Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



ATHOLIC **ONICLE** R

VOL. XIV.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XXII. - THE COUNTESS OF EFFING-HAM.

One of the last days of July was drawing to a close, when Harriet Markham sat with old Bryan on the steep brow of the Rock of Cashel, looking drearily out on the far-stretching landscape, where the blue mists of evening were coming up from the spacious plain and the rich holmes by the silvery Suir, and the far-off moun tain valleys. The old man had been telling her some of the old-time legends she loved so well to hear, and the charm of their wild romance was diffusing itself like the shadowy mist over the fair scene below and the solemn runs around .--It was no uncommon thing for Harriet to find herself alone with old Bryan on the lonely Rock. at the solemn hour when night begins to weave her spell of awful silence ; at that charmed hour she most loved to hear the hermit tell of " the sainted men of old," whose memory lingers round the runed fanes of Cashel, where their mortal bodies returned to dust. The monotonous tone of the old man's feeble voice had such an effect on her sensitive mind as the hum of bees, the falling of water, or the rustling of leaves; there was a ghostly sound, too, in its hollowness that was inexpressibly solemn, reminding the bearer that it, too, would soon be lost in the everlasting silence of that place of death-it, too, would speedily join the voices of the past, to be heard no more of mortal ear. It was a dead voice issuing from living lips, and that fully as much from Bryan's constant habit of self-commune, and his intimate association with the dead, as from the weight of years that was bending him earthward.

That particular evening he had been talking more even than usual, and Harriet, intent on listening, forgot the long walk she had before ber, nor heeded the gathering shades. All at once Bryan started, turned his head in the direction of the gate, and appeared to listen to be asked in marriage, and for one who will, I apxiously.

"What's the matter, Bryan ?' said the young hear anything ?' , Why, then, I did, Miss Markham !-- didn't were free ?'

would you have the goodness to entertain him a few moments while I speak with your triend, Miss Markham? Bryan looked a little surprised, but he said

very politely, "With all the pleasure in life, my lord! but he's a mighty quare ould chap that same Mr. Goodchild, or Badchild, or whatsomever he is.² And away he posted to meet the chaplain.

'Miss Markham! said the Earl, 'I should like to say a few words to you before we return to the Castle. Will you honor me with your attention ?

'Certainly, my lord !' Harriet replied, as calmly as she could, wondering much the while what Lord Effingham could possibly wish to say to her at such a time, and in such a place. She took his offered arm, and they moved on a few paces to an open spot where the moonlight slept in hallowed sheen on the tombs and headstones and the long dank grass waving so mournfully in the gentle breeze. Bryan and the chaplain were still in sight but not within hearing. With a beating heart Harriet waited, but as if to break a silence that embarrassed her, she said :

"I hope, Lord Effingham! that it was not in search of me you came hither at such a moment ?-I should feel quite ashamed if I thought

'Feel ashamed, then !' said the Earl gayly, for much as 1 admire these noble runs, it was certainly not to visit them that I left the Castle almost immediately after reaching it."

'And-the Countess ?- what will she think ?' said Harriet more and more puzzled.

Lord Effingham smiled, and answered somewhat evasively, . I did not wait to ask ber opinion-at a future time I will. But time presses, my dear Miss Markham! and I must seize the moment so happily afforded me, to speak to you on a subject thas will perhaps surprise you.' He paused a moment, then quickly resumed-'I have proposal of marriage for you.'

'For me, Lord Effingham ?- A proposal 'of marriage for me?

'Yes, for you !- but why tremble so ?- you are pale too, - is it, then, so formidable a thing am sure, devote his whole life to make you happy? One who knows and loves you as the heart lady, a little startled by his manoer; ' did you | can love but once-as I should have cone,' he at second-hand.' said in a lower tone, ' had fate so willed it that I

> "Lord Effineham !" said Harriet, withdrawing her arm quickly, while the blush of wounded modesty rose to her cheek, ' am I to understand

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1863.

son, just becoming visible on the steep ascent; friendship as lasting as it was sincere. Poor Apropos to the immortal . Lay'' he added, Markham, and I will bring my lasly-lovesince his untimely death have not effaced his memory from my heart; and when I learned acciin a different light-as one, in short, who had a right to my friendship and protection.'

"I am infinitely obliged to your lordship,' said Harriet in a voice quivering with strong emotion. 'Oh, Frederick !' she cried, clasping her hands in a sudden burst of passionate sorrow, pride oh Frederick, my dear, my only brother ! what

a lonely lot mine has been since strange hands laid you in your far Indian grave! Excuse me,

my lord !' and by a violent effort she recovered her composure, 'I owe you an apology for this childish outburst of feeling, but the sudden revival of old and very sad memories, long buried in my heart, overcame me quite for the moment. May I beg to know if your lordship has anything more to say, as I am anxious to return to the Castle as speedily as possible ?'

'Are you, then, afraid to remain a few moments with me, even though we be not alone ?' 'And if we were alone,' said Harriet Mark-

ham, drawing berself up with the lofty dignity of virtuous womanhood, her eyes flashing with the proud spirit of her race as she fixed them oc Lord Effingham,' ' and if we were alone, why should I be afraid? The man lives not on earth whose presence Harriet Markham would fearand you, Lord Effingham, least of all !?

'I thank you,' said the Earl, calmly; 'I rejoice to know that I am honored by your good opinion.'

'Nevertheless,' said Harriet again, 'there is something due to appearances - no one can afford to despise them-a woman least of all. And then,' she added in a playful tone, ' being a daughter of Eve, I have a natural desire to see the fair brow that is to wear the Effingham coronet through life.' She was moving hastily away in pursu't of Bryan and the chaplain, who were only a few yards distant,-disputing, as usual, to judge by the high pitch of their voices -when Lord Effingham laid his hand gently on her arm, and said in a low, earnest voice-

'You have not told me what I shall say to my friend ?

' Say to him, my lord, that the orphan daughter of Sir Everard Markham is not to be wooed

'But you will see him soon, and hear him plead his own cause.'

Markham ! All the years that have passed ! You, our fair friend, seem to have adopted with regard to Cashel, the advice of the Scottish poet as regards Melrose, namely, to 'visit it by deutally that you were his sister, I regarded you the pale moonlight,' and, moreover, to ' go alone the while' to 'view St. Patrick's ruin'd pile'-

'And,' said Harriet promptly, as she gracefully pointed to the solemn monuments of the long-past ages that rose in lonely beauty on either hand, ' and may not I, too, with justifiable

> - home returning, soothly swear, Was never scene so sad and fair?"

Ah! would that some Irish poet, great as he, might one day do for St. Patrick's of royal Cashel what Scott did for St. David's of fair Melrose !?

'Pity it was,' said Lord Effingham, 'that Moore did not attempt some such thing-though, if he had, Cashel might gain little in prestige, for Moore was not the antiquarian that Scott is, and to do anything like justice to these magnificent ruins, a wealth of antiquarian lore were indispensably necessary. But tell me, Miss Markham, since when have you cultivated these solitary habits?

'Ever since I have been-in the vicinity of the Rock of Cashel ?

A smile shone for a moment on Lord Effingham's face-he had noticed the slight pause in Harriet's answer, and gave it a meaning which might have escaped a less keen observer.

"It is well you did not say, since you came to Effingham Castle.'

' And why, my lord?' Harriet asked in some alarm, and raising her eyes to his for a moment, she found the Earl regarding ber with a searching look that brought the blood to her cheek she knew not why.

'You ask me why,' his lordship said with a pleasant smile, ' because it would speak but ill of the social qualities of the inmates of the Castle were you driven to seek entertainment

"Where the owlet hoots on the dead man's grave." What say you, Mr. Goodchild. This question concerns you amongst others."

chaplain, ' but really I-I did not catch the purport of your lordship's remark."

The purport being caught, the worthy gentleman began earnestly to protest that he, on his and I, finding the family overwhelmed with griet part, had at all times done his utmost to enter- and indegnation, retired in apparent discontent, tain Miss Markham, and if he had not more en with what real satisfaction-with what an extertained her the fault was hers, not his ; ' nay, | quisite sense of relief-even you cannot undermore,' said he, with a touch of solemn humor stand until you have fathomed the depths of my little expected from him, 'nay, more, my lord, heart. Say, Harriet, have I rightly interpreted my reverend brother lately arrived in the parish, good Mr. Featherstone-a very proper and well | Have you guessed the secret that for months has favored young gentleman, who, moreover, much been the charm and the torment of my existresembles Absalom of old in the quality and ence ? quantity of his bair, would willingly have assisted in making the Castle agreeable to Miss Markham, but truly his efforts, however laudable, she had no very clear idea; the whole was so seemed as entirely thrown away on the young like a dream that she could not realize her posiof Sarah Curran, buried in the grave of some lady though he were old Philemon Goodchild m- tion. With a sort of half-conscious look she stead of Master Chester Featherstone." A had turned to Lord Effingham, and listend in careless inquiry from the Earl as to the qualifi- | mute wonder; his last question seened to restore to put such a question,' said Harriet with a quiet cations of this new inmate of the rectory, whom her to full consciousness-the warm blood rushassumption of dignity; ' I have given such an- he had not yet seen, brought out a playful sketch ed to her face, crimsoning up, cheek, and brow, of his personale from Harriet, from the chap- but she did not immediately reply, and Lord lain some critical observations on the manner and Ellingham spoke again in a tone hall sportive, matter of his preaching, and by the time the lat- half serious.

No. 2.

" Oh, my ford ?' said Harriet, without raising her eyes, ' that would scarce beht our relative conditions. If you will do me the honor of coaducting me to where Lady Effingham is, I shall be too highly favored.'

"I see you are very anxious to make her acquaintance,' said Lord Effingham still smiling, 'I must, therefore, procure you that pleasure at the earliest possible moment.'

It appeared very strange to Harriet, and embarrassed her more than a little that the Earl still lingered, regarding her changing features with the keen scrutiny of one who would read her heart. A burning blush kindled on her cheek, and her eyes involuntarily sought the ground. She felt the piercing glance that was on her, and she was vexed she knew not why, yet neither did she know what she ought to say, and so she remained silent. At last Lord Effingham spoke, and his voice was not so firm as usual.

"Miss Markham, you desire to be presented to Lady Effingham, do you not? Favor me with your hand, and I will lead you to her.'

The hand was given, though with a look of wondering surprise, and the Earl, leading her up to one of the large Venetian mirrors that occupied the panel of the wainscotting, bowed with mock ceremony, and said-pointing to her own graceful figure on its brilliant surface-- ' There is the Countess of Effingham that is to be-with Miss Markham's gracious permission. There is, or shall be no other.'

" My lord,' said Harriet, the crimson blush on her cheeks giving place to a ghastly paleness, as she turned with a start and fixed her eyes on the now earnest face that was regarding her with a look of ineffable affection, ' my lord !- what am I -to understand-from this ?'---

"That as I owe my life to Frederick Markham, so shall I owe my happiness to his sisterif she deigns to bless me with her hand."

"Then-you-were not married in England ?" " Certainly not. Lady Jane taking umbrage at my long delay in going to claum her hand, 'I-I beg your lordship's pardon,' began the thought proper to revenge herself by making herself the lawful property of a certain Captain of the Guards who had been dancing attendance on her handsome ladyship for full three weeks,

'I cannot say 1 did.'

"Well, I did-I heard the gate opened and shut-very easy, like-if you wouldn't be alraid that you came here to insult me ?' Miss Markham, I'd go and see if any one came in.'

"Well, I don't think I should be afraid to remain here,' said Harriet smiling, 'but 1 have already staid too long, so I shall accompany you to the gate, and he so far on my way.'

Very good, Miss Harriet, and after I have taken a look around I'll go with you down the road."

They had only gone a few yards, and were still in the shadow of the Cathedral wall, when Bryan, with a sort of stifled cry, darted off in another direction, and Harriet was left alone .--Wondering at Bryan's sudden disappearance, she stood looking after him, when a voice, a start and exclamation of terror, she saw before commissioned me to do---her a stately figure with hand outstretched to great her.

it, indeed, you ?'

'That is to say,' said the musical voice in you in person !----' which Harriet could not be mistaken, ' that is to say, am I Lord Effingham in the flesh, or only in is my hand ?

lordship here ?--- when did you arrive ?'

"About half an hour ago."

"And you left-left them all so soon ?- why, really my lord ! I am so surprised-so astonished ! - do pray excuse me !- but you here of all people-when I thought you in England ?'

Here old Bryan approached at full speed, talking audibly to himself about the noise he had smiled with strange meaning. heard, and wandering who it was that made it. Harriet caught his arm suddenly, and gasping. He was steering right for the spot where he had looked up in his face. My lord, did I hear leit Miss Markham when he came full against aright ? Did you speak of Frederick Mark-Lord Effingham, and started back in amazement, i ham ?" whereat the Earl laughed good-humoredly, and Harriet said ---

'Do not fear, Bryan ! it is Lord Effingham back from England !

'Lord Effughain !' repeated Bryan, and his bald brow and thin white locks were instantly 'Lord Effingham ! mercy on us ! was it him opened the gate there now ?'

' It was not, my friend, it was the Reverend Mr. Goodchild who accompanied me. There venture in Switzerland ?' he is,' pointing to the goodly figure of the par-

'Assuredly not, Miss Markham ! were I canable of insulting any lady, or wounding her delicacy, it would be strange, indeed, if 1 pitched on you, and that, too, when I come commissioned to offer you the hand and heart, rank and fortune of my best and dearest friend !?

"But who is that friend, my lord ?' said Harriet haughtily; 'I know of no friend of your loved and lost one ?' fordship's who could possibly pretend to my hand and heart,--rank and fortune have I none !' 'And vet so it is,' said Lord Effingham; 'I cannot now tell you who it is ; suffice it to say he | swer as I deemed fitting, your friend must exis neither old nor ugly, stands in good repute peet no more." amongst his fellows, and, finally, has both rank familiar voice spoke near her, and turning with a and fortune to lay at your feet, which he has

' And why you, my lord ?- why not bimself ?' "That he will explain at the first opportunity, 'My lord-Lord Effingham, you here ?- or is but there are certain reasons which debar him, for the present, from the happiness of addressing

· If he loves me, as your lordship says, he may find it no very great happiness to address me in spilit !- compose yourself, my dear Miss Mark- person. I cannot but feel highly honored by the ham! and in proof of my corporeal identity there commission your lordship has deigned to accept in my regard-but'-there was an acerbity in 'But who would have thought of seeing your the young lady's tone that did not escape her noble companion, and he quickly subjoined ---

" But you do not feel at all inclined to accept the proposal ?'

Decidedly not, my lord ; poor as Harriet Markham is, she knows what is due to a lady, and cannot forget the blood that is in her veins."

'There spoke the sister of Frederick Markham,' said the Earl, as if to himself, and he

"I did, and much cause 1 have to remember hun. He saved my life once, at the risk of his own, when we met by accident amongst the Bernese Alps, near the foot of the Jungfrau. Did

you never hear him speak of Lord Milford ?' "Surely I did, my lord-oh, many, many bared to the first beaus of the rising moon, times. If the Earl of Etingham and the Viscount Milford of poor Fred's acquaintance are one and the same, I believe your lordship and he finished your tour together after the little ad-

"We did, and our intimacy ripened into a

Even then he would plead in vain.' 'You cannot possibly know that, till you have seen and heard him.?

"I do know it, my lord, and if you have that friendship for me as Captain Markham's sister, which you do me the honor to profess, you will best prove it by telling your friend that I cannot receive his addresses.'

"And as a friend, may I venture to ask why you are so determined ? Is your heart, like that

. I know not, my lord, of any right you have

"Miss Markham!' said the Earl, after a moment's silence, 'I hope you are not displeased with me for having undertaken this embassy .---Standing here amongst the graves of the dead, with yon fair moon shining down like the eye of heaven upon us, I solemnly assure you that your peace of mind, your honor, your happiness, are as dear to me as if I were-your brother-more I cannot say.'

'I believe you, my lord !' said Harriet, with a radiant smile, then, as they hastened to rejoin the chaplam, she added in a lower and more subdued tone, " And now for the Lady Jane that was-Lady Effingham that is ! - I hope she is not over-much fatigued to see me?"

'I hope so,' was the reply, and no more passed on the subject.

After settling, to Bryan's satisfaction at least, the dispute going on between him and the chaplam-which proved to be on the alleged banshing of the toads and serpents from the Irish soil by St. Patrick-the Earl offered his arm to Miss Morkham, and the little party left the Rock to liryan and the dead. As they descended the steep path, the radiant beauty of the moonlit sky attracted their attention, and Lord Effinghain said, pointing to the fine Aurora Borealis that was shooting its splendors athwart the northern sky-

' Does not that remind you, Miss Markham, of Scott's vivid description of just such a scene?

' The monk gazed long on the lovely scene, Then into the night he looked forth,

And red and bright the streamers light Were dancing in the glowing north. So had he seen in fair Osstile, The youth in glittering squadrons start;

Sudden the flying jennet wheel And burl the unexpected dart.

He knew by the streamers that shot so bright, That spirits were riding the northern light."

ter were ended, our little party had reached the [1] cannot say with Sir Nicholas, the royal heart began to beat fast and faster-a strange of Marston Moor,

tremor was creeping over her-she longed to ! see the new lady of the mansion, and would have given much to have had an opportunity of ques- 1 can say what I would give half my lands were tioning Mr. Goodchild as to what manner of it otherwise than it is, to say now ' I come to person she was, but the presence of the Earl thee a wifeless man'-will you wear the rejected forbade any such attempt, and she was forced to coronet ?' and he suiled- will you accept the remain on the tender-hooks of curiosity, without heart and hand I am now free to offer?' even a hint of what was passing in her mind. It - "The coronet 1 value little"-said Harriet, might have been that Lord Ellingham felt the covering her eyes with the only hand at her disthe tremor of the hand that rested so timidly and posal--she paused a moment, then burriedly addlightly on his aria, for just as they reached the ed in a lower tone- The heart and hand I vaupper one of the broad white marble steps that Inc-more than Ludy Jane could ever have valed up to the lofty restibule of the hall, he ston- | hued them-----

smiled. Oh, how that smile humbled the scusi- would have made a hasty retreat, but retreat tive girl, yet she could not tell why, even to was just then impossible, and during the next herself. She would have withdrawn her hand five innuites she heard words, burning words, as they entered the hall, but Lord Effingham never to be torgotten-words that were stamped held it fast, and, with that strange smile on his in golden letters on the tablet of her heart to face, led her on, almost mechanically on her | shine there while life remained. Short as the part, across the tesselated floor, and up the time way, it sufficed to lay bare to the eager some undefinable emotion.

The color came and went on her cheek, and English Countess. tears filled her eyes though she dared not let one studiously cast down to coyceal them.

the Earl in a careless tone, and he opened the would,' he added with a look that covered Hardoor. No one was there, but voices were heard riet's face with blushes. Then bending down in the adjacent apartment, and Lord Effingham bis stately head, as he drew her arm within his, said : ' Have the goodness to remain here, Miss he whispered-

the emotion that you labored so hard to conceal?

By this time Harriet found herself the occupant of a fauteaul, though of how she got there

Castle. As they approached the door, Harriet's | standard-bearer, in the ballad, after the woful day

"I came to thee a landless man."

red an instant, looked in Harriet's face and Ashamed of even this admission, Harriet grand staucase, to a small apartment opening on eyes that watched her varying features the innerthe drawning-room. No one was yet visible, most depth of Harriet Markham's heart, and to and Harriet felt more and more overcome by draw from her lips the timid confession that her life would have been a blank-a dreary waste, Secret in its source as dreams, voiceless as the past. had Lord Effingham brought back with bim his

"Then you approve of my taste?" said the escape from under the burning lids that were | Earl as they rose to rejoin the company in the drawing-room; and he glanced at the brightly-'I think we may find her ladyship here,' said smiling image in the mirror. 'I thought you 15 . · · ·

and the second sec

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGUST=21. 1863

Ohl bring to me, my Norah Fay-Hours are days when she's away.

and the second secon A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR A

* I see you have not forgotten that simple ballad,' said Harriet with a thrill of joy as she thought of the lone night-watch beneath her window.

"Ob, no, nor the pansies-you remember them do you ?'

A look of radiant happiness, of unutterable affection was Harriet's answer as they entered the drawing-room.

The party there were evidently prepared for what was coming, and when Lord Effingham led Harriet to Lady Pemberton, saying, ' Caroline ! you have been long years without a sister-there is one whom I commend to your sisterly affection -love her first for my sake-you will soon love her for her own.3

Lady Pemberton received the blushing girl with a kindness that won her heart for ever, but without any surprise. Mrs. Pakenham was barely civil-freezingly cold, in fact, and supercilious-Mr. Goodchild blander and smoother than ever, and as jubilant, bonest man, as tho' he had himself been the winner of so fair a prize.

It was not till the following morning that the two young daughters of Lord Effingham were made acquainted with the turn affairs had taken ; and if aught were wanting to complete Harriet's happiness, it was the delight they manifested on bearing that they were to have for their 'new mama' not ' that nasty Jane,' against whom they seemed to have cherished a most unaccountable prejudice, probably from Mrs. Pakenbam's persistent habit of enlarging on that lady's bad quaitties, leaving what good there was in her entirely in the shade-but ' their own dear, dear Miss Markham.' The truth was, as regarded the children, that Harriet had learned to love them for their own sakes, perhaps, too, for their father's, and as a natural consequence, they loved ker in return. She had devoted much attention to the training of their minds and the cultivation of their naturally good dispositions, and already her assiduous cares began to bear good fruit in the minds and hearts of their little ladyships.

The only clouded brow in Effingham Castle during the happy days succeeding the Earl's retwrn was that of the Hon. Mrs. Pakenham, who ed the work of hell. last no opportunity of hinting at parvenus, or tendering her unsought opinion on unequal marriages, mesalliances, and so forth, to the great amusement of those most concerned. It seemed so difficult to please Mrs. Pakenham in a wife for the Earl of Effingham. If Lady Jane's levity and heartlessness had been her theme before, want of position, &c., was now a more crying sia. Poor Mrs. Pakenham-how are the mighty fallen !

