of many horses, cattle, stores, waggons, and much forage, in exchange for which Confederate money has been paid, or, if preferred, receipts have been given in the name of the Confederate Government. Not a barn has been buint, not a shed destroyed. Upon each side of the execrable road which leads from Hagerstown to Chambersburg, a broad track as wide as Regentstreet has been trodden down by the outward line of horse and foot; beyond this, damage there has been none, save such as is comprised in the plucking of a tew cherries from the abundant cherry trees which grow wild in this latitude, and the occasional larceny of a few chickens. To-day a spectacle was witnessed, the like of which, in my belief, has never been exhibited by any great captain during the last 100 years. General Lee wandered a few yards away from his quarters, and observed a rail fence girding a field, of which a few rails had been pulled down daily shipped by these crimps to the United States and a gap into the field opened. With his own it therefore becomes my duty to warn my country. hands, and unassisted, he commenced repairing the fence until at last Dr. Cullen, of General Longstreet's staff, came to his assistance, and together they made good the damage. I am told that whenever he has observed them he has, either personally or through his staff, ordered the rebel blackbirds to desist from pilfering the cherry trees "

> The Director of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of One Thousand Dollars and three cents, being the net amount realised by the late Pic- ments to which the names of Canadians are inserted Nic, beld in the Victoria Gardens, on the 29th as decoys are transparent devices and can only deult., in favor of the Asylum.

Edinburgh Review-July 1863-Dawson & Brothers, Great St. James Street, Montreal. -The contents are as under :-

1. Napier's Memorials of Claverhouse. II. Druids and Bards.

III. Ferguson's History of the Modern Styles of Architecture.

IV. Louis Blanc's ' French Revolution.' V. Sir George Cornewall Lewis on Forms of Government

VI. Xavier Raymond on the Navies of France and England.

VII. The Sources of the Nile.

VIII. The Scots in France; the French in Scot-

IX. Lyell on the Antiquity of Man. It will be seen that the current number is rich in interesting matter, and well sustains the high

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sin, - Knowing that you feel happy in the progress of Catholicity and its connections, I beg leave to attempt a description of a Pic Nic and Excursion, held on the 11th inst, under the patronage of the St. Patrick's Society of the town of Belleville-a Society only yet in the second year of its organisation, and which bids fair to equal if not excel others

of longer standing, chiefly owing to its efficient President, James Meagher, Esq.

The beautiful and commodious steamer Bay of Quinte, having been chartered for the occasion, and nursuant to notice was to leave Belleville at halfpast six o'clock, A. M., and in order to be in time the pleasure-seekers made an early start from their respective homes; but our spirits got depressed in consequence of a heavy rain which fell copionsly until a short time ere the hour of departure. But, thank God, the luminary of the day made his ap-pearance from behind a cloudy screen as if to summon all his brilliancy and induce the children of St.

Patrick to embark on their voyage-and they did. With about five hundred persons on board, the steamer glided gently on her way, calling at Mill-Point, Pictor, and other places of miner importance, receiving at each place an addition to our number, or adherents to the cause.

Dame's Cornet Band, and Falkell's Quadrille Band being engaged for the occasion, discoursed sweet music, while some on board danced merrily, as the steamer gracefully and majestically glided along the serpentine windings of the beautiful Bay of

Having reached Amherst Island within eighteen miles of Kingston, the party discintarked and walked a distance of half a mile when they entered that beautiful grove known as, Stella Grove, through the vistas of which we enjoyed a cool and refreshing

breezo. Having rested a few minutes in the arbors of the grove, our matrons and maids were busily engaged in laying before their respective families and friends, the delicacies already prepared for the occasion; and having taken places at the natural tables under the cooling shades of natural umbrellas we did ample justice to the good things placed before us.

Immediately after dinner the musical strains might be heard from parts of the grove as it were to salute each other and invite the lover of the Terpsicorent art to tess the light fantastic toe which they did with becoming gracefulness and agility whilst others were engaged in some athletic amusement such as burling

At about six o'clock, r. M., the steamer called for us, on which we re-embarked for our homes; and on leaving the Island, the wind blow a steady breeze, which howled and whistled through the rigging, and the sound of which was timed by vocal and instrumental music from the party on board, the dangers of course acting well their part. But what vastly contributed to our pleasure was the perfect sobriety of each individual on board, and reaching home sound in mind and body, all the party feeling as I

do, pround of being an Irishman and a Catholio. I am, Sir, your obediet servant, John O Sullivan.

Tyendinaga, Ang. 13, 1863.

" And Joseph taking the body wrapt it up in a clean linen cloth, and laid it in his own new monument, which he had hewed out in a rock."-MATT. xxvii. 59. Jesus our Saviour! God the Omnipotent! Here in thy cold grave humbly we kneel to thee, Humbly embracing thy feet all pierced with wounds,

Weeping we greet thee. Thou art all naked, save what thy winding sheet,

Purple and gory hides from our weeping gaze; Thou, the eternal Son of Omnipotence! Liest here naked.

Naked and lonely-wounded and spat upon-Crowned with thorns, each sending a rivulet Scarlet and gushing, down thy sweet countenance, Hiding its beauty.

Naught but the hard rock cushions thy wounded back Torn with the sad thongs malice had woven thee; Naught but the cold rock pillows thy bleeding head

Wreathed with those sharp thorns. Dark were thy damp tomb, save that angelic bands Hither from Heaven, mute with astonishment, Crowd round thee, gazing, shedding celestial light

Into the deep gloom. Mute and astonished thus to behold that God Whose throne in heaven streamed with eternal light

Stand these bright angels. Thou who still holdest poised in thy mighty palm Earth and its waters, heaven and its shining halls! Thou who still reignest over the Cherubim

Mute and astonished at the dread spectacle

Lying thus naked! Thou whom the lightnings flashing across the sky Praise with their deep voiced thunderings, re-echoed From earth to heaven, from heaven to earth again, Lying abandoned.

Jesus our Saviour! God the Omnipotent! Here in thy cold graves humbly we kneel to thee Humbly embracing thy feet all pierced with wounds

Our souls adore thee!

SACERDOS.

A WARNING TO IRISH LABORERS. (To the Editor of the British Whag.)

Sir, - The number of able-bodied men from Canada who are decoyed 'the other side' by American crimps and agents, under the pretence of giving them employment as laborers upon the lines of railroad, but in reality to obtain recruits for the Northern army, is incredible. Dezens of poor Irishmen are daily shipped by these crimps to the United States; men against the artifices of these knaves and rascals who would thus lare them on to certain destruction. The week before last eight laborers were decoyed away from their homes by one of these agents; not twenty-four hours chapsed after they left our shores until six of them were duly enlisted and turned into Yankee recruits. I have the names of some worthless fellows who are engaged in this neterious business; it is as well to warn them that they are well watched, and for them to look out. It is to be hoped that men will not be such fools as to give credence | use. to the statements of these crimps, being nothing but a tissue of lies from beginning to end. Advertiseceive the unwary. Promises of high wages are all a sham, for when a poor fellow is in their clutches, Lunger in a short time will compet him to enlist, Contrabands are excellent material to make railway laborers of, and as the Americans have taken rather a fancy to the article just now, it is exceedingly advisable not to interfere with their market.

It would be just as well for the Irish laborer in Canada to remain where he is, and not allow himself to be humbugged by hecoming a Yankee soldier. fighting for twenty-five cents a day, to be paid in the worthless currency of the Northern States .-J. O'REILLY, President of St. Patrick's Society.

Kingston, Aug. 13th, 1863.

CONVENT OF LONG POINT. - The Classes will re-open on Thursday the 3rd Sept. The course of tuiton comprises English and French. Terms, Five Dollars a month. A competent Mistress will, if parents please, give lessons in Music : terms, One Dollar per month.

PRIVATE TUITON .- Miss Clarke's Classes in French and English, Craig Street, will re-open on Monday next.

BRAUCE.—Considerable excitement has been caused in the South Shore parishes by extensive gold discoveries in St. Francis de la Mary extensive gold discoveries de la M coveries in St. Francis de la licauce. It appears that along the banks of the Riviers Gilbert, in the third concession of that parish, the richest deposits have been found. There is, doubtless, considerable exag-geration in many of the rumors which prevail; but the prospects are promising. A correspondent of Le Canadien, writing on Saturday last, says that within the last three weeks about \$12,000 worth of gold has been taken out. A man named Percol Poulin with three companions, in a single day, re-alized the amount of \$1,100. Some of the nuggets are said to be worth between \$200 and \$250. There are said to be worth between \$200 and \$250. There Cats, do, has already been a considerable rush of diggers to Beans, Canadian, per min, the spot, anxious to secure a share of the fitthy lucie;' and at last accounts about 150 were at work. — Herald.