(To, be continued.)

LINCOLN'S THANKSGIVING DAY.

A REBEL SUGGESTION AS TO THE PROGRAMME.

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)

It appears that Abraham, President of the Yankees, recommends to his subjects a day of thanksgiving some time in August next. We are not upprised of the order of the services, nor the exact de-scription of religious rites to be observed, but would suggest a programme as follows :

First of all let there be a grand procession in Pennsylvania avenue, proceeding to a platform on the Capitol steps, where a commemorative sacrifice should be offered up, of old Scott, wrapped in the United States flag, and the other sacrificial rams, M'Dowell, Patterson, M'Olellan, Fremont, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, &c., who, at various times, have been knocked in the head for the good of the Republic. Such a spectacle would have a fine moral and religious effect, impressing upon the minds of men

nation, to make widows and orphans in every town and neighborhood, to slay thousands of their best and purest patriots, thereby adding mightily to the illustrious host of martyrs, and taking uway the righteous from the evil to come. We pray Thee to speed on the good work till every male of our south-

***** • • • •

ern brethren enters with joy into the beattitudes of the blest, and we enter with equal joy into their plantations. We thank Thee that so little of our own pilgrim, precious and elect blood, has been shed in this war; but we have been enabled to inveigle the down trodden of Europe into a condition where we have speedily put an end to their misery, and that those of our own native rank and file who have fallen have been poor men, who were of no account to society, and whose loss we can endure with fortitude. If we may not, consistently with our duties to our families, support their widows and orphans, we rejoice that we shall preserve their memories, and thereby induce other poor men to go and do likewise. We thank Thee that we have been enabled to reverse the antiquated law which gave precedence to the descendants of Shem and Japhet over Ham, and which required servants to be obedient to their mas. ters. We bless Thee for the peace and liberty which prevail in the best government under the sun, as illustrated by the New York riots and the dead bodies which rot in the highways and byways. Above all, we exult, rejoice, and shout hallelujaht that while

the flower of the land lies withered in death, we, Thy servants and sheep of Thy pasture have fed in green pustures and beside still waters, with none to molest or make us afraid. We thank Thee that we are not even persecuted by the visitations of conscience; that we look upon all we do as agreeable to Thy will; that we are clothed in purple and fine linen, and gorge ourselves with costly viands and rich wines, while our enemies are ragged and starving, and that we expect to be rewarded bereafter for all we have accomplished here.

"Finally, we beseech Thee to continue this war and make it interminable, to enable us to slaughter hundreds of thousands more of our enemies in the South, to make their wives widows, and their children fatherless, to convert the garden of their land into a desert, and give their bones to the beasts of glory here, and afterward, with tuneful noses, onter upon the reward of the just. Amen."

We respectfully commend this Te Deum for the Yankee manksgiving. It is a litany of devils, and not of men ; that is their fault, not ours. It embodies in plain English the thoughts of their hearts and the essence of their gratitude. If aught be necessary to fill up the measure of their crimes, it is a national ascription of praise to heaven that they have perform-



Even-Handro Justica - The Irish Judges are beginning, in such real interest, to address themselves to the suppression of agrarian outrages and party tumults as to encourage a belief in the total disappearances of these offences from the Criminal Calendar of ireland at no very distant day. Iriah Judges have it in their power to do an immense deal of social good in the course of their circuits from county to county. No officials under the Crown have such influence in moulding the opinions, and in influencing the conduct of a class of the people of Ireland mainly responsible for its deplorable social condition as the Irish Judges-we mean the gentry from among whom the Sheriffs are selected, and who compose the Grand Juries. If there were no early and magistrates to figure as Grand Masters and no Ulergymen of the Established Church to disgrace their sacred profession by becoming Orange Chap-latus, there would suon be no Orangemen in Ireland; and, with the disappearance of organised Orangeism, Ribbonism would die of inanition. But no to within the last few years some of the Judges were Orangemen-others had been so previous to their elevation to the Bench; and thus the very fountains of justice in Iceland were tainted, and, as a matter of course, no confidence was placed in judicial professions of impartiality, Now, however, the Judges are men of a different stamp ; and members of the bar looking for judical preferment are careful to disconnect themselves with party manifes-tutions of every description. In Ennis very recently, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald charged the grand jury with great force in condemnation of agrarian outrages, which, he said, had the effect of preventing the establishment of various branches of manufactures in Ireland, and thus impoverished the country by bindering the circulation of capital. But the learned Judge omitted to tell the grand jurors that agrarian outrages very often have their origin in the injustice of gentlemen such as he was then addressing, and that it was really competent for them to give him great assistance in extirpating a crime cowardly, wicked, and sure to entail ruin upon all engaged in its actual commission. The Irish Judge who would deliver a charge to Irish grand jurors, showing to what extent the Irish gentry were responsible for agrarian murders and outrages, would do good service to the country. At Downpatrick, on Monday, Mr. Justice Hayes had to pass sentence upon seven Catholics, and more than that number of Protestants -the former for carrying guns and firing shots at a bonlire on St. John's Eve, and the latter for marching in an Orange procession on the 12th of July, 1862. The jury strongly recommended the Orange men to mercy, but the learned Judge said he would punish all violations of the Party Processions' Act with strict impartiality, and with a firm determination to put a stop to these party exhibitions-so he sentenced them all equally to three months' impriconment. His Lordship observed at the same time that if it were not from a fear of speaking indecorously of those who had gone before him, he would give it as his opinion that there had been, up to the present time, a judicial trifling with such offences, showing that the Grown was not in earnest in prozeenting them. He was resolved that Ireland should he made to be a country where every man could live, in every part of it, safely and without mjary to his feelings, no matter what was his religion, or what were his political opinions. He (Mr. Justice Hayes) would make no distinction in the case of men brought before him ; Potestants and Catholics would be dealt with precisely alike. This is the sort of language for an Irish Judge to use - the rule of conduct to act upon to give peace to the North. And in no part of Ireland is such language from the Bench more required than in Downpatrick .- Hull Advertiser. THE MISH ORANGEMEN .- The usual annual Feest of the Juggernaut of Ireland, which takes place, in defiance of law, on the 12th of July, was this year celebrated in a way to impress the Earl of Carlisle with the danger of a Whig Lord-Lientenant of Ireland being engaged in May or June flirtations with the fair Syreus of Florence-court, and of selecting nised Grand-Master of one of the most dangerous and most sanguinary of the Secret Societies of the United Kingdom. Surely the Earl of Carliele has been long enough in Ireland to know that the Sister Kingdom does not contain within it an institution more pernicious, more socially dangerous, and more destructive of real Christian charity and mutual ditional fact upon the fanatic flame that raged in good-will, than that idolatrous worship of a dead Dutchman, which goes by the name of Irish Orangeism. But for the outrages of which it is the cause, Guinness on the relative merits of the forbidding we should recommend no notice to be taken of it, or [and ferocions cread preached and practised by Calbeen taught the grace of humility by being shut up of its very silly and very ridiculous celebrations and vin and Knox and their disciples, and the tenets of

ling them to look to beaven for a better and more | bumpers with which, on their knees, they sacramentenduring country. We thank Thee that Thou hast: ally toast the Glorions, pious, and immortal me-enabled us to carry fire and sword into a peaceful mory of their not remarkably handsome, nor filially mory" of their not remarkably handsome, nor filially exemplary Dutch divinity, they might perform their rites every month, instead of, Jewish-like, only once a year, if such was their pleasure. Oaths administered in secret, a fellowship recognisable only by signs and pass-words, and the existence of a necessity, when travelling abroad, or in the company of the majority of one's tellow-countrymen, of not being known as a member of a particular Society, operate to the ultimate detriment and final extinction of the moral power of all belonging to such Societies .-Their very organisation is in the nature of a conspiracy, and they are, for certain purposes, neither more nor less than conspirators-persons whose secret league proclaims to the world that they are in combination not only against the majority of their countrymen, but against those principles by which Obristian charity would prescribe that all men should be governed. No one ever heard of a Secret Society to propagate the preaching of the Gospel, nor to teach the world the binding obligation of the Decalogue. No one seeks to conceal that he believes in the Old or in the New Tustament, and that he is ready to spill his blood either propagating such belief, or in resisting any attempt to force him to abandon it. There is, therefore, the impress of a sense of moral wrong in the very act of belonging to an Orange Society, and this, whether certain individuals admit the fact or dispute it. But the Irish Orangemen are not content to exist and be despised by the rest of the world. They are devoured by the thirst of a wish to show their power-to make known their capacity for No-Popery mischief. Their leaders cannot conceat from themselves that public men of all political parties really regard them as a nuisance, and that the time is near hand when they will have more to hope for from the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Russell than from Lord Derby, whose Party Emblems' Act was more aimed at the legal suppression of Orange flags and banners than at Catholic Uhurch processions. The Belfast Northern Whig says - "The mob also attacked the house of the Catholic Bishop, and sent volley after volley into his house." We do not require to be told that the mob guilty of this outrage was not composed of Catholics. The very act is declaratory of the descrip-tion of individuals who perpetrated it. But, surely, the wilderness. So we, who are Thy children, and it is monstrous to permit celebrations which every the elect of the earth, shall give Thee high hand and man in Ireland knows can never take place without bloodshed. Why are any party emblems allowed to be worn in any part of Ireland on the 12th of July -seeing the extent to which they endanger not only the public poace, but the lives of the magistracy and the police? If the silly and mischievous men who bespangle themselves with Orange ribbons on these occasions cannot be made sensible of their own egregious folly - if they will continue to persist in covering themselves with universal ridicale by annually calling attention to the great increase of Catholicism in Ulster, then it becomes the duty of the Executive Government to put down these exhibitions with a hand too strong to be resisted. Immense mischief is done, even to the Orangemen themselves, by allowing them year after year to indulge in the belief that the Government entertains for them the least shadow of sympathy. The real truth is, that of late years both the Whig and Tory Governments have found in the fact of Irish candidates for public offices being well known Orangemen, an ample excuse for quietly setting them aside, even when pretending to pat them on the back, and to commend them as models of loyalty. 'Your friend Mr. Soand so is an excellent person, I have no doubt, and well qualified to fill the office now vacant, but you see he is an Orangeman, and in the present temper of the country it would be hardly prudent to nominate him. We must be very careful what we do, as the Opposition is on the watch to detect us in making any false move. Your friend will understand this, and it is a satisfaction to us to know that his well-known loyalty will rather prompt him to com mend our discretion, and gladly sacrifice his own natural hopes to the requirements of the public service." These expressions are not as imaginary as they may

They refer to cases in which Orangemen appear. made the official discovery that it would have fared better with them if they had never marched to the drum and fife performance of the "Boyne Water" a tune which, notwithstanding its sad and murderous associations, we regard as one of the most beautiful plaintive of the mouraful melodics of Ireland. In itself, the 'Boyne Water' is sad enough to have been sung by the captive Jews by the waters of Babylon, not as one of the triumphant strains of their

tween the two propagandists of two adverse religious sects from leveling their fulminations at each other, at a public assemblage convened for the purpose, whilst the city was already in a state of alarming; excitement caused by the stirring up of religious animosities. But whilst the Presbyterians are so terribly wrath with Mr. Güinness for thus stating his conscientlous opinion of their body, they themselves have, not through an individual, but in a solemn council of the representatives referred to, deliberately placed on the record of their proceedings, false and condemnatory opinions and declarations against the religion of an incomparably larger body of Ohristians than they themselves are. At the evening 'sederunt' of the 'General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,' held on the 15th instant, the report of the ' Committee on Popery' was read. Why the General Assembly should have and hold a Committee on Popery, we presume can be satisfactorily explained by none but so self-sufficient and dogmatical an assembly as that whose profound deliberations constitute a sederunt. Be this as it may, the following is an outline given in a Northern paper of the Assembly's 'Report on Popery' :--

'The report stated that Popery was a system of error founded upon a corrupt system of human nature having within it a great amount of truth. In our beloved land the efforts of the Papacy were unwearied and unceasing. In England there are 1,242 secular priests; in Scotland, 175; and in Ireland, 3,058, making a total of nearly 4,500 in the British Empire. The Church of Rome is rapidly becoming a very large endowed Church in this Protestant coun-

Dr. Wilson, Limerick, said the great mistake formerly made consisted in leaving our people under the impression that the Ponish system was a system totally ignorant of the truth. The reading of the report would show that those who manage the system are acquainted with the Word of God in their possession, and are not altogether ignorant of the doctrines of this Church, or the system with which we are connected. In some of the convents in the South and West of Ireland intelligent ladies can converse upon the Word of God, quote texts of Scripture in support of their particular views, and speak upon theology. Your people should know that they have to doal with a system which is managed by intelligent men and women.

'Mr. H. H. Carson trusted that Belfast would long have the privilege of Mr. McNaughtan's matchless alliance in resisting the exertions of the Man of Sin. He was disappointed that there was no reference made in the report to the Prisons Ministers Bill-that Bill which the present Government has been carrying through the House for the endowment of Popish chaplains in the English jails, and that it may be a step to the endowment of the Popish clergy. The present time was not a time to encourage Popery. Let Lord Palmerston examine into the state of England-let him read such a report as has been presented that evening - let him consider what the Jesuits are in England - let him consider these things, and he had no doubt that he would decline to pass such a Bill as the Prisons Ministers' Bill.

Here we see that the Church, which for nearly sixteen centuries included the entire Obristian world and which still embraces five-sixths of it, is designated by a term intended to be offensive and depreciatory -its doctrines are called a 'system,' and its consecrated head on earth a 'Man of Sin,' and the Government of the country is strongly reprobated for, passing an enactment which merely permits stipends to be allowed to the clergy of that Church for their ministrations to such of their co-religionists as are confined in the jails and prisons of Great Britain. Surely, no stronger proof of the correctness of Mr. Guinness's estimate of the Presbyterian Church in Ulster could be produced than the General Assembly has furnished in their report on Popery, of which report, moreover, what is given above is merely a brief summary. But unseemly, illiberal, and un-Christian as these allusions to the primitive Obristian Church are, they are as 'Hyperion to a Satyr' com-pared with the foni-mouthed fanatic and furibund fulminations of 'Roaring Hanna,' against Pope and Popery-fulminations not belched forth within four walls in a conventicle or a voluntary meeting, but in the high-ways and by-ways of towns and cities, to the utter scandal of religion and its ministers, and the imminent endangermont of the public peace. We have no particular sympathies with Mr. Guinness

scarcely more so than the Providential and unexpected means through which tens of thousands of our poor have been kept from starvation within the past year, and largely through the organisation of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. There can be no doubt that the bishops and clergy and laity of America, of Australia, and of the Oontinent had their generosity stimulated, seeing that the Central Relief Committee made this great Catholic organisation, as well as the clergy, the nuns, and the religious orders, an agency through which its bounty would privately and delicately reach the decent though suffering poor. Nor should we omit to notice the severe ordeal through which the society is yet passing in the land of its conception and foundation, in France, whose ponitent return to the Catholic sentiments and traditions of the brightest ages of history, is one of the most remarkable features in the religious and political phenomena of our times.-Morning News.

The state of the s

A very able judgment, of which a summary may be interesting to the mercantile community, was delivered yesterday, in the Court of Bankruptcy, by Judge Lynch. It is important, as showing the necessity of an alteration in that portion of the Irish Bankruptcy Statute which relates to the punishment of fraudulent traders, or at least of a clearer exposition of the powers of the Court with regard to such persons. The bankrupt, a seed merchant named M'Elroy, had traded largely and recklessly, sacrificed the goods of some of his creditors, and given undue preference to others who were holders of forged bills drawn by him. He applied to the Court to pass his final examination and grant him a certificate, to which his counsel contended that he was entitled, after, at the most, a three years' suspension, notwithstanding the fradulent practices which he had admitted. In support of this proposition, a case recently tried in the Court of Appeal was relied on, in which as counsel argued, it was decided that no matter what crime is disclosed by the bankrunt, no matter by what criminal acts he may account for his embarrassments, the Court is bound to accept such account as sufficient, and must pass the final examination. Judge Lynch refused to accept this as a true interpretation of the judgment, holding that, in the interest of commercial morality, he was bound to refuse the certificate. He observed, -' In that certificate I must expressly state my opinion and judgment, 'that, having regard to his conduct as trader before as well as after his bankruptcy, the Court did then and there find the bankrupt entitled to such certificate.' If I am bound to give that certificate, I am then bound to put my hand and affix the seal of this Court to a statement which, coming from this tribunal, meant to be protective of trade and commerce, must bring scandal on the administration of justice. Let me push the case to the height of absurdity to which this proposition may ascend. Suppose the bankrupt is a convicted felon, suffering penal servitude for his offence, am I bound to forward to him in the Mountjoy Prison, or other convict depot, my certificate under the seal of this Court approving of his conduct as a trader --- conduct which, while approved of by this Court, has brought bim through the criminal courts to be a convicted felon? Such a principle no one could say is right --that such a thing could happen could only be by the lamentable blundering and negligence of the legislation on this subject. No such monstrous principle can arise in England, Scotland, or anywhere else but here. It would be a peculiarly Irish state of the law, which enforced a false and immoral judg-ment from the Bankrupt Court of Ireland.' His lordship then reviewed the sections of the statute in question (the 138th to the 141st.) maintaining that they did not bear the construction contended for. He adjourned the final examination sine die, but did not order a prosecution of the bankrupt, as the evidence of his frauds had been supplied by himself, in answer to questions put to him, without any previous caution ; and it would add very considerably to the absurdity of the law so construed if he were to direct a prosecution, and while it was pending he were to give his certificate of approval of the act for which he had directed him to be criminally prosecuted .--

OVERPAYMENTS BY IRELAND .-- I have brought my subject down to the present time, and thus histori-cally closed the 'Case of Ireland.' I have depicted the manner in which the Union was carried, the provisions of the treaty, and the mode in which it was carried out; they alike illustrate the sad tale too often repeated, of 'might overcoming right.' The Union was carried by bribery and intimidation-its conditions were hard and unjust. As long as they operated against ireland they were observed; but as soon as they were likely to turn in favor land, they were set aside. From 1801 to 1821 Ireland ruined herself from her efforts to pay the amount put upon her account by no less than £150,000,000. Great Britain gained by the Union the advantage of placing a large share of the debt, arising from her Continental policy, upon the Irish people; but she has not fulfilled the conditions of her part of the treaty, inasmuch as she has not raised by special taxes a sufficient sum to pay the interest of her debt due previous to the Union. Had she done so, she must have raised an amount which, with compound interest, would be more than the entire of the National Debt of the empire. The present aspect of the taxation question may be compressed into a small compass, and may be stated as follows :- The interest on the debt due by Great Britain at the Union was £17,800,000; that sum she was, and is, bound to raise by special and separate taxes. She is now, and has for some time, been raising less than three and a quarter millions. Ireland is over-taxed to make up her share of the balance. - The Case of Ircland, by Joseph Fisher.

Cor. Times.

the transitory character of human glory in general, and the perisbable properties of gunpowder in particular.

Next should come a burnt offering, to consist of a pyramid of paper currency, representing the treasury-notes, bank-notes, and greenbacks which the . States have spent in this war, to be set fire to by Chase, making a grand conflagration, teaching men the Scripture trath that riches take to themselves wings, and the more touching truth to Yankee minds, that the amount of money thus represented wight just as well have been set fire to by the North as expended in battle, and come at last to the ashes of repudiation.

The next spectacle should be the bones, if they can be got, of the two hundred thousand Yankees who, according to the northern journals, have perished in this war. They might be built up to a vast pile, surrounded by a ditch deep enough to hold the tears of their bereaved relatives, and encompassed by their unhappy widows and fatherless children, while Lincoln should sit on top, with a fiddle in his hand, playing cheerfully to the tune of 'Nobody's On the outer circle of the group there should bart ' be a grand dance of the contractors, extertioners, thinyes, harlots, murderers, and other angelic intelligences who have been called into being by the War.

Every thing being thus prepared, and Seward. who has of late assumed the sacerdal robe, being consecuted High Priest for the occasion, let Te Down proceed :

"We thank Thee, O, Divine Benevolence, that Then hast enabled us to turn a once happy home into a dwelling-place of devils, where the life giving sun is darkened daily by the smoke of death dealing batdefields, and the night, once irradiated only by peaceful altars, made larid by the fires of burning dweilings. We thank thee that the Table of the Law, made only for the ignorant Jews, has been dispensed with altogether with us, Thy chosen people. There is not one of thy commandments we have not broken. Instead of the one God, spiritual and eterasl, we have made idols of the stars and stripes and the almighty dollar; instead of adherence to such obsolete requirements as thou shalt not steal, thou shall not commit adultery, thou shalt not take the name of God in vain, thou shalt not bear false witness, thou shalt not covet, we have gone through the length and breadth of the land, stealing whatever we could iny our bands on, despoiling ismale innocence, burdening the air with curses, lying and slandering from suurise to sauset, coveting everything we beheld, and not only coveting, but taking the same in our possession. We rejoice and are exceedingly glad, that we, Thine elect children, are re- | for his hosts, when on tours of nutional inspection, leased from the dead letter of the law, and the stale such publicmen as the Earl of Eunishillen, the recogmaxims of morality, and enabled to walk proudly creat in the spiritual as well as political liberty whereby we are made free. We thank and praise Thee, that in the elevation of Thine unworthy servants Lincoln and Seward, we have been enabled by the vile things of the world to confound the wise, and to show to the basest and most ungodly that hell is not the only portion of thy dominions where villains can have promotion. We rejoice that the good men of the United States, who were otherwise in danger of becoming proud and selfrighteous, have

they had suspended their harps from the willows. and sat down to weep over the memory of their senaration from their sublime Temple and Jerusalem the Beautiful. But Irish Orangeism is a blunder from first to last-or rather it is a perversion of the true and the beautiful in Music, in Religion, and in National Patriotism. - Hull Advertiser.

'ROARING HANNA' AND THE RET. MR. GUINNESS ON PRESENTERIANISM. - There is a pretty quarrel, as it stands just now raging between the now plain Mr. but lately Reverend Grattan Guinness, and the Rev. Roaring Hanna,' anent the character and general merits of Presby terianism. Mr. Guinness has, it ap-pears, 'renounced the errors,' not of Popery, but of the Baptists, and become a member of the sect known as ' The Plymouth Brethren.' But this is not precisely the head and front of Mr. Quinness's offending in the eyes of his street-spouting antagonist. The former gentleman has, it seems, for some time past been a zealous propagandist of the latest creed of his adoption, and like most persons who entertain strong opinious and conviction upon religious or other matters, has been endeavoring by a series of public lectures, or sermons, as, we suppose, they are termed, in Belfast, to convince others that he is in the right and they in the wrong. In this surely there can be no crime, as the framers and preachers of the endless reforms in religion since the days of the Arch-Apostate, have done the very sume thing. But as the Presbyterians of Scotland and the North of Ireland inherit all the pride and arrogance, largely tinctured with the Pharisaical hamility, that distinguished their sect in the days of Galvin and Knox, they feel intensely indignant when the unchristian urnelty of the one, and the vengeful spirit of the other and his followers, are referred to. It is not surprising, therefore, that the frantic fury of "Roseing Hanne' and his co-religionists of Belfast was loudly and plenteously vented upon the neophyte Plynmath Brother after he had in one of his recent | merona institutions for the relief of every form of discourses delivered himself of the following geographic sketch of Presbyterianism as it was, and in these realms : - 'I have travelled,' he said, ' the four quarters of the world-I have seen the various forms of civilised and savage life-I have seen religion in overy aspect of it, but I never anywhere encountered so much roligious profession with so little religious vitality as I have s-en among the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ulster.' This was, no doubt, plain speaking, and rendered the more galling to the Presbyterian body by the fact that Mr. Guinness would not even associate with any of its members. But plain and strong as this language undoubtedly was, had a Mormon, or a Muggletonian, a Musselman, or a follower of the law of Moses, preached the vilest calumnies against Rome and Romanists, there is probably not a Presbyterian pulpit in the North that would not have been cheerfully placed at his disposal, with ' Roaring Hanna,' as his auti- Popish bottleholder and clerk, lustily vociferating his 'Amen' to Blander uttored. Even as it was, the latter celebrity would, had he been permitted, have thrown addi-Belfast, and in other northern localities, the other day, by engaging in a public controversy with Mr. in bastiles and threatened with the gallows, thus meetings. If the worshippers of the Orange idol the Communistic Plymouth Brethren. The Mayor cle of the Manna may be more direct and evident in weaning their affections from the earth, and compel- | were not so cager to mingle innoceat blood with the of Belfast very properly prevented this discussion be- some of its aspects, but to the eye of Faith, it is for several days.

dissent froms his own views. He must, therefore, have very strong and cogent reasons for departing from what appears to be his natural disposition, in expressing himself thus unreservedly respecting that immaculate sect, calling themselves Presbyterians. -Dublin Telegraph.

as an irishman who appears to be constantly in

search of a religion; but he has, hitherto, most izu-dably distinguished himself from most other secta-

vian preachers, by the truly Christian charity and

tolerance which he has manifested towards all who

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL .- Sunday last being the Feast of St. Viocent de Paul, the members of the General Conference in Dublin, both honorary and active, to the number of several hundreds. received Holy Communion at eight o'clok Mass, in St Peter's Church, Phibsborough, and the Panegyric of the Saint was pronounced at last Mass, in the same church, the Fathers of which have done so much and so successfully, towards spreading the singular victues, practical piety, and rare charity of their great Patron throughout Ireland. Their missions and their fruits are known throughout every diocese in the island; their collegiate schools, now so flourishing in Castlenock, Cork, and Armagh, were almost the first to provide safe academic education for the neglected middle classes; and the orphanages, asylums, and benevolent institutions founded or fostered by them, as the great Missionary College, Drumcondra, the two Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and the Orphanages of St Vincent, form prominent features in the economy of the Church in freland. Of the lay association of St. Vincent de Paul the members specially desire that nothing shall be published, so far only as may contribute to the glory of God or the good of souls. Oz man, their blessed founder, recognised three distinctly marked ages, in the history of the Church - Age of Faith, or times of the Apostles, the Fathers, and the Mariyrs ; the Age of Hope, or the Muddle Ages, when war and strife had, for some centuries, aimost efficied practical Obristianity from the earth; and the Age of Charity, or the present time, more strongly marked than any which preceded it, by the foundation of nudistress, temporal as well as spiritual. Throughout the world, the deeds of charity of the Society of St. Vincent de l'aut never shone brighter than within the last year Dire distress in Ireland, considerable privation in parts of France and of Belgium, tempoeary, yet extensive wants in large districts of England, civil war in America - yet, in all those countries, remote though they are, active deeds of benevolence and mercy, on the part of the Society were exercised in relieving bodily want, and in solacing and succouring the suffering and the unfortunate. irrespective of the creed that they professed, or the clume that gave them birth. In Ireland, the Society the not lind such a year of trial and anxiety since 1847, the labors of its members, and the whole extent of its resources being utterly in-dequate, in nom bers of its branches, to relieve the terrible amount o want and suffering that surrounded them in those distressed districts. Many of those branches were kindly sided by others, both at home and abraad

some of the conferences in France, Holland, and other countries having timely forwarded support to the 1, whilst the liberal and generous allocutions of the Central Committee for the Relief of Irish distress, allocations never denied to one of their applications, enabled many of the conferences to fide thousands of honest and industrious families over the trying struggles of the past season. The mira-

DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND .- This return states the debt of each country, and the interest to which, when the Act of Union passed in 1800, they were respectively liable, to have been as follows:---

	Debt.	Interest.
Great Britain,	£457,188 665	£17,805,075
Ireland,		777,875
m ,)	P 1 50 00 1 000	£10 599 050

Total.... £470 894,280 £18,582,050 Thus proving how lightly the interest of the Na-tional Debt was felt in Ireland previously to the Union. The lighter taxation of Ireland is shown by contrasting the taxation of the period under consideration with that of subsequent times. The Irish revenue was :- In the ten years from 1791 to 1801, £13,911,834; from 1801 to 1811, £47,237 300; from 1811 to 1821, £55,268,943. - The Case of Ireland by Joseph Fisher.

The Clare correspondent of the Munster News states that the return of Sir Colman O Loughlin is assured. The O'Gorman Mahon, who was about to stand, has announced that in consequence of his regard for the memory of Sir Michael O'Loughlin he would offer no impediment to the election of his son. It is stated that Sir Colman has received the promises of some of the most influential landed proprietors of the county, including Sir Edward Fitzgerald, Colonel M'Namara, Captain O'Callaghau, &c The nomination is fixed for Monday, the 3rd of August.

The engine which brought the American mail from Cork on Sunday struck three men going to chapel, when they were crossing the railway in a donkeys' burt,' and killed them on the spot. The fault was their own, says the Cork Constitution, and there is no blame to the engine driver.

An event has just occurred which is announced in the newspaper placards as ' good news for Ireland. This is the arrival at Kingstown, of the paddle steam-hip Adriatic, one of the steamers intended for the Galway and American line. She formerly belonged to the Collins Company. She is double masted and double funcilled, and her topage is about 4,000. She is said to be 400 feet long and 1,200 horse power. She will remain in the barboor

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ---- AUGUST 21, 1863

JURPERISM IN BALLINASLOS. - Within the last few Britain, and in 1800 it had increased to one-fourth : days a case occurred in Ballinasice, which adds another to the many painful illustrations we have had of the evil results of "Jumperism." The confidential servant of a rev. gentleman, in that historic, town, has, to use an Americanism, 'skedaddled.' The person alluded to had good reason to become a jumper some seven or sight; years ago. He became the con-idential servant and coachman of the parson, of whom he has got the ' whip hand,' and his wife was promoter of proselytism to sell the Bibles, prayerbooks, and tracts in a shop close to the Giebe-house. Everything went on swimmingly ; and the rev. parsen was accustomed to point to the servant and his wife as a brace of converts who were the very paragons of piety. The man was of the same class as poor Murray, the workhourse pauper-he was a bypocrite, but without the moral courage to avow his backslidings, and prevarications, and suffer the degradation of the workhouse sooner than continue to renounce the faith of his fathers. He, however, de-termined to add forgery to the crime of hypocrisy, of which he had already been guilty. He was sent by his master, the parson aforesaid, to the bank to cash a cheque for six pounds with which he returned very punctually. He, bowever, soon after disappeared, when lo l it was discovered that he had changed the six into a sixty, and thus furnished himself with the means of quitting the scene of his hypocrisy and degradation. It has been discovered that he had committed other forgeries, amounting to forty pounds before this.

IBISH TITLES OF HONOR .- Titles of honor are still borne by the representatives of some of the old Milesian families in Ireland. Some of these titles have become extinct in course of time, such as the M'Carty More, the White Knight, the O'Sullivan Bear, the O'Moore, &c., and some have been merged in peerages. The O'Bryens in the titles of Thomond (now extinct) and lachiquic, the O'Neils in an Earldom (extinct), the O'Callaghan in Lord Lismore, and the descendant and representative of the O'Byrne's in Lord de Tabley. But the following titles are still pressrved and generally acknowledged. These are the O'Donoghue of the Glens, the O'Conor Don, the Knight of Kerry, the Knight of Glen, the O'Grady, the M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks, and the M'Dermot, Prince of Coolvain. The two first of these represent Irish constituencies, and it is believed are the only Irish chieftains who have alhered to the national religion ; all the others are Protestants. Indead it is a curious circumstance that while we see the O'Neills, the O'Briens, the O'Callaghans, the O'-Byrnes, indeed almost all the lineal descendants of the old Irish families, staunch Protestants (some of them oven Orangemen; the late Lord O'Neill was Grand Master of the Orangemen); we find on the other hand, that the leading Roman Catholic nobility and gentry in Ireland are mostly of English and Protestant extraction. Thus, the Brownes, Earls of Kenmare, came over originally in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and being Protestants, obtained forfeited by Roderick O'Donoghue property in Kerry, forfeited by Roderick O'Donoghue, in the reign of Elizabeth, and by Geoffrey O'Donoghue, 'dead in rebellion,' in the reign of her successor. The Earls of Kenmare are now, as is well known, at the head of the Irish Roman Catholic Peerages, and so of the Dillons, Plunkets, Burkes, Nugents, Prestons, and other Irish Roman Catholic families of importance; they are all, with few exceptions, of English and Protestant descent, while we have seen that the descendants of the native Irish are almost all Protestants. - Times.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times writes :- "The Irish are becoming a quiet, sober, calculating nation, compared with what they were a generation ago; and party spirit is fast dying out in Ireland. The July demonstrations passed off this year without any violation of the public peace. The Mathew Central Committee having organised a series of temperance demonstrations during the month, one of them was to be held at Macroon on the 12th. But the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Cullinane, requested that the meeting might be postponed, because he would not willingly keep alive bad feelings, or give the semblance of reason for believing that he subjects have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty would do so. Mr. O'Neill, the honorary secretary of to demand reparation, and Her Majesty hopes Her or give the semblance of reason for believing that he the Mathew Committee, has published a letter in the demands will be conceded by the Japanese Govern-Cork Examiner, in which he says :- "It were well that our Protestant and Presbyterian Irish brethren in the cold black North should learn through the his diplomatic relations with Her Majesty, in consepublic press the feelings by which we Papists are actuated in the sunny south, where we live in an mands which she did not deem proper to accede to. overwhelming majority. As bigotry at both sides Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement is rapidly 'dying out,' even in Derry and Bandon, I should continue, and would be glad to see her relatrust that the rational and religious men of Belfast tions with Brazil re-established. keep the mple, and will henceforth follow of rival Papist and Orange factions of Pound-lane and Sandy-row from disgracing Ireland by their senseless squabbles. The Cork Temperance Society have determined to do their part in the good work of mutual toleration and Christian civilization. On having Father Cullinane's letter read, the Mathew Central Committee resolved unanimously :-- ' That a Mathew Temperance meeting shall not be held on the 12th of July :' and secondly resolved by a large majority, that no out-door meetings by held by them anywhere with bands or banners on the 12th of July.'

thus showing great absolute progress, when measured by herself, and great relative progress when contrasted with Great Britain. This great progress was one of the consequences arising from the independence of Ireland. Her people (never deficient in energy and enterprise) put them forth when their country was free, and their commerce unfettered when the policy so forcibly described and condemned by William Pitt, that which he denounced as ' cruel and abominable restraint,' was laid aside, then Ire-iand made rapid progress. The figures which I have given above show this. The increase in the consumption of these articles was the result of judicious economy in the administration of her finances. and under this system the customs duties were less than one-half of those levied in Great Britain. Thus the duty on tea was only 5d per lb; on home-made spirits, is 11 per gallon; on brandy and rum, 3s 6d to 4s 11d per gallon; on timber, 1s 10d per load; on denis, 9s 1d per hundred. The revenue raised in Ireland in the ten years from 1791 to 1801, was £13,911,834. Under her own parliament she was not only lightly taxed, but she was comparatively free from debt.— The Case of Ireland, by Joseph Fisher.

MINRS IN THE COUNTY DONEGAL -A mining company is at present .naking arrangements for the exportation of the well-known white sand of Muckish Mountair, and we understand two steamers are to be employed in conveying it from the port of Ballyness, Crossroads. Lead has been discovered in the district of Glenveagh, and an experienced miner at present examining the quality and probable value of this mine. We hope these mines may prove remunerative. — Belfast News-Letter. HOMICIDE AT PORTLAW. — On Sunday night last, at

twelve o'clock, a row occurred in the streets of Portlaw between three men, namely, Michael Morrissey, Michael Connors, and James Foley. It appears from the evidence taken at the inquest, that after the dispute commenced Morrissey struck Foley, when he and Connors returned the blow, knocked him down, and kicked him whilst lying on the ground. From the injuries inflicted on him he died in a few hours after. Connors and Foley were arrested on the coroner's warrant, and committed to Waterford jail. They will be tried for the homicide at the coming assizes before Mr. Justice O'Brien. - Waterford Muil.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CLOSE OF PARLIAMENT. - The Queen's Speech My Lords and Gentlemen : We are commanded by Her Majesty to dismiss you from turther attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgements for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the Session now brought to a close. Her Majesty has seen with deep regret, the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperors of France and Austria in negotiation on the subject which has been opened to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulation of the treaty of Vienna of 1815 in behalf of the Poles. Ver Majesty trusts that those stipulations will be carried into execution, and that thus a conflict distressing to Her Majesty, and dangerous to the tranquility of Europe, may be brought to a close. The civil war between the Northern and Southern States of the American Union still unfortunately continues, and is necessarily attended with much evil, not only to the contending parties, but also to nations which have taken no part in the conflict. Her Majesty, however, has seen no reason to depart from the strict neutrality which Her Majesty has observed from the beginning of the contest. The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of Denmark for the King, Her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the Kingdom of Greece. For this purpose Her Majesty is in communication with the Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1815 by which these Islands were placed under the protectorate of British Crown, and the wishes of the Ionians on the subject of the union will be ascertained. Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British ment without its being necessary to enforce them. The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off quence of Her Majesty not having complied with de-

My Lorda and Geutlemen : Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her warm acknowledgments for the liberal supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year, and toward the permanent dockgards and arsenals ; and Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the provision you have made for the establishment of his Royal Higuness the Prince of Wales.

THE TRAGEDY AT ABTOR-HALL.-Letter from the | Evangelii to meet the heavy tax laid by William Ru-Queen to the Mayor of Birmingham. - The following fus for the purchase of Normandy. Godfrey Abbott, are copies of a letter received by Mr. Charles Sturge, of Malmesbury, stripped no less than twelve copies Mayor of Birmingham, written by command of the Queen in reference to the late catastrophe at Astonpark, and of his worship's rep!y thereto :--

[Copy] Osborne, July 25, 1863.

Sir, - The Queen has commanded me to express to you the pain with which Her Majesty has read the account of a fatal accident which has occurred during a fele at Aston park, at Birmingham.

Her Majesty cannot re'rain from making known through you her personal feelings of horror that one of her subjects - a female - should have been sacri-ficed to the gratification of the demoralising taste, unfortunately prevalent, for exhibitions attended with the greatest danger to the performers.

Were any proof wanting that such exhibitions are demoralising, I am commanded to remark that it would be at once found in the decision arrived at to continue the festivities, the hilarity, and the sports of the occasion after an event so melancholy.

The Queen trusts that you, in common with the rest of the townspeople of Birmingham, will use your influence to prevent in future the degradation to such exhibitions of the park, which was gladly opened by Her Majesty and the beloved Prince Consort in the hope that it would be made serviceable for the healthy exercise and rational recreation of the neople.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant, C. B. PEIFPS.

The Mayor of Birmingham. [Copy of Reply]

Borough of Birmingham, Mayor's Office. July 28, 1863.

Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, written by command of Her Majesty the Queen.

In the first place I beg you will convey to Her Majesty my humble assurance that there is not in the kingdom an individual who laments more sincerely than myself not only the melancholy accident to which you refer, but the depraved taste for a barbarous species of amusement which unhappily has become popular not only in the metropolis, but in all parts of Her Majesty's home dominions.

It is only a short time since, and during my mayoralty, that it was proposed to exhibit a similar performance within the borough ; but, though I was not empowered by law to interfere. I ventured so far to interpose my authority as to prevent it.

In this unfortunate instance my name appeared in conjunction with those of the Lord Lieutenant and several magistrates and members of Parliament as patrons of the fete, which was for a charitable pur pose; but I believe not a single gentleman whose name so appeared had any idea that a dangerous exbibition would be attempted.

For the future I have every reason to hope that, notwithstanding Aston-park is beyond the jurisdiction of the authorities of Birmingham, their influence and that of their fellow-townsmen will henceforth limit its use exclusively to the healthy exercise and rational recreation of the people, so that the gracious intentions of Her Majesty and her revered Consort may not be frustrated, but realized.

In the meantime I trust that exhibitions of so dangerous and demoralising a character may be interdicted by Parliamentary enactment.

I have the hunor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

CHARLES STURGE. Mayor.

Colonel the Honorable Sir Charles B. Phipps, &c., &c., Osborne.

The unusual frosts experienced on the mornings of the 18th and 19th July are said to have proved very injurious to the backward wheat, and many fields bave a bleached appearance in consequence ; leading to the conclusion that the yield will materially suffer, though the bulk was in this respect out of harm's way. Fine samples of new have already been exhibited, but with less strength than if more moisture had been supplied to the growing plants. Beans continue to be badly reported; peas seems to be a fair yield, and of fine quality; outs not plentiful, and barley very variable. Wheat is good as a whole, and very fine in favored localities. It has been too dry for pointoes to be abundant on the light soils, but no complaints are made of the re-appearance of disease .--The country markets being moderately supplied, and foreign arrivals also much reduced, prices have rather hardened than otherwise for wheat, and with political aspects much beclouded as respects Poland, and [held down by two men, all covered with blood, the weather rather broken, holders of foreign have less anxiety to sell. Still the late large failure in

of Malmesbury, stripped no less than twelve copies of the Gospels of their ornaments of silver and gold; Lonchamp, who became Bishop of Ely in 1190, con tributed 100 marks towards the redemption of Richard, and to raise the money pawned thirteen copies of the Gospels, including one of great value which had belonged to King Edgar.'

'I ask the Dean to prove when and in what coun try the Oatholic Oburch has been the enemy of the Bible; and when and where the sacred writings was concealed and witheld from the people by the acthority of the Ohurch. Bo far from the Roman Catholic Church being the enemy of the sacred writings, that Church preserved them in their integrity through the dark ages : and I have no doubt the Dean that what 1 am stating is a fact - not a platform fact. A question may arise as to which is the purist copy of the Bible. The Oatholics consider the Protestant edition published in the reign of James I. not pure ; and certainly the Catholic world holds within its embrace gentlemen of the highest linguistic attainments, and covies of the Bible of the highest antiquity. Rven

the Bishop of Manchester refers Dr. Colenso to the MS. copy of the Bible in the Vatican library. The Catholics do not prohibit the circulation of the Scriptures; but they have a right, where they have the power, to prohibit the circulation of spurious editions.¹

After quoting facts at great length to prove the Church's care in conserving and recommending the Holy Scriptures, the writer adds .- ' In the face of such evidence as this can the Dean have the audacity to repeat his statement at another meeting of the Bible Society. A letter appeared in the Journal of June 17th, 1862, headed, 'The Dean and the Bible Society Meeting.' He has not replied to that letter, either on the platform or in the pulpit, for the best of all reasons, he cannot.

'The Dean lives in a house not built at his own cost; but the good property with which the Priory of Carlisle was endowed by various pious persons in by-gone conturies furnishes him with the means of abusing indirectly the donors, by calumnisting the Church of which they were members, and whose bread he eats.'