CANADIAN DEFENSES -The London Macning Post in an editorial on Canadian defenses, east. We have confident helief that the bluster of the Federal Government will produce very saintary effects in Canada. In spite of the urgent appeal of the Color in Color the Levislature of Conada to the Color to Salt, do nist Office, the Legislature of Canada has refused to Buckwheat place the militia on an efficient footing. As the Ganadians have no sympathy with the Narth, the Timothy present aspect of affices on their consment may in- Turkeys, per couple, do duce them to show a little spirit which animated Geese, their fathers in 1812. Produces, as well as self-interest, should load them to adopt this course. We Fowls, may add that if it is the bounder duty of the Home Prairie Government to look to the naval defenses of the province on the iniand seas from Superior to the St. Lowrence, there is not so much as a garboat or ! armed steamer, while the Americans profess to have Pigeons [Tame] in their ports a flotilla which, at any time, would Patridges give them command of the lakes and reader access to Canada a matter of comparative case.

THE COMING EXEMPTION - Preparations are being actively made by the various committees in town and country for the approaching exhibition, for presentation at which specimens of produce, of Canadian art and manufactures, are being carefully collected. The building intended for the show are undergoing the necessary proparations, and new buildings required in addition are being created. The spacious shells ne cossary proparations, and new buildings required in addition are being created. The spacious shells putting up by the Board of Agriculture for the agricultural department, on the site of the Prince of Wales' bali-room, are bastening to completion. The roof of the Exhibition Building where the intuities of the Building where the area of the Building required the area of the Building required the specific to the area of the Building required the building req roof of the Exhibition Building where the industrial products will be laid out, is receiving needed repair. The Victoria Skating Rink is being fitted up for the horticultural and agricultural collections, and this display is expected to be the best ever witnessed in Lower Canada. Great care and attention are promised in the arrangement of the specimens and the general decorations. A fountain will cast up the spray from the centre of the rink.

Spray from the centre of the rink.

At St. Foys, Quebec, on the 16th instant, Mary
The barque 'Louisa' has brought a large consignment of war-stores for the military authorities at
Montreal, and for several of the western garrisons.—

At St. Foys, Quebec, on the 16th instant, Mary
Ann Darragh, wife of Captain M. Grath, in the
36th year of her age.

At Levis, on the 20th inst., John Henry, son of
Thomas Dunn, Esq., J. P., aged 15 months.

At St. Foys, Quebec, on the 16th instant, Mary
Novels, Stationery, School Books, Chi
Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and P
for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Go
and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1863.

THE GREAT FIRE AT THREE RIVERS .- The Inquires says the total loss of property by this fire, covered by insurance, is \$78,000, not counting partial claims and the uninsured property lost between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The amount of insurances in the Liverpool and London is about \$20,000. The office of the Royal will be the principal sufferer.

A DISAGREEABLE VISITOR .- A respectable resident of College Street has lately made a sad complaint to the police, of the unbidden weekly visits of his Satanic mejesty. The party gravely assects that every Sunday from four to ten p.m., his house is patronised by the above unpopular personage, who stems to have taken quite a fancy to the neighborhood in general and that house in particular. Being extremely unwillying to tolerate such spirits in his domicile, and having also no little faith in the capabilities of the police, the complainant believing they are the right men when he has the devil to pay, asks that a policeman in disguise be sent on Sunday evening for the purpose of catching the foul flend. The task would be a difficult one no doubt and fraught with unpleasant consequences to the captor. It is believed that our City Fathers should exert their weighty influence in the poor fellow's behalf, seeing that they have got the ward in such a state at last to render it almost tolerable to the above diabolical intruder .- City Paper.

RECRUITING IN CANADA .- A few weeks since we cautioned parents against allowing their sous to nocept the inducement held out to them to leave their homes by American agents who advertised in one of the city papers for lads to drive on the New York canals. We have it now on excellent authority that a number of the boys entired away from the city by those agents were, immediately on their arrival in the States inveigled into military service by recruiting officers; and our informant further states that all the lads taken from Kingston, ostersibly to work on the canals, are lodged in a carn adjoining a recruiting office, near Syracuse, for the purpose no doubt of facilitating the work of enlistment. There are positions in the army which can be as efficiently filled by boys as by men, and there is no doubt that the advertisements for lads which appear in so many Canadian journals are calls for youthful recruits to fill up the ranks of Lincoln's 'grand army.' We Education. Particular attention will be given to Men again caution citizens against all American railway French and English languages. and canal advertisements satisfied that the object of many if not all of them is to inveigle Canadians into the Northern army .- Kingston Paper.

The Ottawa Union states that the progress of the Parliamentary Buildings is quite cocouraging. The roofing of the Departmental Buildings was commenced inst week. The other buildings will be covered in in the fall.

An Hongar Boy .- A lad named Robert McKenzie found a portmonnaic containing a small sum of money and some papers in Grey Run Street on Monday evening, which he handed to Chief McLaughlin of the Water Police, where the owner, by proving property, will receive it.

Small-pox which was very prevalent in Galt a short time ago, has nearly entirely abated. As a curative for this disease, the Reporter speaks highly of the 'pitcher plant,' and says: In this neighborbood it has proved an entire specific, and no case has proved fatal since its introduction to general

A gentleman who was at Niagara on Thursday states that he crossed at the ferry, just above the Falls, and soon after the boat had pushed from the American shere, a roung man who was on board exclaimed, 'I am free once more,' and be then told the passengers that he was a conscript, and had walked one hundred miles to reach Canada.

A man who calls himself 'One of the Two Witnesses' bus been frightening the weak at Owen Sound out of their senses by prophesying that the world will come to an end in two or three years.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, August 25, 1863.

Flour - Pollards, \$2,00 to \$3,60; Middlings, \$2,50 \$2,75; Superfine \$3.80 to \$3.90; Fancy \$4,40; work, &c. Extra, \$4,35 to \$4,69; Superior Extra \$4,50 to \$4,70; Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,35.

Chatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5 25. No J C. Wheat-U Canada Spring, 88c to 91c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,00.

to \$6,05; Inferior Pots, at 15c to 20c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$5.55 to \$5.60. Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 10c | THE Students of MASSON COLLEGE are recent

to 11he; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 13ch. Eggs per doz, 11c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 7ho. Tallow per lb, 7hc to 8c.

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) August 25.

s. d. s. d. Oatmenl, do .... ....00 O to 00 ladian Meal .... .... 7 G to 8 .... 3 9 to 4 Peas per min .... .... 3 4 to 3 Berley, do , for seed .... 2 3 to 2 6 .... 0 0 to 0 .... 0 7 to 0 Honey, per 16 ... 2 6 to 3 0 Pointoes, per bag Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. .... \$6,00 to \$6,50 Eggs, fresh, per dozen .... 0 9 to 0 10 .... \$9,00 to \$11,00 Hay, per 100 bundles .... \$6,00 to \$ 8,00 .... 1 0 to 1 .... 0 7 to 0 Buckwheat .... 3 0 ta 3 6 .... 0 0 to 0 0 .... 0 0 to 6 0 ... 6 6 10 7 6 .... 4 6 to 5 .... 3 6 to 3 '0 .... 2 0 to 3 .... 0 0 to 0 .... 0 0 to 0 Prairie Heus Ounila ... 0 0 to 0 Dacks [Wild] . .... 2 0 to 2 6 .... 1 0 to 1 3 ..., 0 0 to 0 ... 0 0 to 0 3 Haddock per 16 .... 0 7 to 0 باهرا ... 0 5 to 0 Maple Sugar, ... 0 0 to 0 Maple Syrup, per gullon

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET -- August 25. First Quality Cattle, \$6 to \$6,50; Second and

TORONTO MARKETS-Aug. 22. Little business was done on the market to-day. Two londs of new Oats brought 45c a bushel, Barley scarce at boc Other grains steady.

Died,

A CARD.

VERY handsomely executed LITHOGRADOR PORTRAIT of HIS LORDSHIP the BISHOP OF MONTREAL, and a STRIKING LIKENESS, is ADMAN for Sale at MESSRS. ROLLAND, CHAPELEAR & PAYETTE, as also at the PROVIDENCE COME VENT, and at the SISTERS OF MERCY. Catholic public will, we are sure, be delighted have possess such a memorial of their well-belowed

JUST PUBLISHED.

IN PAMPHLET FORM. THE DOCTRINE OF

#### TRANSUBSTANTIATION

SUSTAINED:

An answer to the Rev. Dr. Burns' Strictures our Book Capill's Lecture on Transubstantiation,

BY ARCHDEACON O'KEEFFR. ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL, TORONTO. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLES

KINGSTON, C.W.,

Price 9d.