TENRINLW SCANE IN & RAILWAY CAR. - Pussengers Penned up with a Lunatic. - A London paper gives a narrative of a terrible scene which lately occurred in a railway car on the road from Liverpool to London, where two passengers were attacked by a madman, and how they made a narrow escape with their lives. The story is as follows : - Two travellers, a Mr. M'Clean and a Mr. Worland, took seats in a sacond class carriage by the Friday night express from Liverpool to London. in the same compartment were an Irishman and an elderly woman. The Irishman sat by one window, the woman near the other, and the two men between. Until the train passed Bletchley, the sedate passenger, was hardly noticed by the others. It is true that he had now and again talked to himself somewhat fiercely, and seemed to be threatening an invisible foe. Mr. M'Lean and Mr. Worland glanced at him, and then continued in familiar chat. Now, it so happened that the man had been insane, and was rapidly growing insane again. A wild notion was fast acquiring the strength of a fixed idea. The two men in familiar chat were in his mind, thieves planning how they could rob him, and he was resolved to be the first man in the field. There was some method in his madness, for he postponed the execution of his project until the train had fairly started on its last run to London As soon as it left Bletchley the maniac drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Worland in the head. He drew back his arm to repeat the stroke, when Mr. M'Lean who seems to have had his wits about him, knocked him back into his seat. Springing up, the maniac made another dash at the now insensible Worland but here he was foiled again by M Lean, who gripped his throat and his armed hand, and a close combat began. All the time the train flew rapidly thro the country. The woman sitting near the other window had done all she could to alarm the driver by wasting her screams on the morning air, and now lay insensible from the effect of terror. The madof M'Lean, and thrust with it wildly. Worland had now regained his senses, and he at once entered into the combat, getting behind the madman, and throwing him down. The manine's yells were londer than those of the woman; they were continuous, but neither guard nor driver heard them. And so the tragedy continued one long act, a raving maniac lighted by a dim lamp and the grey dawn. For forty long miles this scene lasted, until a ticket col-

AN ALMOST INCEEDIBLE STORY .- The following lately took place before the magistrate of Loughborough : Mr. Barnes of Six Hills, summoned his servant a young man named Frederick Pick, for a wilful vio-lation of the Sabbath, in cleaning on Sunday a pair of ince-up boots ! The complainant told the Bench that on Sunday morning he went into the out-houses and there saw the defendant cleaning himself before a piece of broken looking glass, and lying by the side of him was a pair of lace-up boots, which had just been polished, together with the just-used blacking brushes. He asked the defendant if he had violated his orders and cleaned the boots on the Sabbath? The defendant attempted to justify his unhely and disobedient act by saying that he had not time to clean himself on Saturday. The lad, in his defense said he thought it would be much more criminal if be went to church dirty than in cleaning his boots and shaving bimself, and going to church like a Christian The magistrates fixed the lad in the sum of 40s and costs, which their worships humanely ordered to be paid out of the wages due to him from his master !--Leicester Chronicle.

3

UNITED STATES.

ONLY AN IRISHMAN. - Philadelphin, Aug 8.-Ia June last, during the excitement caused by the open-ing, in a tashiousble mansion on Chestnut street, of negro recruiting depot, under the anspices of the so called 'Loyal' League, 'Colonel' Thomas, one of the most active members of that body, being asked, What do you intend to do with these men ?" replied, 'To shoot down the G-d d-d Irish.' The gallant colonel's intentions were carried into effect on Thursday last. On the Chiltern Hills, the most lovely spot in the vicinity of this city, a choice space of ground has been taken possession of to form a negro camp. On Thursday evening last, an Irishman, living with Mrs John Butler as coachman, in the immediate vicinity of the camp, was returning with his wife and three small children (the youngest of seven) from an ineffectual attempt to get off a younger brother who had been drafted. Proceeding along a public highway, he arrived two hundred yards from home, on the edge of the wood in whish an encampment is located. Here he and his party were stopped by the challenge of a sentry This proved to be a negro on the other side of the fence separating the camp from the road. After answering his challenge, the negro ordered the party to move on. The woman and the two elder children did so. The Irishman with the youngest child in his hand, stayed time enough to remark, ' Why should I move on. I am on a public highway.' The negro bailed the corporal of the guard, 'Here's a fellam hyar won't move on.' The immediate reply was, Shoot him.' This order was at once obeyed. The negro fired ; the bullet marrowly missing the child, passed through the Irishman's wrist, and entered the intestines. The man fell and died in twenty minutes. Colonel Wagner, the officer commanding the regiment, has written to Washington justifying the occurrence on the ground that the man was an Irichman. - Cor. of World.

It is reported that the enforcement of the conscrip tion in New York will be attempted on the 24th in-stant; a large military force is being concentrated in the city to prevent or put down resistance. It is believed that Governor Seymour will call out the State Militia to resist the Federal authorities.

THE LATS RIOTS .- The Draft Riots are over, but not so the attempt to fasten the responsibility of that on our Irish fellow-citizens. The Radical papers labor streamously to prove that the Irish were not only the most bitter opponents of the Conscription, but the most forward in attacking private property and destroying human life. One gentleman, claiming to be an Irishman proposes that the Common Council shall stay its action in the matter of the Golored Or-phan Asylum, and leave 'to Irishmen, and them done,' the task of rebailding it. Why Irishmen? Why not Americans, Germans, French or English 7 Why are Irishmen to have a monopoly of that charity? Because, says the proposer, ' this deed of fiendish atrocity was perpetrated mainly by parties who claim to have come from that dear old is)e." man drew the blade of his knife through the fingers | We deny it indignantly, and we protest against any action that would seem an endorsement of the slander. Call upon friehmen to give money to perpe-tuate the slander ! Call upon them to write themselves down incendiaries in stone and mortar! Only upon them to erect, out of their honest earnings, an edifice that shall, like London's column,

Lift its head and lie.

Why are the Irish to be made the scapegoats for every other nationality ? We insist that the frish were not the predominant element at the barning of the Orphan Asylum, and every day there leaks out something to prove it. It is now pretty well known that Black Republicans mixed themselves up in these riots, and meited the people to sets that they hoped would give an excuse for proclaiming martial law in our city, and it is whispered that the Black Republi. cans who resided, or held property in that locality, looked upon the Asylum as a plaguesput, and took advantage of the opportunity to have it removed. Ir is not unusual for persons engaged in a disgraceful transaction to give, when cornered, frish names ; and every one accustomed to read the daily papers must have observed how scrupulously the nationality of a criminal is given when that criminal happens to be Irish .- N. Y. Metropolitan Record. THE DRAFT IN NEW JARSET .- There is nothing new in reference to the draft in this State. If the Administration is wise, it will postpone the operation indefinitely, break up its wheels, send the conseript uniforms to the army of the Potomae, burn up the handcull's, and pay off and discharge the provost marshals and their hangers on. There would be economy in such a revolution, and it might save a more extensive difficulty than the Washington anthorities have yet experienced --- Newark Journal.

The charges against J. D. Barbour, and Robert Barbour, Esqrs., for bribery at the Lisburn election, are postponed till the next assizes. - Northern Whig.

SEIZURE OF GROWING CROPS. - The Seizure of Growing Crops (Ireland) Bill, which was introduced to the House of Commons by the Attorney-General for Iroland, has received the Royal Assent. The following is the sum and substance of this Bill :---"That it shall not be lawful to seize or to take in execution under any civil bill decree or order of the civil bill court, or under any decree, order, or warrant of a justice of the peace, any growing crops, trees, shrubs, plants, or vegetable matters which are not severed from the land and soil, save and except under any such decree, order, or warrant which shall have been pronounced or issued before the passing of this act."

A very remarkable libel case was tried at Neuagh last week before Baron Hughes and a special jury .----The action was brought by Mr. Spring Rice, to recover damages from an alleged libel published in the Limerick Reporter by the Rev. Thomas Ryan, P.P. It appeared in the form of a letter signed 'One of It stated that an investigation had the People." been held at Mr. Rice's house, when the following astounding particulars came out :- A threatening letter had been found on his premises warning him to prepare for death in consequence of evicting a family. He sent for the police, and seemed greatly 1 ally assist Her Majesty in these endeavors which alarmed. But it was stated in the libel that the let- Great Britain has long been engaged in making to ter was written to Mr. Rice, at his own instigation, by Bridget Daune, his parlourmaid. It was to repel this foul charge the action was brought. The maid wis produced on the trial, and deposed that she did write the letter under her master's direction, as stated in the libel, and also a letter to herself, as if from a lover in Kilkee. The latter was intended to corroborate a statement which he desired her to makethat she wrote the first in the hope of frightening the family back to Kilkee.

DUTIES LEVIED IN IRSLAND IN 1800 .- In the twelve years, from 1788 to 1800, the consumption in Ireland of tea, tobacco, sugar, and wine had doubled, that of coffe had trehled; the only article in which there was a falling off was in foreign spirits, while in Great Britain the consumption of none of these articles had doubled in that period, and there is an actual decrease in that of sugar; the British increase in the consumption of tea was about 50 per cent; in tobacco 10 per cent; in coffee of ten per cent; in wine 16 per cent, and foreign spirits of 20 per cent. Taking into consideration the aggregate of these commodities, the increase in the quantity of these articles consumed in Ireland, in the twelve years, was 65 per cent; in Great Britain it was only 32 p-r cent. The consumption of these commodities in Ireland, in 1788, was about one-fifth of that of Great 14th of October.

My lords and Gentlemen : The distress which the civil war in America has inflicted on a portion of her Majeety's subjects in the manufacturing districts, and toward the relief of which such generous and munificent contributious bave been made, has in some degree diminished : and Her Majesty has given her cordial consent to measures calculated to have a beneficial influence upon that unfortunate state of things. Symptoms of a renewal of disturbances have manifested themselves in Her Majeaty's Colony of New Zealand, but Her Majesty trusts that by wise and conciliatory measures supported by adequate mea sures for their repression, order, and tranquility will be maintained in that valuable and improving colony. Her Majesty has given her assent to a measure for augmenting the income of a considerable number of small benefices and she trusts that this measure will conduce to the interests of the Established Church. Her Majesty has given her assent to an act for the revision of a large portion of the statute-book, by the removal of many acts which, although they had become obsolete or unnecessary, obstructed the con-solidation of the Statute law. Her Majesty has feit much pleasure in giving her assent to an act for bas-ing upon a well-defined footing that volunteer force which has added a most important element to the defensive means of the country. Her Majesty has gladly given her consent to an act for carrying into effect the additional treaty concluded by Her Majesty with the President of United States, for the more effectual suppression of the Slave-trade, and Her Majesty trusts that the honorable co-operation of the Government of the United States will materiput an end to the perpetration of that most disgraceful crime. Her Majesty has assented with sutisfaction to many other measures of public neefunces, the result of your labors during the present session. It has been gratifying to her Majesty to observe that notwithstanding many adverse circumstances, the general prosperity of her empire continues num-Though great local distress has been sufpaired. fered in Great Britain from the effects of the civil

war in America, and in Ireland from the results of three unfavorable seasons, the financial resources of the United Kingdom have been fully maintained, and its general commrce with the world has not been materially impeded. It has been a source of gratifi-cation to Her Majesty to find that her Eastern possessions have rapidly recovered from the distress which recently overspread them. They are entering upon a course of improvement, social, financial, and commercial which holds out good promise for the future wellbeing of those extensive regions. On returning to your several counties, you will still have important duties to perform, and Her Majesty prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your efforts to promote the happiness of her subjects - the object of her constant and enrnest solicitude.

Parliament was then formaily prorogued until the

Dantzic for a time reduced prices there, and quite | lector, hastiy opening the door, saw the two gashed parairsed tusiness. Rates elsewhere have very little altered, and the same may be said of America, though there has been more anxiety to quit floor at New York at some reduction - Mark Lanc Express.

We read in the Carlisle Journal that at a meeting of the Bible Society recently held in this city, the Dean said :--

"The statements of the last speaker had proved and substantiated what he (the Dean) had asserted for the last fifty years of his life, and the Catholie Church had always been the enemy of the Bible; it had always concealed it and withheld it from the people when it could do so. (Cheers.) There was a time when the Pope was glad to escape from the Holy City in the garb of a servant. As soon as he left, out came the libles ; but when he returned they were again lost sight of. In conclusion the Deau contended that the Roman Catholic Church always suppressed the Bible. The enemies of the living God were darkness and superstition on the one hand and infidelity on the other, and between them both the blessed book had stood as a rock beaten by many a wave and storm, unshaken and firm still, as it was thousands of years ago. Cheers.)'

The Roman Catholic Church had always been the enemy of the Bible; it had always concealed it and withheld it from the people when it could do 50.

Hereupon a Protestant gentleman, resident in Carlisle, replied vigorously in the same paper to the Dean's culumnies. 'A Protestant, but no Bigot' енуя :---

I wonder if the Dean is perious in his statement, and whether he really can for one moment fancy that any person of ordinary education, and possessing ordinary knowledge of occlesiastical history, and the history of type, can swallow such statements as gospel. I will confront him with Manland, who I think will be an authority which will weigh as heavy in the scale as the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle. Martland, in his book of Essays on the Dark Ages, published by J G. F and T Rivingtons, London, 1844,page 209, says 'the author of the History of the Monastery of St. Hubert ca-Ardennes (who wrote in 1105), tells us that in his time there was remaining in the monastry a ve." .ae copy of the Gospele, adorned with go'd and gems.' Page 210- All churches that were at all respectably endowed and appointed, had more than one copy of such book (the Gospels.) Berthwold, who became Bishop of Salisbury, perhaps in A.D. 1006, sent two copies of the Gospels to the monastery at Glastonhary ; but we are not from this fact to suppose that mounstery bad uct a copy previously.' Page 211-' Great care was taken of these bo ks (the Gospeis, in fact, they were frequently kept in cases as valuable, in respect of ornament, as themselves. Often, indeed, I apprehend the case was the most valuable of the two.' 'At a visitation of the Treasury of St. Paul's in the year 1295, by Ralph de Bandoke, it appears that there were found twelve copies of the Gospels, all adorned with silver, some with gildings, pearls, and gems. Page 212 - There were not unfr-quently a good many copies of the Gospel in a church or monastery. William of Malmesbury, in the account which he gives of the chapel which Kiog Ina made at Glastonbury, tells us that twenty pounds and six marks of within the sound of Bow gold were used in making the Co-opertoria Librorum must be something in it.

and haggard men bending over the exhausted madman on the blood-stained floor. Since the French police found the body of a murdered French Judge in a railway carriage, nothing so terrible has occurred. Of course the madman - for he must have been mad-was taken before a magistrate, and there he gave a reason for his conduct the explanation we have already mentioned - he thought the two men were about to rob him. He is an Irish schoolmuster, Michael Lyons by name, coming to London on a mixed errand of business and pleasure. It is said that he has been confined in an asylum for a year, and of course every enquiry will be made into his past life and character. He is now in the Bucks county jail.

PROTESTART MISSIONS .- The London Times says -" All the Missionary Societies together, whether in the Church or out of it, have not made as many converts as remain to be made, so we are gravely as sured in the cast of this metropolis. These Societies have speat many millions of money in regions for away from the wholesome supervision of public opi nion, and they can only boast to have converted a few hundred thousand, including all their achieve-ments, since the beginning of their combined movement towards the end of last century. There are at this moment several thousand Missionaries on the books of the Societies, supposed to be working very hard, and receiving immense aggregate from British piety, whose united congregations do not exceed the mass now asserted to be without the means of proper religious instruction in this metropolis. Why cannot

these Societies and these Missionaries remember that Oharity begins at home? and turn their attention to their own henighted, neglected brethern and sisters between where we write and the river Lea? The Bank omotbuses will take the missioneries to quite as great a moral distance, and to quite as deep a spiritun! destitution, we are assured on the best authority. and certainly to quite as large a mass of people, as all the Missionary Societies together include in the sphere of their operations. But no sugger is a hint thrown out to this effect than it is answered there are difficulties in the way - difficulties of a peculiar and very delicate character. It turns out that there is something or other, not in the people themselves, not in the nature of the British soul, but in our insti tutions and system, which offers far more insurmount able obstacles to the Missionary work than Fetishes. Chiefs, ' Custom,' the Shave Trade, robbers, and every

kind of barbarism Our would-be Aposties go up the Zambesi, or the Shire, or the Terra del Fuego, bucause the way is more open these than in this metropulis. It is true there is more work to be done and there are more couls to be saved here than there, but the London Felish, the London Chiefs, the London custom,' the London slavery, and the London abstacles of every kind are so much more obstinate, inveterate, and utterly invincible that zeal must find an outlet in some more promising and tractable

quarter, such as the sources of the Nile, the Kingdom t Dahomey, or the Feejee Islands. We only state the difficulty as it is described ; and since it is the only reason that can be assigned for some thousand Missionaries going at a vast expense and risk to the ends of the earth instead of doing the same work within the sound of Bow bells, we presume there

A poverty-stricken physician in San Francisco, California, arranged with his wife and daughter to die together. They took poison, and he hastened their death by blows with an iron bar, then severed an artery in his right wrist and bled to death. All had been dead reveral hours when discovered.

No MORE BOASTING .- The N. Y. Herald says during the canvass in Eentucky the radical republican papers were jubilant over the prospect of a great accession to their strength in the next United States House of Representatives ; but since the election the sentiments of most of the new members of Congress in that State have been promulgated, and the Fourrierite and abolition philosophers have cased their reioicings.

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERACY .- The New York . News announces the appearance of authentic information that the Confederate Government has sent despatches to the Emperor of the French, offering an alliance offensive and defensive, and to put the Confederacy right with public opinion in Europe by a gradual modification of the laws effecting slaerv.

The Commissioners of Police of Now York city have been industriously engaged for some time past in forming lists of all persons of secession principles and doubtful loyalty who at present infest the com-munity. The whole force of the department has been secretly employed in this good work, and the use to be made of it will probably to direct the government when drafting shall commence, where to go for its first levy.

The above is from a rabid radical paper, the Dotroit Advertiser, and it is possibly true. The glaring injustice in the apportionment of the draft of this state, as shown by Governor Seymour's letter, proves conclusively that the object was to take away as many Democratic voters as possible. In every instance the mistakes were made against the Democra-tic districts, never once in their favor. - Commercial Advertiser.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____AUGUST 21, 1863.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, S PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

The True Winess.

At No. 223, Noire Dame Street, by

J. GILLIES.

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TBBMS:

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by car riers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars. SLADIE copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office;

Pickup's News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street ; al T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup,) No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dallon's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig Sts.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUG. 21, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The tone of our latest European journals, and the improved condition of the money market would seem to indicate that the war panic on account of the Polish embroglio is on the decrease. Diplomacy has not yet exhausted all its resourcts, and the Western Powers are again about to try the efficacy of another series of Notes upon obdurate Russia. These Notes are to be sent by the several Cabinets separately, every one "on its own hook" as the Yankees say, but in substance their contents will be identical. Aus tria we are informed has already most prudently declared her intention of not going beyond diplomatic action.

The news from the seat of war is barren of interest. The army of the Potomac is busy watching that of General Lee, and the Confederates return the compliment; neither seems anxious to come to blows again this hot weather. The stege of Charleston progresses, but whether favorably or unfavorably for the assailants we are unable to determine-seeing that the accounts furnished by the Northern press are meagre and ucreliable. In several quarters there have been indecisive skirmishes; but, apparently by mutual consent, the belligerents on both sides have made up their minds to avoid general actions until the weather gets cooler. We read of continual depredations upon Northern commerce by the Contederate men of war, Alabama and Florida.

It is again confidently reported that the Fede-Government will attempt to enforce the draft in New York and a large military force has been concentrated in the City, to crush out resistance, should any be attempted, and to put a stop to all demonstration in favor of State Rights, and personal liberty. On the other hand we learn that the Governor is determined to assert the rights of the State of New York, and if so a collision ketwixt the Federal and the State authorities is imminent. That such a collision may occur we sincerely desire; for as friends of liberty, we naturally sympathise with the several States, in their opposition to the usurpations of the Federal Government. This it is which challenges our sympathies for the Southerners. In that they are slaveholders, and in that, accidentally and secondarily, the war assumes the aspect of a contest for the maintenance of the peculiar domestic institution of the South, they cannot expect the sympathies of any British subject. But in that the Southerners are State Rights men ; in that the war is substantially and primarily a war for the maintenance of local self government-we, with all our hearts and souls, desire success to the Southerners. We wish them to conquer,---not because they are slaveholders; but because, according to the strange political nongenclature of this Continent, they are Democrais-the word democrat in the U. States meaning precisely the opposite of that which it means in the Old World.

are above recounted-there can be no doubt : and by all unprejudiced persons that Governmen: will be held morally responsible for the direct, and indeed inevitable consequences of its barbarous policy. Abe Lincola and his Ministers are as much the murderers of the Beckham fa- Thus if France and Great Britain were at war, mily, as if they had themselves actually drawn their knifes across the throats of the unhappy father, and helpless little ones. Qui facit per alium, facit per se 18 an axiom sound in morals as in law: and before God and man. Abe Lincoln and his Abolition friends are the murderers, upon whom justice, swift and stern, may we trust speedily fall.

The policy of the English Government during the War of Independence, in arming the redman against the insurgent colonists, was ably and justly denounced by the best and most eloquent of British statesmen, as a crime against the civilised world; but in comparison with the arming of the negroes against their masters, the policy of George III appears legitimate, and even praiseworthy. To let loose the Indians upon his rebellious subjects was, we admit, and no British subject of the present day will contradict us-a monstrous act of cruelty, and of itself sufficient to absolve those against whom it was aimed from their allegiance to the government guilty of it. But to arm the negroes, but deliberately to incite to servile war, as the Yankee Government is now doing, but to renew on this Continent the horrors of St. Domingo, is the act not of men but of fiends.

The Southerners we are told, do not treat the armed negroes who may fall into their hands as prisoners of war, but apply to them the law of their several States-a law which existed long before the present troubles commenced; a law which neither Congress nor President has the legal or moral right to modify or abrogate, because expressly, by the act of Union itself, placed beyond the reach of either the one or other. Well! and if the Southerners do hang, do sell into slavery all armed negroes whom they may capture; if in a similar manner they treat he degraded white men, who encourage and hound on these infuriate black savages in their hellish work, the Southerners do not exceed either their legal or their moral rights. The law is so clear in their case that it is only upon the flimsy pretence that they are "rebels," and that as rebels they have forfeited all their legal rights, that the strict legality of their dealings with their negro prisoners can be impugned. No one will deny that, if thee or four years ago an armed negro had been captured in any of the Slave States, he might legally have been sold or even hung, in virtue of the positive laws of the said States. Now these laws have not been repealed by any competent authority.