August 26, 1863.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the manufic agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, in assume completely organized. Able Teachers have been purevided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid edimentetion in the fullest sense of the word. The locality morals, and manners of the pupils will be an coppedition of constant attention. The Course of instructions wi include a complete Classical and Commacutal

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

Board and Taition, \$100 per Annum (payable bed) yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Mantember, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1861. LORETTO CONVENT

#### BOND STREET, TORONTO.

SEMINARY

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LARRIES Under the Superintendence of

THE LADIES OF LOREZTON

THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHED COME was opened for Pupils on

WEDNESDAY, 28th of MAY. The course of instruction comprises every beuseroin suitable to the education of Young Ladies. Example

will receive tuition, necording to the wishes of greerents or guardians, in Rending, Writing, Arithmenting, Grammar, Geography, History, (Ancient and Mirdern), Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural Siemtory, Rhetoric and Logic; English, French, Generals and Italian Languages; Harp, Piano, Molodeous mudi: Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting; Painting in Water Colors, Pencil, Pastile and Bliman ochromatic Drawing; Japanning, Ensmellings. When \$2.80; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,10; Super., No. 2 \$3,50 to of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Beedste

TERMS

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

MASSON COLLEGE.

ed to enter on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. There ellects will be carried gratis from the Steambons: On. the College.

Cut-Mexis per 16, Smoked Hams, 7s to 8c; THE SISTERS of the Holy Names of Jones work.

Mary, at LO (GUEUIL, will RESUME the during eff.)

August 27.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL. No. 2 ST. CONSTANT STREET.

MHE duties of this SCHOOL will be RESUMEN AMONDAY, the 24th instant, at NINE o'clock A. R. A. thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical Education is imparted, in this Income. tion, on extremely moderate Charges.
Superior facilities are afforded for the learning. the French and English languages, as nearly at the

pupils speak both. Parents desirous of placing their sons in the aliman-Establishment, are requested to make early applion-

For Terms and other particulars, apply at the

W. DORAN, Principal. August 19.

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY MONTREAL,

No. 19 COTE STREET, No. 19. THE RE-OPENING of the Classes will take place on TUESDAY, FIRST SEPTEMBER next. For particulars, upply to the undersigned, mt. fi

> U. E. ARCHAMBAULT, Principal.

MONEY TO LEND.

THE MONTREAL PERMANENT BUILD ME SUE

C ETY will LEND MOREY, on Security of Residence in the City, in sums of \$200 and upwards.

For particulars, apply to M. H. GAULT, Sec.-Treasurer. Office-45 St. Frangois Xavier Street. August 27.

### TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS TEACHER capable to TEACH PRENCH and ENGLISH. Apply, attacks ing Terms, to

#### FRANCIS GAUDETTE, Trustees Arthabaska Station, Aug. 11, 1863.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Bartes Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Rooms-Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage States for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner of Con-

#### FOR EIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

three Powers on the subject of Poland, the had always been cordially responded to by the French Government has not succeeded in obtaining from England a positive declaration as to the steps she would take in the event of Russia -as is not improbable-again refusing to make all the concessions demanded of her. What | toonmen threw a bridge across the Rhine in pre-France evidently desires is that England shall take sence of the Duke of Magenta, who, as soon as some step, which would certainly not be the last, and which she could not retrace with honor. If, as is likely, Austria follows the example of England, the liberation of the Poles (who, by the way, seem to me as uncertain about their own future government as they are about their frontiers) would devolve on France alone, with all its danger, but, doubtless, with all its glory. It is not strange that the Poles should think they have a stronger claim on France than on any other Government, for they have not forgotten the speech from the Throne to the effect that wheresoever there was a wrong to be redressed there should be seen the flag of France. Two side of the stream. Such are the signs of the notorious, and if Napoleon fails Pius the Ninth, it is days ago it was stated among official people that the alliance between the three great Powers was indissoluble-of course as regards Poland. I do not fied that the assurances on this point are now

In corroboration of the preceding I find the following in La France, and which is apparently worded with the utmost caution:

"Our London correspondent informs us that the English Cabinet, which had at first assented to the plan of an identical note in reply to Russia, at present hesitates to engage in that course. The Queen's Government is of opinion that it would be expedient, under existing circumstances to give Russia time to reflect, without insisting immediately on another reply. If this fact be confirmed, it would give the Polish question quite a new aspect, and the consequence might be to put a period to the diplomatic conversation engaged between the three Powers and Russia."

I cannot say whether a pamphlet which has just appeared with the title "L'Empereur, Le Pologne, et l'Europe" may be considered as an authorised exposition of Imperial policy on the subject of Poland. In form and arrangement of facts, it bears no small resemblance to the famous brochures which were the premonitary signs of the Italian war. Like them, too, it is anonymous. There is a show of candour and thought speaking on authority, and which are probably meant to impress the mind of the publie, who will not fail to remark the approbation throughout according to the conduct of the Imperial Government.

The writer begins by pointing out the vast importance of the Polish question, and hints at the "prodigious trouble" which both friends and enemies foresee will result from it; and as the suppression of Poland to the last century deranged the political world, so its re-constitution would now affect the existence of nearly all the States of Europe. He defends the Imperial Government from the reproaches of political parties, because the Emperor does not once fly to its succour. None of these parties is entitled to make such reproaches. The Restoration accepted the treaties of 1815: the Orleanists abandoned Poland, notwithstanding their oft repeated promises to the contrary; while the Republicans of 1794, as of 1848, merit all that the men who tear them in pieces. Tim Emperor Powers! Napoleon III, has given no one the right to say that he will do nothing for Poland. He will act, risk of a coalition against the Power or Powers that would defend it; and as for employing the will have recourse to those measures, how dear soever may be the cause of Poland to his personal feelings. He has always used the greatest bave created serious embarrassments to Russia, tink law for the said two years. and taken Sebastopol sooner, had be encouraged her listen to peace, desirous as he was to renew his alliance with her the moment the cause of dissension disappeared. On this point, however, the writer forgets that if the Poles were not urged to insurrection in 1854 it was in order not

the rumours to which the possibility of a Continental war has given rise on the Rhenish frontier, mentions certain facts which are not withit appears, the military intendants of the different corps in garrison at Strasburg received an order which caused some surprise. It proceeded from effective strength that each depot had had to clothe was to be returned, " with an increase of one fifth for the infantry and artillery, and of one-third for the cavairy." On the other hand, no movement has been observed in the arsenals foundries and other military establishments in when Napoleon I. foresaw that the army of Strasburg. When a campaign is contemplated, a good military administration attends first of ali

lated that when Marshal McMahon paid his lian character, and its attitude to France in the previsit to Strasburg, and a grand review was held there, an invitation to be present at the display hit on some discreditable middle course.—Tablet. and lestival was sent to the Prussian and Baden PARIS, Aug. 4.-It is reported here that, in officers in garrison at Kehl and Rastadt. This German officers, but on that occasion they thought it right to keep away. A few Baden officers were there in multi; none of the Prussians came. On the same day the French ponit was complete, crossed it with his Staff. It had always been the custom, even when a mere inspecting general did this, for the Baden garrison to be drawn up on the other side to receive him, the officer in command came to meet him, and the wo Staffs came together into France. Marshal M.Mahon, it seems, found no such reception. On the German bank there were four soldiers, in undress, and an ensign, place that night. M Mahon did not set foot on times on the banks of the Rhine.

La France publishes an article under the title of "Compromise or Isolation," in which the writer observes that he does not despair of Russia proving conciliatory. Should she, however, not be a general war, placing in question all the interests in Europe which have received the consecration of treaties at various times. In case of Russia's refusal one can foresee a situation without peril. At the most might be anticipated a kind of blockade, destined to effect the isolation of Russia, with a view to bringing about ulterior concessions.

PARIS, Aug. 6 .- The Patrie of this evening persists in maintaining the necessity for an European intervention in favor of Poland, and

"We are convinced that Austria herself, when in danger, will call for succour from France; but will it again happen that Europe will shamefully allow a state of things to be created from which it can only escape by terrible

sacrifices?" La France of this evening, in an article on

the " Negotiations," says :-"England has considered it preferable that separate Notes should be despatched to Russia. I sion of the error, even though it should have implied The motives of this determination are said to be -1. An intention not to enter into common moderation in the tone, with a desire to be action, which would entail the necessity of an ultimatum with the possibility of a rupture of the Octogenarian Prime Minister. The latitudinarthe negotiations in the event of a refusal by Russia. 2. The repugnance of the English Cabinet to any step which might lead to a war in favor of Poland. 3. The hope entertained by England of a more conciliatory disposition on the part of Russia."

La France also mentions rumours, asserting that Russia is about to despatch a fresh Note to France, expressing more pacific sentiments, and

believes that these rumours are not improbable. The same paper publishes an article headed 'No Hamiliating Peace, in reply to an article in the Presse signed by M. Emile de Girardin. In this article La France recalls the policy of Louis Philippe which necessitated the wars of 1854 and 1859, and that the only durable peace is one satisfying ing right, equity, and dignity. The article concludes by reminding the Presse of the words of the Emperor Napoleon—'For Europe to be tranquil France must be satisfied.'

The Pays of this evening says :-

Poles have said against them that while they tical in their conclusion, and will maintain all the necessary to prevent disorders. Every one is occurdraw up magnificent programmes they act like moral force of an understanding between the

Prapuox r. - The Magna-Italia kingdom is progresbut he will act in his own time and in his own since of the law to repress what is called Brigandays fashion. The peculiar difficulty of the question been made known-a law which the Minister Peruzzi consists in this, that Poland having been parti- himself described as 'a negation of all constitutional tioned by the great Powers, there is always the institutions - when another negative law issues from the brains of the wise and patriotic senators of Cisalpine Gaul. The patriotism of the non-Brigand Italians has need of the following stimulants :- By Arrevolution to that end, the Emperor has done ticle l., all being liable to draw for the military contoo much on behalf of order to suppose that he scription, are to be judged not by the ordinary courts but by courts-martial if they fail to come up to the ballot. By Article 11., all civilians, and especially Priests, who are accused of in any way favouring the said reticence, are amenable to the same courts forbearance towards Russia, as shown by the martial. By Article III, this fine law is to last for efforts he made to bring the Czar to reason from two years. It would have been more honest (if hones-January 1853 to February 1854. He might ty had anything to do with the Magna-Italia kingdom) to have declared the said kingdom to be under mar-

and taken Sebastopol sooner, had be encouraged As a practical illustration of the working of such the Poles to rise during the Crimean war. On a law, we see in the Armonia of the 23d of July, that the confrary, his wish was to do as little harm as at the date it received its news the town of Girgenti, possible to Russia; only just enough to make in Sicily, had been for five days in a state of siege, surrounded by 3,000 Piedmontese under the command of General Garone, who prevented any one from leaving the town. A letter from Girgenti, dated on the 15th of July, says that this began on the 8th at daybreak. Men-of-war at the same time blockaded its port, and many other townships in the province urged to insurrection in 1854 it was in order not are placed in a similar state of siege. In Girgenti, to indispose Austria and Prussia at such a time. meanwhile, armed soldiers arrest all the young men A letter from Strasburg, while referring to they meet within the streets, and patrols enter into every house indiscriminately to search it from top to bottom. Even the great Convent, where are Nuns and Joung lady boarders belonging to the first families of the province, have been so searched. Five out interest at this moment. A few weeks ago, soldiers have been quartered in the bouse of one Priest, and each of the other parish Priests have to lodge three or four. A young orphan arrested has been kept for three days without food, and was at the Minister of War, and directed returns to be Commerce is stopped; the country is left to the robmade of the effective strength of the divisions, bers (not brigands); the town is famished; and all as a basis for the supply of the storehouses of this to facilitate conscription for the precious army the recruiting depots. The highest annual of his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II. What was it that the Russians did in Warsaw of the same kind some time time ago, and about which the Poles thought fit to turn brigands? - Correspondent of Weekly Register.

It is daily becoming clearer to those on the spot, that the crisis cannot be much longer staved off between the Garibaldian and Mazzinian party and the Government of Turin. Discontent, irreligion, and that quarter, but these, it seems, are all amply anarchy are increasing in the north; sacrilege, persupplied. The circular caused a certain uneasi- secution, and spoliating the Glergy in the Central ness, because some persons remembered that provinces, and rapine, murder, and fusiliation in the South. Now, if ever, the proofs are patent to the Boulogne might have to march upon the Rhine, world tonship born of revolution, as we see in France; world that no despotism is so grinding as a Dictaa similar order was sent to the intendants at nothing so detrimental to religion as a complete stifling of public discussion, and no tyranny and rapacity so unendurable and so galling as that of a weak and rapacious Government formed of heathens to clothes and shoes. It appears that the feel- and adventurers as is that of Italy. There is no ing in the German Rhine country is suspicious dignity in its line of policy; cowardly, false, and

sent affair is an illustration. It dare not refuse satisfaction, and it dare not give it, and is trying to

Thanks to the Piedmontese administration of the revenues of the foundling hospital of Pistoja, in Tusconformity of sentiment existing between the was a customary politeness, and up to that time cany, one nurse was found on the 6th ult. to have to were less than six months old. They were starving. The Guzetta del Popolo tells us that, since the beginning of the month of June last, out of twenty-three children admitted there and baptized, seventeen have died. The people, on the 6th of July, surrounded the hospital, shouting that 'if the administrators had not robbed the hospital revenues there would have been money to pay for more nurses.'

In Milan, three Priests, rejected by the Vicar-General of that diocese, have been intruded into the Chapter of the Cathedral by the Minister Pisanelli, and enjoy the revenues of prebendaties. In Florence Priest belonging to the revolutionary family of the Bianchis, has been intruded by the same authority into the Priorship of the Basilicia of San Lorenzo.

ROME.—The Pope has, it is said on very good authority, given a final answer to the French Government with regard to the departure of the King of Naples, saying, that if the threat of the withdrawal who positively refused the Marshal's invitation of the French garrison was carried out he only deto be present at a banquet which was to take sired three days' notice, as his understanding with other Catholic Powers was already complete. This is what we must all wish-for that the dependence German ground, but returned to the French on France is rather a slavery than a protection, is well for us to know that Austria, Spain, Bavaria, and Saxony would not look tamely on at the con-

summation of the sacrilege. Rome has been in a very excited state ever since I wrote on Tuesday, in consequence of the growing feeling of indignation in the case of the Aunis-an be otherwise disposed, the consequence would indignation which will do much to quicken the dormant feeling of national honor in France if anything can do so. The despatch from M. de Sartiges to the Turin Cabinet is very firm in its demand for reparation, and the dessous des cartes as it is gradually revealed threatens to bring on an expose of the strange disaccords between the French authorities, military and diplomatic, that is anything but favorable to the straightforward conduct of the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs in Paris .- Cor. of Tablet. code of politeness, but it is a recognised principle of is unintentionally uttered, and subsequent evidence correction of the error should be as prompt and public as was the original misstatement-a rule which holds a fortiori when the reputation of a third party is involved in the issue. Judged by this test Lord Palmerston's evasive reply to Sir George Bowyer, when the latter furnished him with the proofs of the of unmingled disgust in every bonorable mind in valore Romano and other local journals. The admissome humiliation, and even some loss of political capital, was after all a sacrifice to be made in the interest of truth and justice; but the 'fiat justitia ruat colum' principle seems to be altogether ignored by ianism which notoriously characterises Lord Palmerston's religious tenets is not unfrequently redeemed in the case of other men by a lofty sense of honour and the possession of the higher moral virtues, but it is sad to think that at his age, and now so near the 'bourne from which no traveller returns, he should make so miserable on exhibition of sophistry and disingenuouspess.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- August 1 .- It is with great regret that I record another disaster which has befallen the troops who are in pursuit of the brigands. On the 26th of July a squadron of 34 of the Lancers of Saluzzo were surprised by a body of these marauders amounting to 150 in number, and, sad to say, 21 were killed, while another is missing. The impression produced by this fact in Naples is most painful, and on the moment considerable agitation prevailed. The party of action were all alive, a demonstration before the French Consulate was apprehended to ery out 'Abasso La Francia'; but, as great preparations were made by the police to prevent it, the ill-judged resolution was not carried out. Still this and other recent disasters have greatly strengthned the party of action, and precautions are for pied, of course, in trying to ascertain the causes of the untoward events which now for two months more especially have cast a gloom over the country. Ninety thousand men in this province, and yet property and person exposed to danger in so many districts! If this large force could be brought to bear in a body on 'the brigands who infest the country, the affair would soon be over, but it is so divided into infinitesimal parties that its action is weakened. and perhaps ' General La Marmora himself does not know where his troops are.' I put in inverted commas what would justify something more than a ' perhaps.' Still, though such a division is inevitable it renders more necessary a communication between these bodies; great knowledge of the country; and a well-organized system of scouts or spies among the population. In all these respects the Italian army is sadly delicient. While their enemies are acquainted with every highway and byway, and every stone upon them; while they are served by the inhabitants, from sympathy or fear, so well that every military movement is known long before it takes place, and every soldier counted before he comes in sight; the troops know nothing of the country, are ill adapted, in some degree from the very strictness of their discipline, to this kind of guerilla warfare, and are betrayed or ill-served by a people who either sympathize with those who form a portion of themgelves, or who fear mutilation or assassination. It is clear that this state of things cannot be permitted to continue with safety. Men must be pressed into the service who know the country; there must be a strict communication kept up between the forces employed, and it must be made the interest of the nopulation to exercise a close espionage on the enemies of order. Of course 150 men could not have assembled together without having been assisted and protected by the inhabitants, who number many thousands. I discard altogether the idea of their having acted from principle; interest is the only motive to which even our patriots and martyrs are sensible, and if the Government can and will pay better than a brigand, it may count on being well informed and well served. It is time to have done with all the sentimentalism and generosity which have been talked about humanity, spurious humanity, and the indignity of condescending to unworthy means of defence. The cause of order and of progress is at stake and the strongest measures are justifiable which the Consti-

tution permits. - Times Cor.
We find in the Armoniu of the 25th that spotted ferer has broken out in the prisons of the Vicaria in Naples where are heaped together one thousand seven nundred and fifty political prisoners.