If we are told that the Southerners are "rebels." and have therefore fortested all their legal rights, and that Congress has superseded or abrogated the particular State laws regulating the condition of negroes within the limits of their to be encountered are becoming greater and States-we reply : First, that this plea, whether good or bad, cannot be urged by the Federals, Brown admits it, as may be seen by a reference or their government, seeing that they have themselves already recognised the Confederates as belligerents," in that they exchange prisoners Committee to enquire into, and report upon the with them, which is never done in the case of "rebels." In the second place, admitting for *real Witness* also admits it, in the following the sake of argument that the Southerners are "rebels," they have by their rebellion forfeited those legal rights only which they held from the authority or sovereign power against which they have rebelled-just as in the feudal times a vassal, traitor to his liege lord, forfested to the latter the lands and rights which from him he held. But the right of North Carolina, or of any other of the seceded States, to legislate for, and determine upon, the condition of the negro within its limits is not a right by it held from the Federal Government ; so that even if the seceded States and their citizens be rebels, they cannot have forfested that right. This is structly in analogy with the law of treason in Europe. A subject rebelling against his sovereign, forfeits ipso facto, all his property and all his houors, because he holds both from the power against which he has rebelled. And so also, even allowing that the Southerners are rebels against the Federal Government, and applying to them the law of treason in its extremest rigor, and according to the principles of feudality, they have torfeited those rights only which they held from the Federal Government; amongst which rights cannot be counted that of determining the condition of the negro within their several State limits; seeing that that right existed before the ble has been going on betwing the two Provinces Union was framed, and by the act of Federation was expressly and for ever placed beyond the reach of Federal encroachment. That even as rebels the Southerners can have forfeited only that which they held from the Federal Government, is a point which it seems to us that too many of those who attempt to discuss the moral

of any of the Northern States. But if the armter cannot be blamed if they put in force against them the well known previously existing laws .-the latter would have no just cause of complaint if its soldiers, taken prisoners by the French, were by the latter to be treated precisely as all British subjects, indiscriminately, were treated in France during times of peace, and with the tacit assent of the British Government. Now before the war broke out betwixt the Northern and Southern States, the latter in virtue of their several State laws, known to, and tacitly assented to by the former, treated as slaves all negroes, armed or unarmed found within their several limits. With what face then can the North complain, if to-day the Southerners apply to the negro the same laws which they applied to him before the war commenced-seeing that there is no power on this Continent, either in President or in Congress, which can legally or constitutionally repeal, modify, or suspend any one of the

of the said States, the condition of the slave and the status of the negro. And seeing what manner of men these negro soldiers are; knowing from the history of the past what has been, what ever must be, the result of arming slaves against their masters, and inciting to servile war-we see not how any one

Slave States' laws determining within the limits

of the Southerners, fighting not for territory, but | their minds to submit, and that speedily. for independence, waging not aggressive but a purely defensive war, to refuse to armed negroes, to the hell hounds whose true proponsities have in the case of the Beckhams been so strikingly illustrated, those courtesies and amenities which are extended by the soldiers of one civilised nation to another. In India certainly Great Britain did not treat the ruffians whom it made prisoners after the Sepoy mutiny as ordinary prisoners of war. The murderers of little children, the ravishers of women in India were summarily dealt with, and were often blown from the cannou's mouth. We do not blame the British authorities for this exercise of wholesome severity; and neither should any honest man blame the Southerners were they in a similar manner to deal with their revolted negroes, and the brutish murderers of the Beckham family whose exploits have been detailed above. In a servile war, such as that which the Yankees are now doing their best to force upon the South, the white men of the latter are morally justified in employing every means within their reach to protect their children from murder, and their wives and daughters from dishonor.

By men of all parties, the fact that the governmental machinery of Canada does not work smoothly, that m spite of oiling the friction is constantly increasing, and that yearly the difficulties more serious, is frankly admitted. Mr. George to the proceedings of the Provincial Parliament. wherein is recorded his motion for a Select the doctrine itself as laid down in the third canon best means of remedying the evil. The Montpassage which we clip from its Parliamentary Corr. spondence written under date 13th inst. :-

cipated, nay, expressly meditated, such acis as right to demand the ordinary treatment of pris- own Legislature. But this is not the remedy pertoire of all scandal, the cloaca maxima of To compel Lower Canada, hencetorward to accept the hinder and inferior seat without a murmur. How this is to be effected is the problem which Mr. George Brown proposes to his select ance by the Lower Province to the ambitious given in the English papers. pretensions of the Upper Canadians to ride in front.

> much more amicably, and much more profitably, vinces must still ride one horse, one, it is very evident, must ride behind. It seems to us therefore that the only practical question which the Lower Canadians have to consider is this .--Will they insist upon having a horse of their own? Or are they prepared for the future to champions of the Holy Protestant Faith ride behind Upper Canada? To one or the Messrs. Hanna and Guiness, can contest the moral, as well as the legal, right other of these alternatives they must make up

> > THE DOCTRINE OF TRANSUBSTANTIATION SUSTAINED: An answer to the Reverend Dr. Burn's Strictures on Dr. Cahill's Lecture on Transubstantiation. By Archdeacon O'Keeffe, St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto.-In dealing he persisted in his design of delivering his serwith Protestants, Catholics are not bound to prove the truth of the dogmatic teachings of their Church: it is sufficient for them to show that the objections urged against the truth of those dogmatic teachings, by Protestants, are irrelevant. This, in the case of Mr. Burn's objection against the Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation, the Rev. Archdeacon O'Keeffe has fully accomplished; for he shows that the doctrine which his opponent combats, and aspires to demolish, is not the doctrine which the Church proposes to her children, but merely poor Mr. Burns' conception, or rather misconception of that doctrine. The latter may well be, indeed is, an absurdity, a tissue of errors ; but the doctrine itself, as propounded and defined by the lowed to meet, and fight it out amongst them-Catholic Church, cannot be affected by Mr. selves. Burns' misapprehension thereof.

That we do no injustice to the Rev. Mr. Burns, Professor of Knox's College though he be, shall be evident to all who know what the real doctrine of the Catholic Church is, from the following extract from the Professor's pamphlet :---

" De the inspired relations of the last supper state that Jesus took his own body, then alive and in full health, and that he divided it into parts, and distrited these puris to the members

oners of war, if captured by Southers invaders which Mr. George Brown aims at ; this is not the press through which all the moral fills of the the " change in the constitutional relations be- | Protestant community finds egress to the world. ed negroes invade the Southern States, the lat- tween the two sections of the Province" con- will comply with the suggestion of our Quebec templated by: the Montreal Witness. No! correspondent, and furnish the public with the What our amiable friends are aiming at is this :] much-desired, and long-looked for explanation of a very strange transaction.

> There has been a funny row and almost a serious fight at Belfast between two Protestant committee; and the only constitutional changes | Ministers-one a Mr. Grattan Guiness, the desiderated by the Montreal Witness are such other a Mr. Hugh Hanna, known as "roaring changes as shall crush out all power of resist- Hanna." 'The origin of the dispute is thus

> The Rev. Mr. Guiness, preaching at Belfast, took occasion to say that " he had never any-We believe nevertheless that the two riders where encountered so much religious profession would jog along the road much more pleasantly, with so little of religious vitality as amongst the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ulster." Such if each had his own nag, than if they were forced an assertion, more true than flattering, called to be content with only one animal for the pair forth the Rev. Mr. Hanna, who announced his of them. We of Lower Canada, though we intention of assisting at the next discourse given have no desire to compel the Upper Province to by Mr. Guiness, and of making the latter retract accept an inferior or subject position, have many his words. An immense crowd, in expectation and well founded scruples to accepting such a of fun, accordingly assembled at the time and position for ourselves : and yet if the two Pro- place designated for the preaching : but at the earnest request of the Mayor the two combatants agreed to keep away, lest there should be a free fight. This being approunced to the crowd they dispersed, but it seems probable that there will yet be a pitched battle betwixt the two

We notice this affair, as it shows that, when their feelings are excited, Pretestants are quite as pugnacious, quite as ready to take the law into their own hands, and just as determined to put down an obnoxious preacher, as they represent Papists to be. Mr. Guiness, had he not yielded to the representations of the Mayor, had mon, would have fared no better at the hands of the irritated Presbyterians of Ulster, than would a Gavazzi at those of the Romanists of Cork. were that illustrious champion of Protestantism to deliver a public lecture denouncing in his usual style all Catholic clergymen as limbs of Satan, and all Catholic Sisters of Charity as prostitutes. Mr. Hanna's lambs would have proved by no means gentle towards the too free spoken Mr. Guiness; and but for the successful interference of the Mayor, freedom of speech, as understood and practised by Protestants would bave met with a very pretty illustration at Belfast. For our own parts, we think that it was a thousand pilies that the two sects were not al-

THE MANITOULIN ISLANDS. - The Canadian Freeman tells the following story concerning the dealings of the Commissioner of Crown Lands with the Manitonlin Indians, and the "smartness" of the brother in law of that Government official :---

'The Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands was accompanied to the island by a brother-in law, and would apper that this last gentleman for land speculation rather than for the novely of witnessing an Indian treaty, or seeing the arvages. While the Hon, the Commissioner of Crown Lands was endeavoring to cajole or intimimidate the Indians into a cession of their lands, the brother in-law was engaged in making examination of the clearings made by the Indians their medow and wild grass land, and making observations as to the most desirable localities upon which to speculate. After the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands had declared, amid a flourish of trumpets, that he obtained a surrender of the island from the Indiands, his brotherin-law answered that he was the proprietor of 50,000 acres of the best land upon the Island of Manitoulin. Perhaps the editor of the Globe may know something about this matter.'

SERVILE WAR .- The fruits of the policy adopted by the Northern Government in arming the blacks, and thereby inciting them to cut the throats of the white men, and to outrage the white women of the South, are rapidly manifesting themselves. The following is a case in a point :---

Beckham Landing is twelve miles below Island No. Ten, in Obion county, Tennessee, immediately south of the Kentucky state line. About 10 o'clock, n.m., Aug 4, 1863, eighteen black United States sol-diers, direct from Island No. Ten, their station, acrived at the home on the Landing, fully armed with muskets, side-arms, and pistols, and murdered the whole of old Mr. Beckham's family then present on the place. The family consisted of Benjamin Beckham, aged seventy-nine years; his son Frank, aged forty years ; Laura, aged fourteen ; Kate, ten : Caroline, seven ; and little Richard, aged two years. The mother and one of the children were luckily absent on a visit, and escaped the fate of their kindred. The negroes killed old father Beckham and his son Frank by horribly mutilating their bodies-by clubbing, cutting, bayoneting, and shooting, and then wound up their fieudish work by throwing the dead into the river. They then drove the three girls and boy into the river at the point of the bayonet, clubbing them with the butt ends of their muskets whilst ranning. The body of father Beckham and the youngest boy have been recovered, and were seen by the majority of the passengers who went ashore to see the evidence of this diabolical work. The black wretches fired several times at one of the neighbors who related us the different incidents, but he escaped unbarmed.

That the Federal Government, when it resort-

aspect of the question as betwixt North and South, altogether forget.

"I am afraid the machinery of the Government will never work smoothly in this country, under the present system, and that the longer the experiment is tried, the stronger and more general will become the impression that there ought to be, and must be, a change in the constitutional relations between the two sections of the Province.'- Wilness, 14th inst.

Upon the fact itself there can be no doubt : wither can there be much difference of omason amongst intelligent men as to the cause of the evil complained ol. As all history shows, all forced unions of people so radically dissimilar to one another as are the Upper and Lower Canadians can produce nothing but discord and confusion in the body politic. " If two men ride upon one horse," says the proverb, " one must ride hehind ;" and if neither will submit to the indignity and inconvenience of the binder seat, there wil necessarily he what is cophemistically termed an • unpleasantness."

Upper and Lower Canada are precisely in this position. They have only one horse, or legislature, betwixt them; the Lower Province having some years ago, for the beacht, and with the consivance of Upper Canada, been most im-

quitously robbed of its own norse, and doomed to ride double. Since then a continual squabas to who "shall ride behind," and hence " unpleasantness ?" hence the evil for which by Parhamentary Select Committee Mr. Geo. Brown seeks a remedy, and for which the writer in the Witness sees no remedy save in a change in the constitutional relations between the two sections of the Province.

most equitable adjustment of the difficulty in the

No doubt the Northerners have the right to case of two ordinary riders would be to allow each arm and enroll the negroes is the Northern to have his own annual; and in the case of the two States for purposes of delensive warfare; and Provinces the only possible remedy for the evil ed to the expedient of arming the negroes, anti- negroes so armed and enrolled would have the complained of would be to restore to each its

sitting around the table ?"-p. 9 (The Italics are our own.)

Compare this false view of the doctrine, with of the 13th Session of the Council of Treut-" De Eucharistia" :---

"Si quis pegaverit * * * sub singularis cujusque speciei partibus, separatione facts, lotum Christum contineri-anathena Bit."

Before again writing upon the subject of any Catholic doctrine, we would recommend the Professor of Knox College to make hunself acquainted with that doctrine. " No sulor ultra creptdam."

We have the best of authority for asserting that there is not a shadow of truth in a statement which under the caption of "A Good Catch," appeared some short time ago in the Toronto Globe, and was copied by the Montreal Witness. We know who is the person to whom the Globe in a most ungentlemanly manner alludes; and we can assure our excited contemporaries that there is at the present moment no more prospects of her entering a convent, than there is of Mr. George Brown becoming a Trappist. As the name of a young lady is concerned, and as a gentietaan never drags a young lady's name before the public, we can say no more on the subject at the present moment; though if either the Glube or the Watness will condescend to particulars, we engage ourselves to make them swallow their words.

For the rest, seeing how lively an interest the good Globe and the pious Witness take in the property of Papists, and how keen and how righteous is their indignation against the artifices of Romish priests-we will renture to ask the Globe for a few explanations anent the Morrin Codege in Quebec, under the special care of a Rev. Dr. Cooke, who is said to have at- | nadians 18. Mr. Wallbridge did not vote. The tended upon Dr. Morrin when the latter was on his death bed. We have had a few lines upon The most obvious, the simplest as well as the this subject from a Quebec correspondent, who chanan, of Upper Canada, were absent; and the concludes :---

> "If some light were to be thrown on the transactions which there mok place, and in that particular instance, I have no doubt that the virtuous correspondent of the Globe would be thrown into convulsions."

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

This flourishing Society will give their Sixth Annual Pic-Nic next Wednesday in the Victoria Gardens (late Guilbaults.)

Need we say that we hope the friends of this truly useful institution (for such it now is) will visit en masse the beautiful grounds selection by our Teetotal friends for the entertainment of all who take an interest in the success of the cause of Temperance, and who may desire to honor them with their presence.

The arrangements for the day's amusements are now completed, and we can assure our readers, young and old, that nothing has been omitted or forgotten which can contribute to the hearty enjoyment of the Patrons of the day.

In connection with which we may mention that prizes will be given to the best dancers of the Irish Jig and Horn Pipe. Get ready your dancing pumps.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE FOR SPEAKERSHIP. On the question of the Speakership for the Legislative Assembly the vote stands as follows : -For the Ministerial candidate-Upper Canadians 43: Lower Canadians 23; Against Mr. Wallbridge-Lower Canadians 40, Upper Cacontested Essex election case is undecided; and Messrs. Laframboise and Price, Lower Canadians, were absent. Messrs. Cockburn and Bufull House is thus accounted for .- Commercial Advartiser.

The Ottawa Gazette states that in Osgoode and vicinity the potato crop is already smitten by the rot or blight, and also that the wheat crop is nearly Perhaps the Globe, which seems to be the re- a total failure owing to the worm or midge,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-AUGUST 21, 1863.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. en spakte bris - en ar stat, attassocieted t

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. Quebec, August 13, 1863.

At 3 o'clock to-day His Excellency the Governor General came down in state to open the first session of the eight Parliament of United Canada.

On taking his seat on the throne, the gentleman usher of the black rod proceeded to the Legislative Assembly and summoned that House to attend His Excellency, and they fortuwith appeared without the bar.

The Clerk, speaking on the Governor General's behalf, said that His Excellency would state his reasons for summoning Parliament after the two Houses had elected their Speaker. The members of the Lower House then returned to their Chamber and His Excellency took his departure.

It was then moved by the Hon. Mr. De la Terriere, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Christie, that the Hon. Mr. Tessier do take the Chair as Speaker of the House, which was carried without debate, and without a division.

The Honse then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, August 13, 1863.

The House met at 3 o'clock to-day, and on the return of the members from the Chamber of the Legislative Council they were called to order by the Clerk.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald then moved that the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge do take the Chair as Speaker of the House.

Hon. Mr. Dorion seconded the motion, unon which a debate arose.

The division was taken at half-past nine as follows :---

Yeas-Messrs. Ault, Bell, North Lanark, Biggar, Bourassa, Bown, Brown, Burwell, Carron, Cartwright, Bourness, Bowd, McWal, Date, Date, Control, Cartwright, Chumbers, Conger, Coupal, Cowan, Dickson, Dorion, Attorney-General Dorion, J. B. E. Dufresne, Alex. Dunsford, Foley, Fortier, Gaguan, Geoffron, Holton, Boude, Howland, Huntington, Huot, Joly, Labreche, Viger, Lajoie, Donald A. Macdonald, John Macdon-ald, J. S. Macdonald, (Attorney General), McFarlane, MoKenzie, Alex. Hope, F. McKensie, McConkey, Mc-Normanzie, Arez. Hope, r. acchemic, mcConkey, Mc-Dougall, McGiverin, McIntyre, McKellar, Mowatt, Munro, Notman, Parker, Paquet, Perrault, Pouliot, Remillard, Richards, W. Ross, Prince Edward, Ry-mal, Scratcherd, Scobel, Alex. Mortimer, Smith, John Shuter Smith, Somerville, Stirton, Sylvain, Thibsdeau, Thompson, Thos. C. Wallbridge, Wells, White, Wood, Wright, Amos-66.

White, Wood, Wright, Amos-oc. Naya.—Abbott, Alleyn, Archambault, Beanbien, R. Bell (Russell,) Blanchet, Bronsseau, Cameron, Garling, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Cornellier, Currier, Daoust, DeBoucherville, Denis, Ducket, Dufresne Joseph, Dunkin, Evanturel, T. B. Ferguson, Wm. Ferguson, Galt, Gaudet, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Lafromboise, Lange-vin, Laboutillier, J & Macdonald, McGee, Morris, m, Dabountier, & A machanita, Actree, Morris, O'Halloran, Pinsonnault, Pope, Poulin, Poupore, Powell, Robitaille, Rose, J J Ross, Champlann, JS Ross, Dundas, Shanley, Sicotte, Simpson, Street, Tascherean, Tasse, Turcotte, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, Wright Alongo.-58.

Mr. Wallbridge being, therefore, elected, took his ssat as Speaker, and the llouse adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, Aug. 14th.

His Ecellency the Governor General at three o'clock proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken his seat upon the Throne.

The Hon, Joseph Tessier informed His Excellency that the choice of the Legislative Council had fallen upon him to be their Speaker. His Excellency then commanded the attend-

ance of the Legislative Assembly. The members of that body, preceded by their

ing advances out of the public chest, to defray cer-tain indispensable charges. Statements will be sub-mitted to you, from which you will perceive that these advences have been strictly limited to the unavoidable requirements of the public service. Under these discumstances I confidently rely upon your read-iness to sanction the outlay which has been thus incurred, as well as to provide for the current year. Hon. Gentlemen and Gentlemen :

I urge upon your early stiention the state of the finances of the Province and the relation which the expenditure bears to its income and resources.

You will not fail to concur with me in the expres sion of regret that for some years past the public ex-penditure has exceeded the annual income, and I cannot doubt that you will agree with me that the time has arrived when a strenuous effort should be

made to avert the continuance of this deficiency. I have received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Oolonies enclosing copies of a correspoudence between Her Majesty's Government and the Agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company in reference to a proposal made by that Company for the establishment of a telegraph and postal communication between Lake Superior and New Westminster in British Columbia. The importance of such an undertaking to the British North American Provinces, both in a commercial and in a military point of view, induces me to commend the subject to your consideration. Copies of the correspondence shall be laid before you, and I feel assured that, should any proposal calculated to effect the establishment of such communication on terms advantageous to the Province be submitted to you, it will receive encouragement at your hands.

I cannot refrain from congratulating you at this sesson of the year upon the prospect which every-where prevails of an abundant barvest. I sincerely trust that the prosperity with which it appears likely Providence will this year bless the agricultural classes may produce a corresponding improvement in our commerce and manufactures.

In commending to your careful attention the public affairs of this Province I depend upon your zeal and ability to promote whatever may conduce to the advancement of its future welfare, and I humbly invoke the Divine Blessing upon your deliberations, that they may be entered upon in an unselfish and impartial spirit, and may tend to the idcresse of unanimity, prosperity and contentment throughout the land.

His Excellency the Governor General then retired, and the Speaker called the House to the latter for \$2,925. order.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson Blair then moved pro forma for leave to introduce a Bill relating to Common Schools .-- Carried.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson Blair also moved pro forma that the members of the House be a Cominitiee or privilege to meet and adjourn at pleasure.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson Blair further moved, that the Address in reply to His Excellency's Gracious Speech from the Throne be taken into consideration on Tuesday next.-Carried. The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, Aug. 14th.

On their return, Honorable J. S. Macdonald brought in a bill, pro forma, to provide for the administration of oaths of office to persons appointed as justices of the peace.

The Speaker then read in English the Speech from the Throne, which was read also in French by the Clerk at the table. The usual formal motions proposed at the commencement of a new Parliament were then proposed and agreed to. On motion of Hon. J. S. Macdonald, it was Lavalle & Blanchard, \$2. preed to postpone the consideration of the Per W Chisholm, Dathonsie Mills-J Chisholm, agreed to postpone the consideration of the (speech until Monday.

Hon. Mr. Brown gave notice of a motion for Monday, reciting the words of Hon. Messrs. Cartier, Galt and Rose in 1859, in regard to the existence of great difficulties in the government of the country, which were yearly becoming worse, and appointing a select committee to

enquire and report upon the best means of re-

The Departmental Buildings at Ottawa are nearly roofed in, and the workmen have commenced on the roof of the Parliament Buildings. The outside work on both buildings will be complete before winter.

There are forty new members in the Legislative Assembly, this Parliament, eighteen from Lower Canada, and twenty-two from Upper Canada.

DEATH OF A PRIEST .- It becomes our duty to record the death of a most estimable and worthy priest the Very Rev. Father Vincent, Visitor General of the Order of the Oblats of Mary Immaculate. This unfortunate accident which has deprived the Church and the Order to which helonged, of the services and labors of this experienced, talented and indomitable clergyman, took place at the River an Dessert, up the Gatineau, on Sunday evening last. From the meagre information we have received regarding the occurrence, we learn that Father Vincent went accompanied by another friend, to bathe about 6 o'clock in the evening; and while beyond his depth in the river sunk to rise no more. We suppose that while bathing he must have taken cramps and thus have lost his life, for he was, we are informed, an excellent swimmer. The sad news of his sudden death, we are sure, will be learned will be learned with the deepest sorrow, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Father Vincent came to Canada from France in the purpose of officially visiting the several houses in America belonging to his Order. He completed the visitation of all the houses of the order about two weeks ago, with the exception of the Establishment at the Dessert. This he proceeded to on Tuesday week, accompanying his Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, who was to administer the Sacrament of Confirmation on Sunday to a large number of Indians, who were to meet him at the Dessert. The deceased was to return to Ottawa today, but an all ruling and wise Providence has deemed otheriwse. His loss will be long felt .- Requiescant in Pace .-Ottawa Tribune.

The Kingston News of Monday states :- During the past week several thousand horses have been purchased from our farmers by the agents of the Federal Government here, for the use of the Northern army. On Saturday 79 animals were shipped to the other side-40 by the American line and 39 by the Pierrepont. The former lot was purchased for \$5,000 and

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Thamesville, M Black, \$2; Hemmingford, J Ryan, 32; Pointe Olaire, J Broderick, \$2 50; New Ireland, W McFarland, \$5 50; St Ramaold d'Elchimoz, J

Thomson, \$5; Three Rivers, Rev C O Caron, \$4 50; Huntingdon, J McDonagh, \$4; Ganunoque, R Da-verne, \$3 50; Alexandria, H McDonald, \$2; Toronto, verne, \$3 50; Alexandris, it merobald, \$2; foronts,
J Scanlan, \$2; Henryville, Rev. Mr St Aubin, \$5;
Swanton Falls, Vt, U S, Rev Mr Camm, \$2; Bagot,
Jas Barry, \$3; River Beaudette, L J McLaughtin,
\$4 25; Port flope, P McCabe, \$2; Dalbousie Mills,
D McDougail, \$1; Fort Erie, Sergt Talbot, \$2; Co-sand du Lee, M Smith S1; Reidmenarth, J Moreland. teau du Lac, M Smith, Sl; Bridgenorth, J Moreland, \$6; Narrows, M Mooney, \$2; St Donis, Rev A O'-Donnell, \$2; Garpe Basin, J J Kavanagh, \$3; Laval, Rev H Gagnon, \$2; Milford, J O B Scully, \$2; St John's, P McGinnis, \$2; Kemptville, P Mallou, \$4; St Hyncinths, G J Nagle, \$2; Alexandria, J P Ken-nedy, \$3; Lennoxville, Alex McGurdy, \$1; Boncher-ville, Rev Mr Lussier, \$2; Ernestown, Jas Barton, \$250; Orangeville, C A Rankin, \$3; Newbury, H McLeer, \$5; Rougherille, Wider BL Source, H McLear, \$5; Boucherville, Widow DeLery, \$2; Bourbonnais Grove, Ill, Sister St Edward, S2; Kingston, Congregation Numery, \$2; Norwood, P C Foley, \$2; Cape Breton, Rev J Quinan, \$4; Toronto, W J McDonnell, \$2; John McDonnell, \$2; Memrum Cook, Bay of Fundy - Rev M La France, \$2.

Per T Densy, Tyendinaga-W Woods, \$2. Per W M Harty, Lacolie-Self, \$1.50; Rev Mr Labelle, \$2,50; F Larcault, \$2; F Laverty, \$3;

Per M O'Leary, Quebcc-J Leonard, \$4,50; G Kindelier, \$2,50; J Read, \$2,50; Stonelium, W. Corrigan, \$5; Captain M'Grath, \$2; W. M'Kay, \$4

Per A Donnelly, Richmond-Self, 2,38; J Mulvena, \$3.

Per J Doyle, Aylmer -- P McGrey, \$2,50.

	. .		00		
MONTRAL RETAIL MA				101	E S.
(From the Montreal	1 11/1	incs			
			Au	gus	st 18
		8.	d,		8.
Flour, country, per gil		. 12	6	to	13
Oatmeal, do		.00	Ó	to	00
Indian Meal		. 7			
Peas per min		. 3			
Barley, do , for seed		. õ			
Oats, do,		. 2			
Beans, Canadian, per min,			Ğ		
Honey, per lb			-	to	
Potatoes, per bag		. 3		20	
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	-		-		
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		. \$6			
Hay, per 100 bundles		. 0			1
Straw.					\$10
					\$10
Butter, fresh per 1b,		. 1		_	
Do sait, do		. 0			
Buckwheat	• • •	. 3		to	
Fiax Seed, do.	• • •	. 0	0	10	0
Timothy do		. 0	0	to	0
Tarkeys, per couple, do		. 8	G	ta	8
Geese, do		. 5	0	to	6
Ducks, do		. 3		to	3
-			•		

Died,

In this city, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., Al-phonse Richard, infant son of George E. Clerk, Esq. In this city, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Egan, a native of Ballymahon, Jongford, ireland, aged eighty years.

In this city, on the 14th instant, of diarrhæ, Florence Helen, youngest daughter of Ernest Nightin-gale, Esq., of Cambridgesbire, England, nged 2 years. At Boucherville, on the 16th instant, Marie Joseph Charles Robert, only child of Chis. DeBoucherville, Esq., M.P.P., aged 5 months and 10 days.

At Levis, on the 11th Aug., Lewis Joseph, aged 23 years, the eldest son of Peter Gelley, Culler.

At Lake St. Charles, on the 13th inst., Esther May, eldest daughter of John Lampheet Dodge, Esq., M.D. New York City.

In Quebec, on the 13th inst. aged 37 years, John Quinn, son of Mr. William Quinn, Supervisor of Gul-

In Quebec, on the 13th inst., John Collins, Esq., of the Bureau Agriculture, aged 53 years. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON, C.W.,

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

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

yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

LORETTO CONVENT, BOND STREET, TORONTO.

SEMINARY

FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES Under the Superintendence of

THE LADIES OF LORETTO

18. e. d. 13 6 THE THIRD 0 GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE 0 ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETW, \$0,50 THE COMMITTEE of the above SOCIETY begs ra-510,00 spectfully to announce that they purpose holding their THIRD GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC, 610.60 3 1 0 ON WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, 3 0 0 AT THE 0 0 8 6

VICTORIA GARDENS. (Lale Guilbault's)

5.

when they hope as usual to produce a large and new programme of amusements for the entertainments of their friends. By Order,

THOMAS B. CONSEDINE, Secretary

August, 5, 1863.

6

Tenders for Refreshments will be received by the Secretary at No. 55, St. Alexander-street, up the Friday, the 21th inst.

COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT,

NEAR MONTREAL.

I. This Institution is conducted by Religious, priests and brothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

II. 1: comprises two kinds of teaching: 1st. Priv-12. It comprises two minus of teaching: 181. Fra-mary and Commercial, in a course of four yeams. This includes reading, writing, grammar and comp-position, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient: and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawning, algebra, geometry, noesuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for opcupations 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 when are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years, Neverthelees before a pupil can be promoted ba-a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in Chan inferior class.

III. No pupil can be admitted to a course exclassively commercial, unless he has first acquired a onerect knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education.

IV. No oue can commence the Latin course uptil he writes a good hand, and is able to give a grounmatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mothem tongue; besides, the tarmal consent of paronts or guardians is required.

V. Every pupil coming fom another house of education must present a certificate of good conducts, signed by the Superior of that Institution. VI. There will be a course of religious instructions

suited to the age and intelligence of the pupils.

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

VIII. PRIMARY AND COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st Year-Reading, Elements of French and Komlish Grammar, Grammatici. Analysis (French and English), Sacred History, Geography, Arithmetic, in both languages, Translation, and Caligraphy. 2ud Year- French and English Grammar, Analysias

2ud Year- French and English Grammar, Analynics in the theory of the state of the s

History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligram-phy, Boak-Keeping, Single and Double Eatry, Lincom

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-

Speaker, the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and he prayed for the members thereof the customary parliamentary privileges.

After which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech :----

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council: Gestlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

I have called you together at this unusual season, because I desired, as soon as practicable after the dissolution of the last Parliament, to obtain your advice and assistance in reference to the public affairs of the Province. Although the period of the year at which you are now assembled is one that renders it difficult for many of you to leave your other avocations in order to give attention to your Parliament-sty duties, I am persuaded that you will cheerfully co-operate with me at the present time in considering such legislative proposals as the exigencies of the public service may demand.

Measures of importance, the progrees of which in the late Parliament, was interrupted by the dissolution, will again be submitted to your notice.

I would specially direct your attention to the ex-sing Militia law, which requires extensive amendment in order to place this important arm of the pub-lic defence in a condition of efficiency. The large iscrease which has occurred in the Volunteer force, and the offers for service which I continue to receive from new Companies, are gratifying proof of the patriotic zeal which animates the whole community, in reference to the subject of public defence. The interest which has been displayed in the formation of Drill Associations and the manifest desire of the south of the country to perfect themselves in the use of armas, are satisfactory evidences that the peoplo of Canada are prepared to submit to any personal sterifices which can reasonably be demanded of them, in order to enable them, in the most efficient manner. to put forth their strongth in defence of their instiutions and their homes, should circumstances ever quire from them such an exhibition of patriotism. limit to your wisdom to give a proper direction to the excellent spirit by which the people are animated, and to your liberality to supply the means by which Plactical advantages may be obtained from it.

A bill for the equitable a justment of the relations between debtor and creditor, and to afford relief to unoirent debtors will be laid before you.

Certain alterations in the laws regulating the administration of justice will be submitted for your Pprobation.

The existing laws affecting the registration of likes to real property in Upper and Lower Oanada ad concerning patents for inventions, as well as he laws relating to the encouragement of agriculare will also claim your attention.

Sentlemen of the Legislative Assembly :

The estimates for the current year, for which prowith such additional estimates as may be necessary the present time, will be laid before you without lay. The last Session of Parliament having abpily terminated without the grant of the usual lies for carrying on the Government, I have been medying the evils referred to. Hon. Mr. Brown also gave notice of a motion of enquiry into the progress of the Ottawa Build-

wgs. Ou motion of Mr. Scatcherd the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended with the poll bocks and the special return in the case of the Essex election. Another return and other papers were ordered to be printed.

Hon. Mr. McGee gave notice of a motion for the return of any correspondence which may have taken place in reference to the question of the proposed Intercolonial Railway.

The Hou. J. A. Macdonald gave notice of an address for Monday next for any correspondence which may have taken place on the subject of the Multin of the Province, and of the armaments for the defence thereof.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quebec, August 17. The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock, and

after transacting some routine business, the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec, August 17.

The Speaker took the chair at 6 o'clock. Mr. Scatcherd rose to move a series of resolutions relating to special returns for the County of Essex, declaring Mr. Rankin entitled to the seat, but it was objected that the papers had not been printed in French, and the matter was allowed to stand over.

Mr. Perreault then moved the Address in renly to the Speech from the Throne, being simply an echo of the speech itself. Mr. Chambers seconded the motion.

The debate on the reconstruction of the Cabinet turned on personal explanations unimportant to the public.

It is reported that the Government have notified Edmonstone, Allan & Co. that the contract for carrying the mails has been repeatedly broken, and that it must cease at the end of the year's engagement.

Some twenty British subjects yesterday took out certificates of nationality from the office of the City Clerk, so as to enable them to reside in Bion was not made by the inte Parliament, together the United States unmolested by the operation of the conscription law. The men were nearly all Franco Canadians, some of whom had come Bacon, 5c to 66c. specially for this purpose from the United States, and others who were about to take up their resi-And others who were about to take up their resi-And others who were about to take up their resiall France Canadians, some of whom had come ged to undertake the responsibility of authoris. | dence in that country.- Kingston News.

Per P F J Mullin, Toronto - P Smith, \$1,50; Widow Burns, \$1; P Wall, \$2; Loretto Convent, \$2; Rev THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT G R Northgraves \$2; M McAvoy, \$2; M Condon, \$2; J Gleeson \$1; P Larkin \$2; A Muldoon, \$2; - Pearl, \$2; J W Hess, \$2; W Carr, \$1; B Clarkin \$2; M Ryan, \$2; M Powell. \$2; R McDonald, \$2; C O'Counor, \$2; M McKeon \$1. Per E McCormick, Peterboro - Duoro, John Crew-

ley, \$2; Otonabee, D Kennealy, \$2; J Doras, \$1. Per F Collins, St Johns, N B-Bt Rev J Sweeney, \$7; John Sweeney, \$7,50; Larkin and Brothers, \$8,75; J G Cumpbell, \$2.

Per J Mclver, Dewittville-P McCaffrey, \$2,50; O Cain, \$2,50; Ormstown, J Murphy, \$5. Per W Featherstone, Ingersoll - P Kirwan, \$1.

Per B Flynan, St Hyacinth - Self, \$2; R Nagle,\$4. Per F Boland, Newmarket-Self, \$2; J Dennis \$1. Per Rev K J M'Louald, Arisay-Rev W M Leod,

Per T Scaulan, Brockville-Self, \$2; J H Kelly, \$1.

Per Rev Mr Falvoy, St Columban - Self, \$2; John

Per nev al faire, Dundec, M Bannon, \$4. Per C M'Grae, Dundec, M Bannon, \$4. Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall - O Glancy, \$3 Per Rev Mr Lalor, Picton-W H Gray, \$2: J Power, \$1

Per F Ford, Prescott - D Growley, \$2,50; B White, 52; F Culbane, \$1. Per J Olancy, Ottawa - T Connelly, \$1; F Burns,

Per J Olmer, Oltawa -- T Connelly, \$1; F Burns, \$1: F Coffey, \$1. Per J Freney, Brantford-J Dozahue, \$1; M Donahue, \$1: J Purcell, \$1; J Nevin, \$1; J. Mac-Laughtio. \$1; R rower, \$1.

Per J J Murphy Ottawa-J McCarthy, \$2; F O'Mepra, \$5

Per P Purcell, Kingston - Rev Dr Dollard, \$2,50 ; P McDonald, \$2.50 : D Hogarty, \$1,25 ; P Campbell. \$1.

Per G J Horan, St Angelique - J Ryan, S2. Per H Gorman, Euckingham - M Greeson, \$12; Jas Lynet, \$2; P Coegrave, \$2 60. Per J Maguire, Cobaurg-S O'Brian, \$2 50. Per W Paterson, Toronto - P Hislin, \$2

Per M O Dempsey, Belleville-self, \$2; W J Northgraves, \$4.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Mautreal, August 18, 1863.

Flour-Pollarde, \$2,00 to \$2,60 ; Middlinge, \$2.50 \$2,80; Pine, \$3,00 to \$3,10; Super., No. 2 \$3,50 to \$3 75; Superfine \$3 80 to \$3 90; Pancy \$4.40; Extra. \$4 35 10 \$4,60 ; Superior Extra \$4,60 to \$4,70 ; Beg Flour, \$2.30 to \$2,35. Ostmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5 25. No J C. Whent-U Canada Spring, 88c to 91c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pois, latest sales were at \$5,95, to \$5 97; Inferior Pois, at 20c to 25c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,50 to \$6,60. Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 10c to like; fine to choice, snitable for home consumption, 12c to 13ch. Eggs per doz, 12hc. Lard per 1b, fair demand at 7c to 7hc. Tallow per 1b, 7he to 8c.

Out-Meats per 1b, Smoked Hams, 7c to 8c real Witness.

was opened for Pupils on

WEDNESDAY, 28TH OF MAY.

The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of Young Ladies. They will receive tuition, according to the wishes of pa-reaus or guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, (Ancient and Modern), Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural His-tory, Rhetoric and Logie; Euglish, French, German and Itali in Langusges; Harp, Piano, Melodeon and Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting Painting in Water Colors, Pencil, Pastile and Monochromatic Drawing; Japanning, Enamelling, Use ochromatic Drawing; Japanning, Luamening, Ose French Akercises, Andreat Lintory, Boctosiasuosa, of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needle History, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy. Work, &c. 4th Year-Latin Versification, Greek, French, and

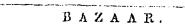
TERMS

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

LACHINE CONVENT.

THE OPENING of the CLASSES of this Institution will take place on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER.

Aug. 20, 1863. 3t.



THE LADIES of CHARITY of the Hospice of the SALLE DASILE ST. JOSEPH intend opening a GRAND BAZAAR, on MONDAY NEXT, the 34th instant, and to continue it for several days. The selection of objects is unusually fine, and to be ap-precisted it must be inspected. The friends of the poor are reminded that in assisting at the BAZAAR they will have the pleasure of contributing towards the support of some Two Hundred Orphaus, and the education of the children at the Salle D'Asile whose numbers aircady exceed Three Hundred.

At 3, P.H. every day during the holding of the EAZAAR, there will be an interesting Exhibition, with Exercises and Dislogues by the children. Admission by Ticket-Price, 124 cents.

THE FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY

07 MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE & MISS CLARKE

WILL RECOMME ODE

ITS complete Course of Education on the FIRST of SEPTEMBER Dext. Mr 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 apecially attend to the Writing and Arilhmetic. Music will form an object of particular attention.

Aug. 20, 1663. lua.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED, a SECOND-CLASS TEACHER capable to TEACH FRENCH and ENGLISH. Apply, statiag Terms, to

FRANCIS GAUDETTE, Trastee. Arthabaska Station, Aug. 11, 1863. lm.

Drawing. 4:b Year-English and French Literature, Generali.

History, Elements of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy. Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Theoretical and Practical Book-Keeping. 1X. CLASSICAL COURSE.

1st Year-Rudiments of Latin, French Grammier English Grammar, Sacred History, Geography, Weiteing, Arithmetic.

2nd Year-Latin Syntax, French Grammar, Knglish Graumar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Galigraphy. 3rd Year-Method, Greek Grammar, English ans

French Rxercises, Ancient History, Ecclosiastical

English Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra.

Sth Year-Latin, Greek, French, and Englicht. Belles-Lettres, Medizval History, Natural History, Geometry.

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

7th Year-Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry X. TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

1st. The scholastic year is len months and a-half. 2nd. The terms for board are \$75.

The house furnishes a bedstead and straw maketress, and also takes charge of the shoes or books, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil-

3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, booline included.

4th. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also taking charge of the washing. Sth. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month.

Half boarders sleep in the House, and are furnished with a bedstend and palliass.

6th. Every month that is commenced must be paris entire without any deduction.

7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course crotra charges.

Sth. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges.

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 Infirmary. 10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provident

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, wills

the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.

12th. Each quarter must be paid in advance m bankable money.

JOS. REZE, President. Aug. 21st, 1863. Ing.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicale, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTUN S News Depot, Corner of Oralge and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan, 17, 1863.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE AUGUST 21, 1863

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. cause."

FRANCE.

6

PARIS. July 25.- there is still a hope left that the Russian Government will abate something of its pretensions, and listen to perhaps the last appeal of the three Powers on behalf of Poland. The impression produced on these Governments and on the public, by the last Russian notes was, as you are aware, the worst that can possibly be imagined. Prince Gortschakoff's sarcasm was the more keenly feit from its polish. The oftener one reads these despatches the more -one admits that so far as style is concerned they are masterpieces. Diplomatic literature has not for a long time shown, anything like them ; and, as a writer well remarks, if the Emperor of Russia be ill served by those who manage the unternal affairs of his Empire, he may at all events be proud of the literary talents of his agents. It certainly required equal courage and ability so completely to displace, as the Prince has done in his note to France, the question raised by the Powers. It required more than ordinary cleverness and boldness to explain the insurrection in Poland, not by its abnormal condition, or its misgovernment by Russia, but by the encouragement given to the Polish emigrants in Paris, who employ their resources, their influence, and their close relations with exalted personages in perpetuating revolution among the subjects of the Czar; and to invite the French Government, instead of troubling itself with giving advice to the Cabinet of Si. Petersburg, to take the lead in suppressing the cause of the tain than his uncle. The uncle, moreover, had, disorders it deplores. The coolness with which Prince Gortschikoff considers the pending negotiations as merely an interchange of ideas binding upon no one, is only surpassed when he pro- requisite to traverse the Prussian territory; and poses, as the last remaining remedy for the evils of Poland, a conference in which Russia and Prussia would be in the majority, and whose de--cisions would, as a matter of courtesy, be communicated to England and France just as the Congress of the five great Powers at Vienna kindly communicated their decisions to the secondary States of Europe. This and more of the same kind, expressed in language which every one has admired, could only proceed from a Government placing itself infinitely higher than the three Powers together, and fully persuaded not only of the justice of its cause, but of its power to maintain it.

The The Courrier du Dimanche says :-

"According to reports in circulation, which we reproduce with all reserve, France and England are not far from addressing a reply to St. Petersburg, which by its character as well as in the method of its transmission will imply the abandonment of negotiations. Austria, upon the other hand, does not think it her duty at present to close the door to diplomatic negotiations."

The Memorial Diplomatique still hopes that Russia will terminate by yielding, in presence of the unalterable agreement of Austria with the Western Powers, to replace Poland in the conditions of solid and durable peace. Even upon learning the bad effect produced by the last Note Prince Gortschakoff has already informed the representatives of France, England, and Austria that his Government was disposed to accept the six points of the programme as the basis of future conferences.

The same paper continues :--

"The exchange of communication between the Three Powers will permit the drawing up of war at any cost are actuated by other motives a definitive Note by Tuesday next. Although than the stability of the Imperial Government of the identical Note which it is intended to de- France.-Times Cor.

spoken of by the French Minister as "the great To reconstitute Poland as the Poles themselves understand it, France would have to make war on, not only Russia, but Austria and Prus-

sia, if these two Powers do not voluntarily give up the provinces that fell to them by the partition. But supposing that the first were the only enemy France had to deal with, the difficulties of an invasion by Russia are made too light of, but are far greater than those encountered in that last war, when Constantinople was saved by the invasion of the Crimea and the destruction of Sebastopol. An expedition into Poland is not so easy as the war party suppose. Napoleon I. commenced the war of 1812 with an army of 600 000 men, of whom 180 000 kept his communications open between the Rhine and the Nicomen, and he entered the Russian territory with 420,000. Marches, battles, sickness want of food, or bad food, destroyed many ; detached corns duninished the rest, and he reached Moscow with only S0,000. The Grand Army on its return from that expedition numbered but from 30,000 to 40,000 men. The others had perished by cold, famme, or the enemy.