The prosecution of Pilone's band is prepared. The evidence contains twenty-one folio volumes, and there are 131 persons accused as brigands. The Armonia from which we take these particulars, adds, that now half Naples is accused of Brigandange!

The Court of Appeal of Naples has pronounced 6,600 sentences on criminal cases during the first six months of the present year.

' AUSTRIA. VIENNA, August 7 .- At a Cabinet Council, held resterday, the replies to be sent to Russia were taken

into consideration The contents of the Austrian and French notes are not known. It is believed, however, that they are by no means identical, although the six points and unfriendly towards the French. It is re- crack it fitly represents the very worst phases of Ita- and the proposal of a Conference are maintained.

autograph letter, dated the 31st of July, has invited all the Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation and the Senates of the Free Cities to meet in an : Assembly, at which all should personally attend; with the object of discussing the question of a re-organization of the German Confederation suitable to the requirements of the age.

The Emperor proposes Frankfort-on-the-Main as the place, and the 16th inst. as the time of meeting. The Oesterreichische Zeitung of to-day announces that the Emperor personally takes the initiative in introducing reforms in the Germanic Confederation. The same paper states that the German question,

was discussed by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Gastein. The semi-official Abend Post of this evening speaking of the proposals of the Emperor for a reform of the Federal Constitution, says :--

Austria, in her proposal for a reform in the organization of the Confederation, has less in view a new Federal Constitution than the establishment of the means of practically and energetically removing the principal obstacles which at present render the adoption of efficacious resolutions by the Diet impossible.

#### PRUSSIA.

A M. Ganier d'Abin, who signs himself colonel in the service of the the Polish National Government,' and who says that he has come to Paris on a mission for a few days, sends to the Siecle some particulars of a combat which took place on the 15th of July, between Klebowo and Koschin:-

The combut took place on Prussian territory. Attacked by Prussians as well as Russians, I ranged my men (300 riflemen) in order of battle, after having sent a flag of truce to the Prussians to say that I did not wish to attack them, but only to pass the frontier. The Prussians detained the officer I sent, and con-tinued to fire; my horse was killed, and it was then that I ordered an attack. According to information I had received two days previously, there were only 20 or 36 Prussian soldiers at that place. Unwillingness to crush them explains my conduct, but what was my astonishment when I saw 700 to 800 Prussians and 200 Russians, who the night before had been at Peisern, debouch from the corn field! I maintained the action for about an hour and a quarter, out we were warned that a squadron of Prussian Rous, August 1.-It is not only in the Chesterfield | dragoons was marching against us from Schroda, six leagues off. I in vain endeavored to recross the fronhonor in all civilised society, that when an untruth | tier at two other places. At Korchin we were again compelled to fight, and were surrounded by two of the fact furnished to the author, his avowal and Landwher regiments which came from Miroslaw. Seeing that resistance must end in our destruction, I ordered my men immediately to disperse and seek their homes. The arms and ammunition were hidden and we carried off our wounded 18 in number. We had three killed; the Prussians had a captain, two sergeants, and 31 men hors de combat. The Russians falsehood of his statement in reference to Father | who were much less numerous, had an ensign and six Curci's sermon, cannot but have produced a feeling men disabled. The Prussians took 14 prisoners, among them a Frenchman, M. Henri Soudeix. The England, as it has done here, all the circumstances is Poles were killed with the bayonet, and M. Sou-of the cclaircissement having appeared in the Osser- deix, who commanded my sithemen, was handed over to the Russians, who stripped him of his clothes and then the major of the Imperial Guard, who commanded the detachment, told him he might depart in that state. Before he had taken live steps he fell riddled with balls fired at his back. This is the exact truth concernining these two combats, which took place at three o'clock in the morning on Prussian ground, without any provocation on our part.'

For the honour of the Prussian army, it is to be hoped some explanation or contradiction may be forthcoming with respect to the killing of the 13 unfortunate prisoners. Surely their orders cannot be to give no quarter, still less to slay their captives in

cold blood. Do M. von Bismark and his colleagues believe that Prussia can stand by the side of Russia in a continental war for the maintenance of such a Government as exists in Poland without danger to berself and Germany? Will such a tempting opportunity to realise old schemes of ambition be neglected by the French Ruler and his army? When Prussia is caught in the flagrant crime of hunting down the Poles, in whose behalf all European States, great and small, have protested-when she stands without a friend in the world except her distant and nower less tempter, what likelihood is there that France have, in the brief space of two years and a few will forbear from making her pay the cost of any campaign on which the Emperor may decide? It is but a few days since an Imperialist pamphleteer one fourth of whom are now in the field capable of wrote as follows :- 'Prussia must renounce the am- performing what is called effective service. The biguous position she occupies. The three Powers sum of five hundred millions of dollars has been desire to know whether Prussia is with them or swelled by the necessary expenses of the war, and ngainst them. Does King William forget the teachings of history, and force France to another Jenn as officials, to the vast aggregate of nearly three thou-the fore-runner of another Friedhard? Well may said millions of dollars: and yet this terrible extrathe Austrian Emperor, as a German Prince, be disquieted when such things are uttered in Paris, and at the same time the towns of the Prussian Monarchy are reproaching their own Government with its orfences. What must be the state of a kingdom when, with the greatest dangers threatening it from without, such addresses as that from the Town-Council of Settin are directed to the Sovereign? When the chief men of an important city in a loyal province commonly express their opinions by words of bitter resentment the state of the less sober and prudent

#### POLAND.

masses may be well imagined.

WILNA, July 27. - Hanging and shooting are processes apparently too slow for General Monraviefi. Transportation and flogging he looks upon as ludicrously insufficient. Here is his latest edict : -

'Information has been received from various quarters of the country entrusted to my charge that meny of the insurgents are voluntarily leaving the rebel hands and presenting themselves to the authorities, imploring mercy. But as those who infest the forests are determined and evil-disposed rebels-distinguished in true bandit fashion by bestial savagery and violent deeds of all kinds-such villians deserve no compassion. I therefore bereby order that all insurgents, as soon as captured, especially it belonging to the classes of citizens, nobles, or clergy, shall be delivered over within twenty four hours to the crimical tribunals and punished with death, after the military commandant of the district has confirmed the sentence.

'General of Infantry, Mouraviell.'

Much has already been told respecting General Monraviest's mode of living. The life of this most inhuman of all pro-consuls reminds one of the most awful descriptions of tyranay by Herodotus, Thucydides, Cornelius, Nepos, or Plutarch. No one sees him. Only his acts betray his existence. He mistrusts even those whom he might justly suppose his friends, probably because he is aware that a man such as he is the enemy of the whole human race.

The Poles cannot say to foreign diplomatists that

they desire nothing less than the independence of their country. Their claims would not be admitted, and by some persons might even be treated with ridicule. But it is to the advantage of England, France, Austria, Russia, and perhaps even of Poland tnat there should be no mistake as to what the Poles now demand, and as to the general causes of Polish insurrections. If the peacefulness of subjects is to be taken as the test of good government, then it should be remembered that Russian Poland was at peace from 1831 to 1861. It was tranquil, however, because it was kept in letters, and it stirred directly some of its fetters were removed. A second Nicholas could pacify Poland now if he had enough soldiers : but Alexander II. cannot possibly pacify it by granting reforms, for every new reform granted is a fresh position from which to attack his Government. The Poles must be made systematically to suffer more than they have over yet suffered (if that be possible), or else some portion of Polish territory must be given up to them in which the Poles of the Kingdom and the more ardent spirits from the other J. G provinces may be able to live uninterfered with and

It is officially announced that the Emperor, in an | unmolested . This arrangement like many others proposed, would leave both Russians and Poles unsatisfied, and is would, moreover, give rise to a perpetual agitation throughout Polish territory. But there is no choice except between such an arrange-ment as this and the subjection of the Poles to an increased pressure of their former intolerable yoke; unless, indeed, it be determined to engage in an interminable war on behalf of all Poland as it existed in 1772 - Times Cor-

The Poles are fighting, as they themselves say, for life or death, for freedom or extermination-for any. thing and everything, except that nominal independence of and really abject subordination to Russia which we are straining all the engines of diplomacy to obtain for them, with a perfect knowledge that the same scheme has been tried, has failed, and is thoroughly despised by the very persons on whose behalf we are proposing it. -lb.