The Emperor Napoleon III. bas, no doubt, able commanders at his disposal; but, however great the merits of such men as M'Mahon, Niel, Pelissier, Canrobert, Forey, and others, nobody will set them above Berthier, chief of the staff of the Grand Army, Murat who commanded the cavalry, Davoust and Ney, who commanded the infantry; and flattery itself will hardly say that Napoleon III. is a more consummate capwillingly or not, all Germany with him ; it is not likely that the nephew would have the same advantage. To get at the Russians it would be considering that one of the results of the present war, supposing it to be successful, would be the loss of Posen, it is not likely that the Prussians would remain quiet. It is even probable that they would resist if the French proceeded to occupy Dantzic, for instance. The French would doubtless take the Rhine Provinces, and the consequence is that the liberators of Poland would soon have the whole German Confederation on their hands as well as Russia. The Army of Poland, blocked up by the ice of the Confederation, and deprived of reinforcements and communications for half the year, would be in no very enviable condition.

If it were possible that Austria consented to remain neutral during this war, the Poles themselves would not allow of her doing so. The Poles, as we know, will be content with nothing less than the Poland of 1772,---that is Galicia as well as the rest, and it would be black ingratitude towards the Galicians, who give arms and men to the insurgents, to condemn them to remain separate from reconstituted Poland. Mere neutrality is not the only thing Austria should contribute to the great cause. She should begin by abandoning Galicia. If she refused to do so the Poles and their liberators would compel her, and France would count Austria, as well as however, look more like one; and if it is to be one Russia and Prussia, among her enemies. But Poland is not the only nationality that claims to resuscitated. Hungary and Venetia have views that way, and would, as well as the Christian subjects of the Porte, expect the same service from France. In fact, the more one feels bewildered and dismayed at the complications and dangers that surround it. They are so great as to justify the surmise that those who clainor for

proved the levy of 55,000 conscripts of the first cate-gory, and the armament of the National Guards of Italy. The French police at Rome has made a search at the residence of the Tuecan Minister. In consequence of this visit the Papal Government has delivered his passports to the representative of the Grand Duke.

Rome -- We continue to receive good accounts of the health of the Sovereign Pontiff. ,

The French Ambassador, Prince Latour d'Auvergue, made his departure from Rome on Monday. An impression prevails that his absence will extend to a lengthened period, owing to the state of his health; though to judge from his appearance, 1 should not imagine his malady to be of a grave character He joins the Emperor at Vichy.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - July 25 .- You will give noheed to reports of political disorder in Naples ; and, indeed, I question the possibility of getting any up. Of course there is much grumbling, and so there always has been and always will be. It results from the temperament of the South, and if not exactly a sign of health, like an ulcer it preserves the social body in comparative health, and must not be stopped. Thus do Neapolitans grumble when nothing is done, and still more if anything is done; while if anything is done by orders from Turin they become outrage rous that it was not done by themselves, who probably would have talked half a century and have done nothing at all. Those who understand the Neapolitans will never be under any apprehension for the peace of the city. Let them eat, drink, and be merry; give them their sorbettes and fireworks, and they may assemble, as they do by thousands and thou-sands and order will reign. It is not so, however, in the provinces, for the reports which arrive from various parts are most distressing.

Though we have five courts of assize at present in Naples, the hands of the judges will be fully occu-pied fo some time to come. The trial of the Princess Sciarra will now come on, I believe, certainly at the beginning of next month, and will create much interest As regards the Camorristi who were in configement, and whose cases have been examined by a special commission, they have now almost all been disposed of - those against whom no sufficient grounds of detention appeared have been liberated, and the others left for trial. The sad story of brigandage continues as it did, and I repret to say that there are many complaints from Calabria Citra. Many communes in that province are getting up petitions to the Government for the reappointment of Major Fumel, who was removed from his command in consequence of the protests of the short-sighted humanitarians. While in command he kept the country quiet, but since his removal crime has reappeared on a large scale, and humanity has had real cause to weep.

It is only by severe and just measures that the evil can be put down, and some of the greatest ferocities that have been committed are due perhaps to a false humanity.

The Reactionary process of Montemilet, has ended by the condemation to death of 9 and to the galleys of 42 of the accused; the jury asked 11,400 questions before arriving at this desirable result. The party of action and their organ, the Diritto, denounce in the strongest terms the conduct of Government in Sicilies, and reluctantly admit ' that it must be confessed this country was better ruled under the Bourbons'-a valuable addition to the cloud of witnesses who have risen up among the frogs to cry for King Log. whom it was the fashion to represent as King Stork, till Naples got the real article, and knew by unpleasant experience what sort of a fowl he was. The Borsa says that the waters of Vichy are to bring forth a solution of the Italian question. One is very glad to hear it : but we have had so many 'solutions announced and gathered into the land of oblivion, and 'fiaschi solenne,' that we are like the boy and the wolf when we hear of a coming crisis. It does, one by which peace is to be attained in the South it must be to the cry of 'Fnori li Stranter' There are worse strangers than the 'Croats in Milan,' as the Sicilies at least have discovered. Autonomy and a restoration of her old line of Kings, are the only panacea for the ills of Naples; and if the Whigs know of a better, they are very unkind not to have imparted the prescription to La Marmora long ago, and so saved that gallant soldier the stain upon his name, and the weight upon his soul of 12.000 Catholic royalists murdered for the furtherauce of an idea. France went to war for one-Piedmont will do more -she makes her territory a desert, a prison, or a slaughter-house, or all three, to carry out her pro-

Nespolitan ports. The Obamber of Deputies has ap- 1 to this city, and her to my great surprise, told me publish a letter of General Mouravieff's thanking the proved the levy of 55,000 conscripts of the first cate- that almost all his Polish peasants were hostile to peasants in the rural districts for thes vigorous action the insurgents. 'Great excitement,' said he, 'prevalls in very many of the villages inhabited by peoin the eastern part of Galiola remain passive." On my inquiring why the Polish peasants were so ill at ease, I was informed that unprincipled political emissaries had made them believe that if the Kingdom of Poland should be reconstituted the nobles would st orce again regain their ancient rights and privileges. Considerable bodies of Russian troops are now posted on the frontiers of Galicia, but they are not so powerful as to excite either the suspicions or the fears of the Austrian Government. Count Moura-vieff's war contribution of 8 per cent is levied in the most arbitrary and merciless way. Detachments of troops are sent from village to village, and if money is not to be had, corn, horned cattle, sheep, and horses are seized and sold to the bighest bidders, who in nine cases out of ten are Russian officers.

It is here said that though the diplomatists have been hard at work for the last few months they have effected nothing ; but such is not the case. It is perfectly true that they have not bettered the condition of the inhabitants of the Kingdom of Poland, but they have put an end to the alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, the real object of which was the suppression of popular freedom in all parts of the Cohtinept. Another result of the recent diplomatic negotiation is that Prince Gortschakoff has clearly proved that in so far as Poland is concerned there is no secret understanding between Russia and France. An ex-diplomatist, a man of great political acumen, this morning asked whether it had occurred to me that in case of war Russia would try to form an offensive and defensive alliance with the United States. The question struck me as being very pertinent; and I cannot refrain from expressing my suspicions that there have already been pour parlers be-tween the St. Petersburg and Washington Cabinets on the subject.

POLAND.

Private letters from Wareaw, dated 26th, state that proclamation of the National Government was published there on the preceding day announcing the appointment of citizen Ladislaus Cuartoriski as the general diplomatic agent at London and Paris. The proclamation states that the National Government had seceived sufficient gnarantees that his negotiations would be conducted on the basis of the unimpaired rights of a nation fighting for liberty, equality, and indenendence.

LEMBERG, July 23 .- There still seems to be some doubt in England as to whether the concessions proposed by the Western Powers to Russia on behalf of the Poles will, if Russia consents to make them, be accepted by the Poles Not only the insurgents, but the men who direct the insurrection, and even the very few who look on and disapprove it, and who have whispered from the beginning that no good could come of such a movement, -all agree in say. ng that no measures based on the Six Points will ever satisfy or even tranquillize Poland. The Poles may, and in the absence of an intervention doubtless will, be shot and sabred into submission; but the Six Points will not, cannot, and ought not to have any effect whatever upon their resolutions; for they possessed quite as much as is now asked for them before the insurrection began, and they know that they could have it all again, with a great deal more added, if they would only lay down their arms of their own accord, and for once admit the right of Russia to govern them.

The Pope declares that all the evils from which the Poles suffer arise from the persecution of the Catholic Church by the Russian Government; and it is at least certain that this persecution has injured and weakened Poland as a nation to a considerable extent. Thus, since the first partition, Poland has lost some eight or nine million Foles through forced conversions, ad it still loses a certain number every year, for wherever a marriage takes place between a Satholic and a Russo-Greek the children have to be

brought up as Russo Greeks. Perhaps Protestants are not aware that this rule applies also to the issue of marriages between Protestants and members of the Russian Church. The fact that such is the case induces the Poles to hope that the first time Russia can be got into a conference she may be requested by the European Powers to introduce religious liberty into the Russian Empire in general. In this question other nations are interested as well as the Poles; but it is nevertheless in the Russo-Polish provinces alone where members of the Western and Eastern churches live side by side, that it possesses any very great

against the insurgents. Hu, tells them that, as an encouragement to pursue and exterminate the rebels, ple of Pollst origin, but the Routhenes or Russolacs the Government will pay them a reward of three roubles for every insurgent disarmed, and five roubles for every insurgent captured with arms in his hands, to whatever social class he may belong. 2,000 ronbles have been appropriated from the tax of ten per cent imposed on landed proprietors to be handed to General Bertram for distribution among the peasante in order to increase their seal.

DENMARK.

WARLINE PREPARATIONS. - Denmark sppcars to be preparing energetically for the war with which Genmany threatens her on the question of the duchies. Royal decrees are renewing the arrangement with regard to military quarterings, 'because circum-stances might render the upplication necessary ;' and the Minister of Marine invites the captains of merchaot vessels to enter the naval service of the state as lieutenants.

SPAIN.

Old Catholic Spain is shaking off her lethargy, and is taking the first rank in the nations of the earth. It is the intention of the Spanish Government to form forty regiments of three battalions with six companies each. Five of these regiments are to consist. of chasseurs. The provincial militia is to form 26 regiments of three battalions of four companies each. Thus 200,000 men are always to be in active service. The Spanish newspapers contain descriptions of the new steamship Principe Alfonso, of two thousand tons and four hundred horse power nominal, lately built, under special inspection of Lloyd s and Veritas for Messrs. A. Lopez and Co.'s Royal mail line between Cadis and Havanna, by Messrs: William Denny and Brothers of Dumbarton ; and of a banquet given on board at Alicante to the Minister of Marine and other authorities. A sister ship, the Infanta Ysabel, is being completed ; and it is stated that the Spanish Government are disposed to extend Messre. Lopes' line to Venezuela, New Grenada and Mexico, for which six more new steamers would be required by that line in addition to the nine now on the line.

UNITED STATES.

TROUBLES OF THE DRAFT OFFICERS .- It is reported that the deputy provost marshals who have charge of the enrollment and drefting in each district in this. city, have found it impossible to find offices to rent to transact their business in place of those that were destroyed during the late disturbance inthis city. The property holders seem unwilling to run the risk of having their property destroyed and look upon the drafting officers as a contraband or dangerous material to have in their buildings just now-probably something in the same light that the insurance companies do guspowder. The officer in charge of the Ninth Congressional district was so anxious to commence drafting first that he made but one copy of his enrolling list; this was destroyed by the fire, and he is unable to proceed until a new caroliment is made. The enrolling officers do not feel inclined to repeat the operation of going from house to house after the recent acenes.and he is in a bad dilemma. His position is still another proof that haste makes waste. We understand that the books of the different wards have not been compared, and the chances are that a large number of our citizens are down on the enrolling list in the ward where they reside as well as in the ward where their place of business is located. This not only increases the liability to be drafted, and as the quota is arranged according to the fighting population, increase the number that is required from the city. This matter is all wrong, and should be corrected at once. -N. Y Herald.

THE BOSTON EXEMPTS. - So numerous are the exempts in Boston that the government has recently sent one or more inspectors to that city to ascertain f possible, the cause of the excessive disability prevailing there.

FREEDOM ON ELECTION .- The Administration jourals in the United States are boasting of the triumph of the Union Canditates in the late Kentucky elections. The polling places througout the States were taken possession of by Federal soldiers, or by Loyel. Leagues, acting under military authority; martial law was proclaimed, an order issued by Gen. Burnside to all the poll-clerks forbidding them to receive the votes of disloyal persons, disloyal' meaning persons opposed to the Administration, and in some district the poll clerks were forbidden by the Military. authorities to receive votes for Democratic Candidates. Persons called ' spotters' were stationed at the polls to point out those likely to vote against the Administration candidates, and those thus 'spotted were arrested and sent to prison. In Covington a vote after it was recorded was struck off by an election judge, because the voter in reply to a question, declared himself opposed to voting any more supplies by men or money to carry on the war. In other places cannon ready for action were posted in the vicinity of the polling places Throughout the whole State the elections were worse than a farce; counties sontaining Lundreds of voters did not poll as many tens, and these elected candidates selected by the Federal military authorities. - Commercial Advertiser.

spatch to St. Petersburg will not be an ultimatum, the three Courts will not fail to declare that the difference upon the Polish question hitherto that in it they intend to close all future discussion with Russia, and that they will henceforth be mindful only of the interests of Europe, so seriously compromised by the prolongation of cation to this effect have been made to the Cabinets the troubles in Poland. In this interval the of Paris and Vienna. Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna will agree upon the nature and bearing of the diplomatic act intended to give the definitive expression of their union and irrevocable will."

The Memorial further hopes that Russia, having already consected to accept the six points will be all the more strongly disposed to complete agreement, in view of the energetic and firmly resolute attitude of the Three Powers.

La France of this evening publishes an article headed "Diplomacy and Poland," in which it expresses a hope that diplomacy has not said its last word in the affairs of Poland. " But," continues the writer .---

"Even should diplomacy fail, the result already obtained is immense. For a century the Polish question has found sympathy in France alone, and has been the knot of the coalitions the Marne, and Corsica. against France. Now the knot is cut. Those who were against us are with us. Russia may see in her isolated position the certain triumph of the great interests placed under the guardianship of Europe."

The Journal des Debats says :--

" Probably Austria and her Cabinet hold at this moment in their hands peace or war .---Whatever may he in reality the dispositions of the Cabinet of the Tuileries and of the English Ministry, it cannot be doubted that the designs conceived at Paris and London must be greatly modified according as it is believed that dependence may be placed either on the absolute neutraiity or the effective co operation of Austria. So far, public opinion at Vienna declares itself energetically against Russia. The two journals which exercise the greatest influence at Vienna -one among the high-class public men, the other among the middle class and the small tradesinen, the Ost Deutsche Post and Presseare strongly in favor of drawing closer the alliance between Austria and our country. The skilful conduct and the known views of M. Drouya de Libuys have contributed in no sinali degree to strengthen these new sentiments at Vienna. It is known that this statesman has never favored sentiments contrary to the maintenance of the Austrian Empire, and he is now gathering the fruit of his prudent policy."

The French press appear to attach some sigencance to the size in the entry of Poland is comble of Cagliari, and will visit the Sicilian and have long been on intimate terms came from Cracow pleted with all possible despatch. The Wilna papers Son.

12.5

PARIS, July 30.-La France of this evening asserts existing between Lord Palmerston and Ear! Russell has terminated, and that both are now completely agreed to support energetically the common action of the three Powers. La France says that communi-

The late Census, which is taken at the end of every five years, shows that the population of the 69 French departments amounts to 37,382,225 inhabitants, to which are to be added 90,000 troops em-ployed in foreign countries. The previous Census set down the population for the 86 departments of which France was then composed, at 36,039,364 inhabitants. Deducting 669,052 inhabitants for the provinces annexed to the Empire, the increase of the population since the previous Consus is 673,802 inabitants, or 1.86 per cent. The increase from 1846 to 1851 was only 382,684, or 1.8 per cent. This may be accounted for by the revolution of 1848, which produced an unfavorable effect on the general prosperity of the country. The deficient harvests likewise during that period were unfavorable to the increase of population. The greatest increase in the population is remarked in the departments of the Seine, the Nord, the Rhone, the Bouches du Rhone, the Seine-et-Oise, the Gironde, the Loire Inferieure, the Finisterre, the Seino Inferieuro, the Haut-Rhine,

ITALY.

PIBDMONT .- The definitive issue of the ' Aunis' affair is yet published. The Piedmontese authorities have delivered up the five Reactionists to the French, but the Piedmontese newspapers boast that an agreement has been made that Napoleon III., shall detain them until a demand be made for their extradition, and shall then surrender them to the Piedmontese with a request that their lives may be spared.

The Piedmontese journals are notorious for their falsehoods, and any such bargain would be an infamy on the part of the French Government, so that it is best to wait and see.

The Times correspondent gives the following which we copy as illustrative of what Liberals mean by "religious liberty".-The parish priest Mariani was tried on the 14th for

having refused to administer the Sacrament to Monsignore Caputi, the Royal Chaplain, when at the point of death. He was ably defended by the advocate Casella, and acquitted on the ground that his refusal did not arise from political motives, but from an obligation to obey his spiritual superiors. I allode to this case more particularly because it bears much on the present anomalous position of the lta-lian clergy. Monsignore Caputi was a strong sup-porter of the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and was therefore excommunicated, and I know not what else. Had Mariani assisted him he would have been in the same difficulties. The ultimate cause of all that took place, therefore, was political; and so long as there are two masters in Italy necessarily antagonistic, so long we shall have discord and disloyalty.

Turin, July 30.-The Chamber of Deputies, after The squadron of Admiral Provane, consisting of

ramme. If the solution be at hand, it must be one either slavish in face of the Revolution, giving all its clamours for, and doing its dirty work, or an bonest return to the Federal institutions of Villafranca-no middle couse is possible much longer, and this an additional obligation and responsibility on the heads of Catholics at large.

AUSTRIA:

VIENNA, July 25 .- In a letter which was yesterday received from a Russian of high rank and standing it is said that Prince Gortachakoff would not have rejected the propositions of Austria, France, and England, had he not been positively assured that the Emperor Francis Joseph and the majority of his Ministers were inclined to trent separately with Russia and Prussia. M. de Balabine's name is not mentioned in the letter in question, but it does not admit of a doubt that it was he who so egregiously misled his Government. M. von Balabine was very frequently in the company of Austrian military men of high rank and family, and it is probable that they induced him to believe that the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Rechberg were more inclined to go with Russia and Prussis than with England and France. When in conversation with the other members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Russian Minister at this Court rarely failed to express his approval of the measures of the Imperial authorities in Galicia, and his conviction that, in as far as their Polish possessions were concerned, the interests of Russia and Austria were the same. While the Russian despatch of the 13th

inst. was being read to the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs he managed to keep his temper, but as M. de Balabine had left him he gave free expression to his indignation. On the same day that Prince Gortschakoff's note was presented Count Rechberg informed Count Guido Thun, by electric telegraph, that he was astonished and hurt that such an interpretation had been given to his last despatch, as it was calculated to excite the suspicions of the Western Powers that Austria was not acting in a straightforward manner. On the 20th inst. M. de Balubine received orders to leave for St. Petersburg immediately; and he did so after having informed Count Rebbberg that Baron Knorring, a Councillor of the Russian Legation in this city, would act as Charge d'Affaires ud interim. The sudden departure of the Russian Minister has caused a slight panic on Change, but no dispassionate person of my acquaintance is inclined to think that the peace of Europe will be disturbed. It was yesterday stated that the Austrian furlough men had received orders to join their respective regiments, and that three army corps are to be posted in Galicia; but persons connected with the War-office have given me the assurance that there is no truth whatever in the current report. As has already been stated, there is a great dearth of hay and corn in some of the districts on the Theiss, and for that reason five cavalry regiments will be removed from Hungary to Galicia.

In the last-mentioned Austrian province the political excitement is increasing rather than diminishing, and a few days ago the Imperial authorities obtained positive proofs that several Galicians of high standing and great influence aim at the restoration of the a discussion of several days' duration, has voted the ancient kingdom of Poland. How the thing is to be law for a levy of 55,000 men by a large majority. managed I know not, for neither Anstria nor Prassia will voluntarily relinquish their Polish possessions. efficance to the fact that, in the warning just eight frigates and one dispatch boat, is about to as- A few days ago a Galician nobleman with whom I

practical importance. In the kingdom of Poland, where the immense majority of the population are Catholics, the unjust law on the subject of mixed marriages also exists, but it can scarcely be said that in this part of the ancient Polish Republic the Catholic religion is persecuted.

The Russians suffered a defeat on the 24th instant near Pionfek The reinforcements they had demanded from Skierniewice arrived too late to take part in the engagement.

RUSSIA.