RUSSIA. The France gives some details concerning the Russian fleet, which it admits to have made great progress since the Crimean war, but declares to be still quite unable to contend, with any chance of seccess, against the naval forces either of England or of France. According to these statistics, based, we may presume, on Russian official figures, that fleet was manned at the middle of last month by about 39,000 sailors 3,000 officers of various gradus, and 50 admirals and generals of Marines. The fleet consists of 245 steam vessels of all sizes, and of 71 sailing vessels. But there seem a great inferiority, comparatively with England and France, in the classes of vessels which would be efficient in a naval combat in a large combat on a large scale—the classes, that is to say, of ironciads and screw liners. The two ronclad frigates that Russia possesses are not yet quite finished; one, the Sebastopol, is on the stocks at Cronstadt; the other has been built in England. There are three fast screw liners, one of 111 and two of 130 guns; six mixed screws, of 74 and 81 guns: also ten fine fast screw frigates. France could bring into line ten ironclad frigates, 32 fast screw liners, 35 mixed screw liners-77 in all-against 13 similar vessels of which Russia a: present disposes. Hence La France concludes that a naval war between Russia and France could be but of very short duration, and supposes that, if hostilities commenced, Russia

free. France must then, it is opined, undertake the siege of Cronstadt-a gigantic operation, the difficulties of which the French writer sets far above those encountered in the siege of Sebastopol. The prospect is not inviting. But the reasoning is in riew of a duel between France and Russia. Did the war hecome Continental, other means of getting at Russia would doubtless be found.

would as in 1854, withdraw her squadrons to Cron-

stadt, and leave the Baltic and the Gulf of Finland

#### INDIA.

CAPTURE OF NANA SAHIB .- Bombay, June 9 .- Naon Sahib has been captured in the Temple of Ajmere by Captain Brodigan, of the 28th Infantry, on information supplied by the Bembay police.

According to the official report of Major Pavidon, no doubt doubt whatever exists of the prisoner's identity.

The papers found upon Nana Sahib show plans of on extensive conspiracy, and of his having large ums of money at his command.

5,000 Bengel Sepoys are rumoured to be at S comba, under Tautia Topea. The man hanged in that name 4 years ago is now supposed not to have been that leader. The country is everywhere

Herat has been taken by the Affighans, but Dost Mahomed is reported dead.

THE WAR DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES AS COM-PARED WITH THAT OF ENGLAND. - When the war was naugurated by the refusal of the Black Republican party to agree to any terms of conciliation or compromise with the South, it was absurdly supposed that five hundred thousand men and five hundred millions of dollars would be sufficient to force the South into a Union which nine Northern States had virtually dissolved by the passing through their respective Legislatures of the Personal Liberty Bills and the virtual nullification thereby of the supreme law of the land. Those live hundred thousand men months, been increased to the vast proportions of an army numbering a million and a half, not more than by the thefts of shoddy contractors and government vagance in the outlay of the life-blood and treasure of the nation is insufficient to the performance of the desperate work in which the Administration is now engaged. More money has jet to be equandered, and rivers of blood have yet to flow, before the end can be reached. But calculating the expenses of the war at three thousand millions of dollars, not to the incalculable loss to the country by the fearful drain upon its very lifeblood, we have in the brief space of two years and four months piled up a national denty the interest on which is nearly treble the amount of interest on the national debt of England-a debt which it took that country centuries to accumulate. -Metropoliton Record.

A private of the 5th Maine Regiment was shot of the 15th inst., at New Baltimore, for desertion. He had deserted three times, once to the enemy, and tothing less than the extreme penalty of the law coald be inflicted.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Tustes are as various in relation to perfumes as to wines, All gourmels, however, admire the Cliquot Champague and ludies of taste and refined perceptions, somit that the fragrance of Murray & Lauman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral escence, except the best Maria Farina Cologne. In South America the tormer is considered the finer article, and although recently introduced in this market, it is in equal favor with our far country women. Like the German Cologne, it is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the aromatic vegetation of Florida's more odoriferous than that of Europe, the Florida Water (bearing the above trade mark) has decidedly a richer odor than any Cologue.

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

THE SANGRADO SYSTEM .- When Doctor Sangrado found his patients weak, he gave the water gruel. When they got weather, he bled them and dosed them with calomel and jalan. Gil Blus tells they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that in cases of debility and premature decay Hosteller's Stomach Bitters are the true life-sustain ing cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds of the strength, and infuses vitality into the blood, brings all the secretions into harmony with the last of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organish tion renders them subject. In all hysterical and by pochondrical cases, its effect is magical. The inft mities of age are alleviated by its use, and where the circulation is torpid and there is a tendency to paralysis. Hostetter's Bitters are recommended as means of re-invigorating the artem and prolonging

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

REMARKABLE MEDICAL TESTIMONY. Messrs. Picault & Son, Chemists and Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, have received

the following testimony :-MONTREAL, C.E., July 31, 1863.

Messrs. Doctors Picatur & Son:
Sirs.—This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform any household duties, and suffering violently from palpitation of the heart. I was constantly under the insuence of a chilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body, I tried everything—sought medical anvice—but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to continue its use, I was becoming worse again, when you kindly gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy, and its effect on my system was won-derful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue. I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit as I have. (Signed,)

ANGILE DANIEL, Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS,

95 Visitation Street. I certify the above is the truth, CELESTIN COURTOIS.

Sworn bebore me this thirty-first day of July, J. BOULANGET.

Justice of the Peace.

August 20. August 20.

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

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY

#### MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE No. 12 Sangumet Street, -WILL RECOMMENCE

ITS complete Course of Education on the FIRST of

SEPTEMBER next.

IIr H. E. CLARKE will continue to give Lessons, in the Academy, in English in all its branches, and in History, Geography, Astronomy, The Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Drawing, &c.; and will specially attend to the Writing and Arithmetic.

Music will form an object of particular attention. Aug. 20, 1663.

THE OPENING of the CLASSES of this Institution will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER. Aug. 20, 1863.

LACHINE CONVENT.

#### ROYAL

#### INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

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

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England. The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured.

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to two-thirds of its net amount.

Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per sent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the premium. Rext division of profits in 1865. Stamps and policies not charged for.

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

H. L. ROUTH, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1863. GRAND EXCURSION

TO THE FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY,

SEA BATHING,

#### MURRAY BAY & CACOUNA



COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30. The magnificent Iron Steamer

> " MAGNET." CAPT. THOMAS HOWARD,

(Running in connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company,)

WILL leave NAPOLEON WHARF, Quebec, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Season, at SEVEN o'clock, for the RIVER SAGUE-NAY to HA! HA! Bay, calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSAC.

Ki" No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec; in every instance the Steamers are brough alongside of each other.

This splendid Steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strengts, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best Sea-boats affort. She is litted up with large Family Staterooms, most comfortably furnished, and every respect second to none on the Canadians

RETURN TICKETS, good for the Senson, will be ifsued at the following rates, viz. :-

Montreal to Murray Bay and back ..................\$6.00 to River dn Loup and back ..... 6 00 

Meals and Staterooms Extra, and may be obtained on application to U. F. MUCKLE at the Hotels or at the Office, 21 Great St. James

ALEX. MILLOY Agunt. Montreal, July 23, 1863.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA THE WORLD'S ORBAT REMEDY

SCROFULA AND ECROFULOUS DISEASES.

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

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

From Rev. Rohl. Stratton, Bristol, England.

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

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and muchesteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a
scrothlous cruption, which was very troublesome.
Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SarSapamilla, which soon completely cured her."

SAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."
From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm
of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

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

Erysipelas – General Debility – Purity the Blood.

Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin. Houston St., N. V.
Dn. Aver: I seldom fail to remove Evaptions and Scraftions Sores by the persevering use of your Sarsanaltla, and I have just now cared an attack of Matignant Ergsipelas with it. No alternive we possess equals the Sarbananilla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Waheman, Ohio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians! could reach, and took hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines. The alears were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your Sarsanahilla. Took two boffles, and some of your Pills. Together they have cured melam now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this containing, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon, Henry Monra, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C.

From Iton. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

'I have used your Saksaparible. In my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted." St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Trunckharnock Democrat, Ponnsylvania.

Gur only child, about three years of age, was attecked by plandes on his forelead. They rapidly spread until they formed a leatisance and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A shifful physician applied interts of sliver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For likeen cays we guarded his hands, for with them he should tear open the destroing and control wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing clse we had any hope from, we heram alving your Sansapatheta, and applying the icaide of potasi totion, as you direct. The rore began to head when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had given the second. The children of the stown as healthy and his as any other. The wingenedight is tow as healthy and fine as any other. The winge neighborhood predicted that the child must

Reading, Pa. 6th May, 1861.

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

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

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

HARVEY BIRCH & BRO., Druggists, Rending Pa. B. W. Bart, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan., 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humar which comes out upon her skin in in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it begun in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physici in I gave her your Sansaparible. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching h a ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured. This remarkable result was

undoubtedly produced by your SARSAPARILLA. Chartes P. Gage, Esq., of the widery-known Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of ensmelled papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr.

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

Boston, Jan. 8, 1861. J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell-Dear Sar-For a long time i have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotcaes on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nathing I could take gave me any relief until I tried vour Sarsaparilli, which has completely cured me. EMLY CORMACK.

Rinournations, Good Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Renri Disease, Reura.gia, when can of he scrafda a the system, are rapidly cured by the Ext Sarsapabilla.

#### AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

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

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co.,
Lowell, Mass., and sold by

Lymans, 'llare & Co., Montreal,

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mings. 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

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

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For years and years we have been asked for a large print Prayer Book, and for one reason or another we delayed getting up one until the present time. We desired to make it, when made, the most complete and the most elegant Prayer Book published either in Europe or America, and we think we have succeeded. The Features which distinguish it from all other

Prayer Books are as follows: I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholies, in very large type.
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thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved expressly for this book. III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, toge-ther with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other

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

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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.

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TASTE VERSUS FASHION. BY MRS. J. SADLIER,

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A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862, BY THE

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

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This, it is believed, will sapply a great want at Charles, St. Marc, Eclicit, St. Hilaire, and St. correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is writ. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday ten by a Priest who has devoted much time to the at 5 o'clock and Wesnesday at 12 A.M. study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging STEAMER TERREBONNE, study of frish flistery and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Soint he has turned his studies to some account

About 1st April,

A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipath n of the Catholies By Hon. T. D. M'Gen. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or marocco, \$3. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint

Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman 12mo., cloth, \$1 NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents. In May,

FATHER SHEERY: 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., And Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets,

Montreal.

Montres Jan. 22, 1863.

#### NOTICE.

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

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

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

Montreal, 19th May, 1860.

NOTICE. CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting

M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving

their orders at No. 81, McGill Street, Montreal. WM. PALMER, General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required. Office and Salesroom No. 29

Twenty-Five Dollars

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FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANYS pairs for each pupil. STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves 3rd. The price of

STEAMER EUROPA,

Cupt P. E. Cotte, Will leave the Quebec Steambout Easin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Of taking russing of that the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connec-tion by taking their Passage on board the Steamer EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.
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Capt. J. B. Lameler, Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and re-turning, at the Ports of Sorei, Three Rivers and

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Batiscan.

o'clock A.M.

Capt. Jos Duval,
Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three
Bivors every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Soret, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup (en haut,) Yamachiche and Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA

Capt. Cas. Davelly,
Will leave the Jacques Catter Winaff or Sorel every
Tuesday and Friday at 3 octock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanorale, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock. STEAMER CHAMBLY,

Oapt. Figs. Lamoureux, Will leave the Jacques Cartier What' for Chambiy every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stop-A POPULAR LIFE of St. PATRICK. By an ping, going and recording, at Vercheres, Contra-lrish Priest. 16ma crath 75c., cloth gill, St. cour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Autoine, St. This, it is believed, will sapply a great want on Charles, St. Marc, Belieft, St. Hilaire, and St.

> Capt. L. H. hov, Will leave the Jacques Cartier Whatf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'-clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stop-ping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varen-nes, St. Paul l'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6

> > STEAMER L'ETOILE, Capt. P E MALRIOT,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Woarf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P M.; Saturday at 4 octock P M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et Lachennie, tearing Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A M. For further information, apply at the Richelien Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE,

General Manager

Richelieu Company's Office, } Montreal, May 7, 1863.

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THOMAS M'KENNA. PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New an

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,

Nes. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street. "GOLD'S," or any other sytem fitted up, if re-

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

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May 1.

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LUMBER MERCHANTS, Corner of Craig and St. Dems Streets, and Corner

of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, AND ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF EUNSECOURS

CHURCH, MONTREAL. THE undersigned offer for sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS - 3 in - 1st, 2nd, 3rd que-

lity, and CULLS good and common.

2-in-1st, 2nd, Ord quanty and UC als. - ALSO, -11-in PLANK - 1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-in and 1-in BOARDS - various qualities. SUANTLING, (ail sizes), clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c., -nil of which will be disposed

of at moderate prices. -- AND,--45,000 FEET OF CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD,

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July 21, 1863.

ACADEMY OF THE

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS St. Laurent, near Montreal. The Course of Study comprises: Religious In-

struction, Reading, Writing, Grammur and Composition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and medern Geography, Book-keeping, the Elements of Astron any, the Use of the Grobes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting and Drawing, &c., &c. Besides the above, young indies will be taught plant and fancy neer tework, embrondery, all kinds

of crotchet work, netting, artificial flowers, ac., &c. The French and English languages are taught COSTUME. For Summer - Dark blue dress, with cape of the sume material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue

ribbon; a white dross, with large cape. For Winter .- A brack or anth blue mantilla black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. and The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th, By maying \$1,50 per month, the House wil

furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also ake charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per mouth; use of Puno, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60

cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 9th. The parentsshall receive every quarter, with

the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Enco quarter must be paid in advance. 12th Parents can see their children on Sundays

and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Unurch. Omren.

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

# 

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CHANGE OF TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE,

BUNAVENTURE STREET STATION

EASTERN TRAINS. Local Train for Island Pond and Way } 8.30 A.M. Stations, Express Train for Quebec, Gorham, Portland and Eoston, at Local Train for Richmond and Way Stations, at

TICAINS will leave

as follows :

Stations, at
Night Express (with Sleeping Car)
for Gorbam, Portland and Boston.

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

Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the tions, at Right Express Train (with Sleeping Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the 6.30 P.M.

June 27, 1863,

West, at .... C. J. BRYDGES!

Managing Director]

10.00 A.M

4.15 P.M.

6 50 P.M.

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Missperille—M. Reaphy. Elizatery J Kennedy. Mondon—B. Henry. Simulic—W. Harry. Simulic—Rev. R. Keleher. Anarickville-H. Kelly. elitaroa City J. J. Murphy. Metana – E. Dunne. Mukenham – Francis C'Neill. Morecott – F. Ford.

Fambroke-James Heenan. Short-J. Doran. Hielerboro B. K'Cormick. Bischen-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Hise: Hone-J. Birmingham. First Mulgrese, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears.

Simpdon-James Carroll Missifrew P. Kelly Missillows J. Compion. Signimondbill—H. Teefy. Alapsia -P. H'Dermott. Meturbrocka-T. Griffith. Mach Glorester J. Daley. Frankerstown D. M'Donald.

Ili. Athaness -T. Dunn. Sei den de la Pocaliere-Rev. Mr. Bourgett Mac. Columbas -- Rov. Mr. Falvay. Est. Catherines, C. E. J. Caughlin.
Est. Catherines, C. E. J. Caughlin.
Est. Raphael's — A. D. M'Oonald.
Est. Ramuald & Elchemin—Rev. Mr Sax.

Mary's-H. O'C. Trainor. Mckernesdoro-C. M'Gill. Madenham - H Hayden

Mirraton—Rev. Mr. Brottargh Microsoft—John Heenan. Microsoft—J. Greene Microsoft—F. J. Sheridan. Mounto-P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street. Prompicton\_J. Hagan. ABlist Port—James Kehoe.

Williamstann—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.

ABlindaceburg—Thomas Jarmy.

Marphy—I I Herphy

SEPHAT TO DRIVE AND WHERE TO GET IT .- Some reflections individual bus lately been enlightening the matthic with - what they ought to eat and how to cook The propose doing the same by-what to drink mand where to get it; and, when everyone is crying man about the weather being so awfully bot, we don't Mincow soything that will give so much satisfaction were and celebrated St. Leon Water. If you have been imminifing too feerly at table, or (rulgarly speaking) mustating tight, a glass or two of the St. Leon will put memon all right. If you have got a headache, or feel with at the storanch, or any way out of sorts, one or Shour, gineses will relieve you at once. In fact, no Minusely ought to be without it; and it is particularly 

Miniscipal Depot-GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Warember 7, 1862.

#### L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

makeriour, having leased for a term of years Sent large and commudious three-story out-stone zerlaning - fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three Soon and cellur, each 100 feet -No. 159 Notre Dame Manual, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and mucha cashle part of the city, purposes to carry on the MAND COMMISSION BUSI-

Tixring been an Auctioneer for the last twelve PRINTER and Eaving sold in every city and town in Separate himself that he knows how to treat consignees Ample garchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a microses of public patronage.

NESS.

IN I will hold THREE SALES weakly.

Men Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANO-FORTES, & ge,

> VRD THURSDAYS

EDRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c., Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will Be Midvanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale, Esterno will be made immediately after each sale proceeds banded over. The charges for selling manipo one haif what has been usually charged by combine sactioneers in this city-five per cent. commis-Makener on all goods sold either by auction or private marked of the city where required. Cash advanced on marked and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Mercial and Silver waterons stones.

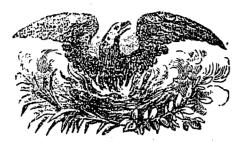
L. DEVANY,

H. BRENNAN & CO.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

No. 1, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Square, HONTREAL.

## ${f BRISTOL'S}$



(In Quart Bottles) A TONIC, ALTERATIVE

> DIET DRINK, ADAPTED TO

All Seasons and all Climates,

ESPECIALLY NEEDFUL

## spring a summer.

THIRTY YEARS of practical experience have established the fame of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA as a Standard Remedy for Scrofula and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Disorders, beyond the reach of competition. The world knows that its effects in such maladies are, to

ARREST SUPPURATION, PRODUCE SOUND FLESH, COOL THE ANGRY SKIN, RESTORE THE SECRETIONS, INVIGORATE THE FRAME, PURIFY ALL THE FLUIDS,

BRACE THE CONSTITUTION. Preventing all danger from CHANGES OF TEMPERATURE, UNWHOLESOME EXHALATIONS, INSALUBRIOUS WINDS, LONG CONTINUED RAINS FIERCE, EXHAUSTIVE HEAT, AN UNHEALTHY SOIL,

DELETERIOUS WATER. In SPRING, SUMMER, and a portion of AUTUMN the lives of thousands are in continual jeopardy from these prolific sources of disease. The best safeguard, the surest defence against them is BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA. It should be used as a daily beverage or DIET DRINK throughout the unhealthy season. Two table-spoonsful, taken in a tumbler of water three times a day, will impart a tone and vigor to the system, which will render it impervious to the disorders that usually result from the abovenamed causes. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA is

indubitably
A HEALTHFUL STOMACHIC. A CORRECTIVE OF IMPURITIES, AN ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, A PREVENTIVE OF DEBILITY, A CURE FOR EXHAUSTION. A REPELLANT OF DISEASE,

A STRONG ALLY OF NATURE.

Enabling the system to REPEL INTERMITTENT FEVERS. ESCAPE SUMMER EPIDEMICS, WARD OFF BILIOUS ATTACKS, DEFY BOWEL COMPLAINTS, PREVENT DIARRHUMA & DYSENTERY, KEEP DYSPEPSIA AT PAY,

PASS THE ORDEAL SAFELY.

The public mind has been so much excited by the marvelous cures wrought by BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA, in cases of Virulent Diseases, that its virtues at a general preventive and restorative agent have been in some measure overlooked. Its tendency to recruit the dormant energies, to clear the brain, to refresh the animal spirits, to give activity to the temperament and to prolong life. It is also a reliable and speedy cure for 'those more ordinary trou-

> PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES on the SKIN, RINGWORM, TETTER, and SCALD HEAD, ERUPTIONS and PUSTULES, EVERY KIND of SCORBUTIC DISEASE, CUTANEOUS DISFIGUREMENTS, UNSIGHTLY SWELLINGS.

SALLOW COMPLEXIONS. THE MINOR and PIONEER, THE VOYAGER and TRAVELLER, THE HARD-WORKING MECHANIC, THE PALE, SEDENTARY STUDENT, THE FARMER and CITIZEN, THE CHILD of TENDER AGE,

EVERY WIFE and MOTHER, Will find in BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA a strength-sustaining, vitalising, regulating and purifring cordial, the like of which may be searched for in vain among the crude elements of the Materia Medica, and the compounds of the Pharmacopeia .-Having explained what it is, it may be well to add a few words to show what BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA is not.

IT CONTAINS NO MINERAL, NO POSONOUS NARCOTIC, NO CORROSIVE AGENTS, NO QUESTIONABLE INGREDIENTS, NOTHING of any DESCRIPTION BUT RARE VEGETABLE BLEMENTS,

WONDERFUL REMEDIAL POWER. Accompanying each bottle is a series of narratives

of extraordinary cures (authenticated by distinguished citizens and professional men of the highest standing) which is perhaps the most curious and interesting medical document that has been published during the present century.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggists. We have appointed Devius & Bolton, Lamplough

& Osmpbell, J. Gardner, K. Campbell & Co., A. G. Davidson, J. A. Harte, Piscalt & Sep, and H. R. Gray, as the Agents for Montreal. July 30, 1864.

AMALGAM BELLS,

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any 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 124 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Sand for Circular

months. Send for Circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co.,

Late M. C. CHADWICK & CO.,

No. 190 William Street New York.

#### FIRE INSURANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

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

FIREINSURANCES effected at LOWEST RATES for this well-known Company. W. H. GAULT. April 30.

> WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

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

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &C.,

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

N. DRISCOLL.

MONTREAL. H. J. CLARKE

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

ADVOCATE, Office-No. 40 Little St. James Street.

> THE PERFUME OF THE

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



#### MURRAY & LANMAN'S

#### FLORIDA WATER.

THIS 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?

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

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

and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

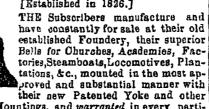
from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Agents for Montreal: -Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1803.

#### WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]



mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address H. A & G. R. MENHBLY, West Troy, N. Y.

M. O'GORMAN,

## BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

13 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. CF SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



#### Hostetter's CELEBRATED

## STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PURLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who wouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

### HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

Brooklyn, N.Y., May 22, 1863.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen-I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a 'puff' for any one, and I abbor everything that savors of quarkery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere no trums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucuous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone-I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself.

Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

#### HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters. Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D.C., April 2, 1863.

Messrs. Hostter & Smith: Gentiemen—It gives me pleasure to add my testi-monial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had be-come a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defging all known remedies in the Materia Medica I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulent we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspectic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or

remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH,

nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalencent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith:

Bear Sirs-Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hestetter's Stomach Bitters. with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if i had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should be be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion and no medicine has afforded me the relief yours has; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters or-

> Yours, very respectfully. SAMUEL BYERS, Hospt.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H.

TROMITSET DESIGNED THE WARREST M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS. Successor to the late D. O Gorman, Practical Plumbers, Gassitters

TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

ที่ ปัญ**วาก** การคราชสาท 1 (1) เลื

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

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

nuance of the same.

N.B.—K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on band a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the OLERGY of Canada, that having spent time years in the leading Houses in London and Paris, where LAMPS and CHURCH ORNAMENTS are Manufactured, and having Manufactured those things in Montreal for the last five years, I am now prepared to execute any orders for LAMPS and every descrip-tion of BRASS and TIN WORK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style.

COAL OIL DEPOT. E OHANTELOUP, 121 Craig Street, Montreal. N.B —Gilding and Silvering done in a superior manner. Old Chandeliers and Lamps repaired and made equal to new.

July 31, 1863. COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT.

NEAR MONTREAL I. This Institution is conducted by Religious

priests and trothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. II. It comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Primary and Commercial, in a course of four years. This includes reading, writing, grammer and com-position, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear 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 occupations that do not require a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. 2nd. Classical studies, such as are usually made in the principal colleges of the country.
This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Nevertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examina-tion and a written composition, that he is sufficiently

acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class. ill. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclusively commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in

Primary Education. IV. No one can commence the Latin course until he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother tongue; besides, the tarmal consent of parents or

guardians is required.

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. PRIMARY AND COMMERCIAL COURSE.

lish Grammar, Grammatical Analysis (French and English), Sacred History, Geography, Arithmetic, in both languages, Translation, and Caligraphy.

2nd Year - French and English Grammar, Analysis in both languages; Dictations and Exercises in Orthography; Themes and Versions; Sacred History, Ecclesiastical History, Geography, Arithmetic, Cali-

1st Year-Reading, Elements of French and Eng-

graphy, Book-Keeping, and Linear Drawing.

3rd Year-Reading, French and English Syntax,
Logical and Syntactical Parsing, Exercises in Orthography, French and English Themes and Versions. History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy, Book-Keeping, Single and Double Entry, Linear

Drawing.
4th Year-English and French Literature, General History, Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Theoretical and Prac-

tical Book-Keeping.

IX. CLASSICAL COURSE.

1st Year - Rudiments of Latin, French Grammar
English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Writ-

2nd Year-Latin Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Ganada, 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, Algebra. 5th Year-Latin, Greek, French, and English Belles-Lettres, Mediaval History, Natural History,

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

7th Year - Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.
X. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75.

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

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

charge of the washing.

5th. The terms for bulf-board are \$2 per month. Half board, 're sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedsteso' and palliass.

6th. Every mon, th that is commenced must be publi entire without any de luction. 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 procided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is

required. 11th The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 12th Each quarter must be paid in advange in

JOS. BEZB, President.

Aug. 21st, 1863.

bankabic money.

## Mirch 27, 1862.