La France announces that the number of workmen employed on the fortifications of Occustadt has been increased from 15,000 to 18 000.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20 .- The following is statement of the existing naval forces of Russia. It should be understood that this list includes only those ressels are seaworthy and fit for active service. The Russian fleet comprises six divisions, as follows: --1, the Baltic fleet; 2, the Black Sea fleet ; 3, the naval force stationed in the Amour; 4, the fleet in the Caspian Sea; 6, the naval force or the lake of Aral. This last force is, course the smallest of all, and consists, indeed, of only two small steamers of respectively 40 and 12 horse power; the fleet in the White Sea is somewhat more powerful, since it includes two war steamers carrying eight guns each, and fitted with engines of 240 and 150-horse power respectively and three small steamers. The next most important fleet is that in the Caspian, comprising two steamers of 850-horse power, and ten small transports, four of which latter are armed with eight guns and the other six with with six guns each. The naval force in the Amour river is at the present time rather large. It is composed of six corvettes, mounting 11 guns each 7 schooners, six of six guns each, and the other carrying 4 guns; and 11 steam transports, 3 of them crews, and carrying collectively 37 guns. The fleet of the Black Sea is of course much more powerful than those just mentioned. The Black Sea fleet is composed of 42 war steamers, 6 of which carry 11 gurs each, 3 carry 9 guns each, and the remainder 2 or 4 gaus. The Battic fleet includes no less than 9 ships of the line of 135, 131, 111, and 84 guns; 3 of 83, 78 and 68 guns; 14 frigates, one of which mounts 70 guns, and four other carrying from 45 to 60 guns; 6 corvettes armed with 11 to 17 guns each ; two gunboats of 3 gans each; nine steamers of various sizes, carrying together 68 guns ; nineteen smaller steamers and five transports : making a total of sixty-four sail The greater number of these vessels were built in England and fitted with English engines between the years 1851 and 1861 This list does not include the

recently built iron-clads. A letter received in Paris from St Petersburg states that the defensive measures commanded by the Russian Government are being rapidly executed. The Emperor A exander proposes at the end of the month to visit Gronatady, Sveybork, Revel, and other parts of the coast of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Fioland. The Emperor is to embark on board the Imperial yacht Alexander, and to baescorted by the steam frigates Dmitri Douskoi, the High Admiral, and the steam corvette Streina. Great impotance is attached to this visit at St. Peteraburg. The writer of the letter adds that the report of the special commissioners who were sent along the coast to select the points where fortifications should be erected to prevent the landing of an invading army has been approved by the Government, and the new works are to be com

JOSH BILLINGS TAKES A RISE. - I kum to the som clusion lately, that life waz so oneartin that the only wa for me tu stand a fair chance with other folks, waz to git my life insured, and po i kalled on the Agent ov the 'Garlen Angel, life incurance Co." and asswered the following questions, which was put tu me, over the top ov a pair or goold speaks, by a slik little fat old feller, with a little round gray head, and as pretty a little belly on him, as easy bead, and as promy insh ever oward :--gusstions.

lst. Are yn mail or femail ? if so, state how long u hav been so.

2nd. Are yu subjec tu fits, and if uo. du vu hav more than one at a time.

3rd. What is yure precise fiteing weight ?

4th. Did you over hav enny ancestors, and if so bow much?

5th. What is yure legal opinian ov the constitubionsity ov the 10 commandments?

6th. Du yu ever hav enny nite mares ?

7th. Are yu married and single, or are yu a Bachelor 7

8th. Du yu beleave in a future state, if yu du, etate

9th. What are jure private contiments about a ash ov rats to the head ; can it be did successfully ? 10th. Hav yu ever committed suiside, and if so, now did it seem to affect yu?

After answering the above questions, like a man, in the confirmatif, the slik tittle fat old falter with goold specks ou, ced I, was insured for life, and pro-berely wild remain so for a term or years. I thanked him, and smiled one ov my mosts pensive smiles .-The Poughkeepsiun,

HOSTUTTER'S BITTERA. - If the stomach is wrong all s wrong. It is the balance wheel of budy and mind. The dyspeptic is the most miserable of human beings. The first thing necessary to cheerfulness, to healthful sleep, to bodily strength, to cleverness of intellect, to activity, to the enjoyment of life is a round digestion. If the stomach does not perform its duty, discipline it into regular and bealthy action by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest diffusive stimulant ever administered. It is mild and pleasant, it cheors, invigorates, and gives elasticity and energy to the whole system. Its action upon the coats of the stomuch is renovating in a wonderful degree. Use it for a week and you will find the scase of oppression after cating, and of emptiness and faintness between meals. which are the distinguishing features of dyspopsia, entirely relieved, the howels regular, the appetite good, and the pulse firm and even. Agents for Montreal, Devins'& Bolton, Lamplough

& Gampbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Oe, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault &

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. AUGUST 21, (863. HILLITONIP 3 CARLEND

RUBBAY & LARMANS FLORIDA WATER. - Unemistry PARA MANS. rolves coarse imitations of the scent of flowers from EXTRA SUGAR-OURED CANVASSED CINCIN many revolting ingredients; but the refreshing NATI HAMS, of which exhales from Nature's floral consers, they swing in the breezes of the tropics, a they swing in the breezes of the tropics, a construction of the scent of the tropics, a construction of the tropics MURRAY & LAXMAN'S FLORIDA WATER -- Chemistry they swing in the precess of the tropics, innot be stimulated. Hence, the superiority, of his celebrated perfume the concentrated es-ince of flowers, gathered in the groves of Florids, or other scented waters; hence too, the tenacity of the which it clings, without change, to whistever it which it clings, without change, to whistever it Buches. We know nothing that can approach it in elicacy and imperishability, except the finest Eau Cologne; and it is preterred by the ladies of South d Central America, Mexico, and the West Indies to at fumous article. It costs, we believe, only about alf the price. "As there are imitations, it is necesry to enquire for Murray & Lanman's Florida Wa-

Agents for Montreal : Devins & Bolton, Lamp-Fugures for montreal: Devine & Bolton, Lamp-Hugh & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. B. Gray, and Picault Son.

REMARKABLE MEDICAL TESTIMONY. Messra. PICAULT & Son, Chemists and Druggists, to. 42 Note Dame Street, Montreal, have received

MONTREAL, C.E., July 31, 1863.

essers. Doctors Pioault & Sos: Siza, — This is to certify that for five years I was. oubled with general debility, unable to perform any sonsehold duties, and suffering violently from paluition of the heart. I was constantly under the infnence of a obilly fever, and experiencing awful pain in my whole body, I tried everything-sought medi-ta my whole body, I tried everything-sought medi-al anvice-but all to no avail Twelve months ago was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a deded improvement; but my means not allowing me continue its use, I was becoming worse again, hen you kindly gave men few bottles. It was the ended romedy, and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well and sloep well, and do all my work without the hast 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 be-

nefit as I bave. ANGILE DANIEL, (Bigned,) Wife of CELESTIN COURTOIS, 95 Visitation Street. I certify the above is the truth, OELESTIN COURTOIS.

Sworn bebore me this thirty-first day of July, 268,

J. BOULANGET. Justice of the Peace.

110 August XO. Ageots for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co, Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Graz, and Ficault & August 20.

1.11							R	0	Y	\L						
書	N	S	υ	R	Α	N	С	Ε		NL CO	Μ	Ρ	A	Ν	Y.	
								_								- 1

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

HIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings nd all other descriptions of Property against loss or amage by Fire, on the most favorable terms, and at he lowest rates charged by any good Ruglish lompany.

All just losses promptly settled, without deducion or discount, and without reference to England. The large Capital and judicious management of his Company insures the most perfect salety to the ssured

No charge for Policies or Transfers. LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following advantages, amongst numerous there, are offered by this Company to parties infending to insure their lives :-Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engage-

ments to Policy-holders.

Favorable Rates of Premium,

A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and he most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal o forfeiture of Policy from unintenHAMS.

43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863. 511.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP

PORK, FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO. 43 St. Peter Street.

Бm.

3m.

"

"

"

"

"

44

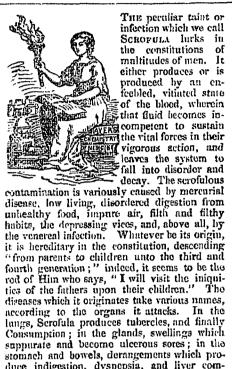
"

Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the CLERGY of Canada, that having spont nine 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 exceed any orders for LAMPS and every descrip-tion of BRASS and TIN WURK on the shortest notice, and in a superior style.

> COAL OIL DEPOT. E CHANTELOUP, 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.



duce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver com-plaints; on the skin, cruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz. purification and invigoration of the blood. Parify the blood, and these dangerous distemptrs leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh' healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotos that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does com-bine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases : King's Evil or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Erup-tions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rhoum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and philitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases Female Weaknesses, and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AVER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitons distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remody which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYRU'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of Sursuparilla in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood : purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which luck within the system or burst out on any part of it. We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of Sarsaparilla, that promised much and did nothing ; but they will neither he deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY, THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to

Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cum-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 Schools.

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

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK.

DAILY PRAYERS: A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION,

Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life,

ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

Publishers' Advertisement:

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

The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows : I. It contains the principal public and private De-

votions used by Catholies, in very large type. II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved ex-

pressly for this book. 111. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects

for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, toge-ther with the Offices of Holy Weck, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other

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

18mo. of nearly 900 pages. Sheep, \$0 75 Roan, plain, 1 00 Embossed, gilt, 1 50 Imit., full gilt, " clasp, 1 75 2 00 English morocco, 2 00 ... Morocco extra, 2 50 Mor. extra, clasp, 3 00 Mor. extra, bevel-3 00 led, Mor. extra, bevelled, clasp, 3 50 Mor. extra, panel-5 00 led

THE MASS BOOK :

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

Publishers' Notice.

In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public. it is well to enumerate some of its advantages : 1. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal.

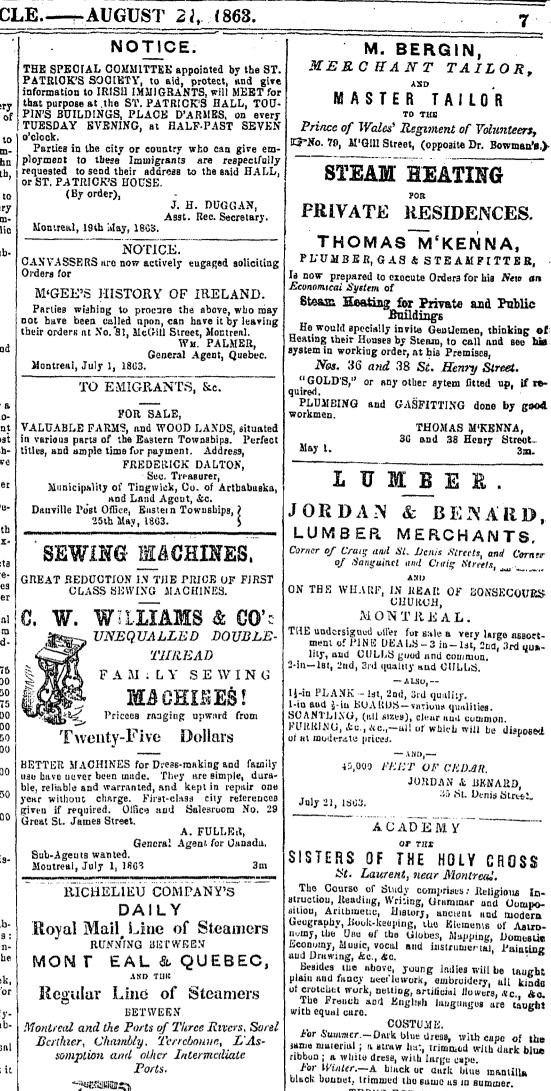
II. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week, which will save the purchase of a special book for that service:

III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holydays, which is not to be found in any Missal pubiished.

IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-balf,

V. It is purposely printed on thin paper, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

	can be conveniently carried in the pocket.	
	18mo., cloth,	
	" roan, plain, 0 50	
	" onabossed, gilt, . 0 63 " (' clasp, 0 75	
	imitation, full gilt, 0 75	-
	ii ii clasp, . 0 88	FROM furthe
	FINE EDITION OF THE MASS BOOK,	STEA
		as foil
	Printed on super extra paper, with fine steel en- gravings.	
	Embossed, gilt edges \$1 00	Will le
	" full gilt 1 25	every
	Morocco extra, Coombe edges . 1 50	P.M.,
	" gilt edges . 2 00 " " clasp, . 2 50	Sorel, of tak
	" bevelled . 2 50	Quebe
	" clasp, 3 00 ••• The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition	tion b
	•.• The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition	EURO
	of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published.	vey P
	MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY,	
		win i
	OLD AND NEW;	Saturd
	OR,	turnin
	TASTE VERSUS FASILION.	Batisc
	BY MRS. J. SADLIER,	1
	Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New	Will 1
	Lights," "Besey Conway," " Elipor Preston,"	Rivers
	"Willy Burke," &c., &c.	stoppi
	16me, 486 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with	Rivier
	a Portrait of the Arther.	Franci Sunda
	A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862,	
	BY THC	
	PAULIST FATHERS.	Will b
	12mo. cloth \$1.	Tuesda
	SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861,	going noraie
	cloth, 75c.	Monda
	The TALISMAN : An Original Drama for Young	
	Ladies. By Mrs J. Sadlier. 19 cents.	
	Now Ready,	Will le
	A POPULAR LIFE OF SP. PATRICK. By an	overy ping,
	Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, \$1.	cœur,
	This, it is believed, will supply a great want - a	Charle
	correct and readable laife of Si, Patrick It is writ-	Mathie
	ten by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of frish History and Antiquities, and, judging	at ō o'
	from his Life of our National Soint, he has turned	
	his studies to some account.	Will le
1	About 1st April,	tion ev
	A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the	ping, p
	Earnest Period to the Emancipation of the Catho-	Drs, 51
į	lics By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth,	every
	\$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.	Tuesda
ĺ	TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint	o'clock
	Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Oardinal Wiseman 12mo., cloth, \$1.	
	NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet.	ŵill le
ļ	18mo., cloth, 50 cents.	on Moi
ļ	In May,	turday
i		turnin



TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

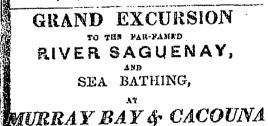
lat. The scholastic year is tan mouths and a half. 2nd. The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes

emiums, tional mistake.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the proproduction of satisfactory evidence of the good state t health of the life sesured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting o two-thirds of its net amount. Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per fent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the prominm. Piext division of profits in 1865. Stamps and policies not charged for. All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Medical Referce-W. R. Soorr, M.D. H. L. ROUTH, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.





COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, JUNE 80. The magnificent Iron Stenmer

> " MAGNET." CAPT. THOMAS HOWARD,

Ranning in connection with the Steamors of the Richelieu Company,)

WILL isave NAPOLEON WHARF, Quebec, every UESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Geason, at SEVEN o'cleck, for the RIVER SAGUE-AY to HAI HAI Bay, calling at MURRAY BAY, BIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSAO.

TF No expense or inconvenience in exchanging oats at Quebca; in every instance the Steamers are rough alongside of each other.

This splendid Steamer is bull: in water-tight comartments, of great strength, and equipped with every ppliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of he best Sea-boats afloat. She is fitted up with large amily Staterooms, most comfortably furnished, and very respect second to none on the Canadians aters.

RETURN TIOKETS, good for the Sesson, will be ued at the following rates, viz. :--

- to River du Loup and back 6.00
- to Tadousac and back 800 62
- to Ha! Ha! Bay and back 9.00 46

Meals and Staterooms Extra,

d may be obtained on application to U.F. MUCKLE the Holels or at the Office, 21 Great St. James

ALEX, MILLOY

foniscal, July 23, 1868. Agent. AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL.

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

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

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYUN & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Lymons, Clare & Co., Montreal.

FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y.. And Corner of Notice Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

Monirea Jan. 22, 1863.

M MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until er notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S MERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves 110ws:---

The second The

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. P. E. COTTE.

eave the Quebec Steamboat Basin for Quebec Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Three Rivers and Batiscan. Parties desirons king Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from ec may depend upon having a regular connectaking their Passage on board the Steamer OPA, as a Tender will come alongside to con-

Passengers without any extra charge. STEAMER COLUMBIA,

Capt. J. B. LABELLE, leave for Quebec every Tuceday, Thursday and

rday, at 7 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and re-ing, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Can.

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Capt. Jos DUVAL, leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three a every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M. ing, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, re du Loup (en haut,) Yamschiche and Port St. cis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every ay and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M.

STEAMER VICTORIA

Capt. CHS. DAVELUY, leave the Jacques Cattier Wharf or Sorel every day and Friday at 3 o clock P.M., stopping, g and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lae, and B-rthier ; returning, leaves Sorel every ay and Thursday at 5 o'clock. STEAMER CHAMBLY,

Capt. Fas. LAMODREDX, leave the Jacques Cartler Whatf for Chambly Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P. M., stopgoing and returning, at Vercheres, Contra-Soret, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Autoine, St. les, St. Marc, Belasil, St. Hilaire, and St. ias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday clock and We nesday at 12 A.M.

STEAMER TERREBONNE,

Capt. L. H. Koy, leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomp-every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 0'-P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopgoing and returning, at Boucherville, Varen-St. Paul l'Ermite, and leaving L'Assomption Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M. lay at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at k A.M.

STEAMER L'ETOILE. Capt. P E MALHIOT,

leave the Jacques Cartier Waarf for Terrebonne oudays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P M.; Sa turday at 4 o'clock P M.; stopping, going and re-turning, at Bont de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et Luchenais, leaving 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 Richelies Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Sweet. J. B. LAMERE.

Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, May 7, 1883.

harge of the shoes, provided there be at loast two pairs for each pupil.

7

3m.

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

4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House wal 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, exura charges.

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

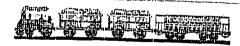
cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. Stb. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required.

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. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th Paronis can see their children on Sundays

and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Oburch.

13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. Aug 28.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

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

as follows :

EASTERN TRAINS.

harf for L'Assomp-	Local Train for Island Pond and Way	(R 20 1.1F
f Friday, at 30'-	Stations, Express Train for Quebec, Gorbam,	8.30 A.M.
clock P.M., stop- ucherville, Varen-	Portland and Boston, at	(4.15 P.M.
ing D'Assomption 7 o'clock A.M.;	Local Train for Richmond and Way Stations, at	C 6 6 6 7 P.M.
on Saturdays at 6	* Night Express (with Sleeping Oar) for Gorham, Portland and Boston.	0.00 [P.M.
ILE,	"Express Trains stop only at princip	al Stations
ሆ ፓ,	and run through to the White Mountain	is, Portland
unif for Terrebonne ys. at 3 P M.; Sa	WESTERN TRAINS.	
ig, going and re-	Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston,	2
very Monday and	Torunto, London, Detroit and the	7.30 A.M.
Tuesdays at 50 ¹ - lock A M.	Local Train for Kingston and Way Sta-	10.00 A.M
at the Richelieu sioners Sweet. LAMERE.	Night Express Train (with Sleeping Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the West, at	6.30 P.M
Goueral Managor	C. J. BRYDGES	ಎಷ್ಟರ್ಗೇಶ್ ಬೆಸ್ ಆ
	June 27, 1863. Managing	Director

1.2



Mumer anything that will give so much satisfaction marafice celebrated St. Leon Water. If you have been mutulying too freely at table, or (valgarly speaking) maring; tight, s. glass or two of the St. Leon will put manual right. If you have got a headache, or feel sind as the stomach, or any way out of sorts, one or there and the set will relieve you at once. In fact, no "Hermity ought to be without it ; and it is particularly milingsted for children, who drink it readily.

Marincipal Depos-

GLASGOW DEUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Newsember 7, 1862.

L. DEVANY, · AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

The subscriber, having leased for a term of years Santi large and commodious three-story cut-stone Sistercond collar, each 100 feet-No. 159 Notre Dame Survey, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and essentionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the

AREAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS.

Ensying been an Auctioneer for the last ;welve genum, and having sold in every city and town in Lighter and Upper Canada, of any importance, he Support that he knows how to treat consignees and the second second and the second for the tract content guess and therefore, respectfully solicits a sugrants of public patroange.

TT I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

Eta Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GRENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PLANO-FORTES, &... ge.,

AND

THURSDAYS

FOR

MARY GOODE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,

GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

suggetil garaceeds handed over. The charges for selling what has been usually charged by antiber eactioneers in this city-five per cont. commisstimm on all goods sold either by auction or private will be glad to attend out-door sales in any will be giad to attend on door anter it and generic of the city where required. Oash advanced on with and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Willow on other precious stones. L. DEVANY,

- Mikerch 27, 1862.

Anotioneer.

ESCAPE SUMMER EPIDEMICS, WARD OFF BILIOUS ATTACKS, DEFY BOWEL COMPLAINTS, PREVENT DIARRHCEA & DYSENTERY, KEEP DYSPEPSIA AT DAY,

PASS THE ORDEAL SAFELY.

The public mind has been so much excited by the marvelous cures wrought by DRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA, in cases of Virulent Diseases, that its virtues as 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 troubles.

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,

AND EVERY WIFE and MOTHER,

Will find in BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA a strength-sustaining, vitalising, regulating and puri-fying cordial, the like of which may be searched for in vain among the crude elements of the Materia Medica, and the compounds of the Pharmacoposia.-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 POBONOUS NARCOTIC, NO FOUROSIVE AGENTS, NO QUESTIONABLE INGREDIENTS, NOTHING of any DESCRIPTION BUT RARE VEGETABLE ELEMENTS,

0F WONDERFUL REMEDIAL POWER.

Accompanying each bottle is a series of narratives of exmoordinary cores (authenticated by distinguish-ed citizens and professional men of the highest standing) which is perhaps the most environment of Accompanying each bottle is a series of narratives during the present century.

Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggists.

4t. July 20, 1863.

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 ennestly recom-mend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

Agents for Montreal :- Devins & Boltov, Lump-lough & 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, 1863. 12m.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.]

> THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

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

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 become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recorring at short intervals, and defying 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 bot-tle 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 dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. It what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good.

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

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Measra, Hostetter & Smith :

Eear 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 use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors is known to be the best preparation in use for dis- so prevalent among children, of that class so neeases baving their origin with a diseased stomach. glected before entering the Asylum; and I have the I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by 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 orderea.

Yours, very respectfully,

SAMUEL BYERS, Hospi Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pitt burgh, Pa., U: S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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

immediate relief; you will apply it on a liven rag when going to bed.

For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Uintment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your hearts content; it will give you such read comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid flaid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n.

For Sore Legs : this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed ; the skin turns purple , covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color, This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 23 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Waz-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass.

For Sale by every Druggist in the United Survey and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy takes great physics in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylumn, Hoston :---

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

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made your Eitters are superior to anything of the kind I the most happy effects. I certainly deem your dia-am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be covery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by without it, should be be ever so robust and healthy, scrofuls and other humors.

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

ANOTHER

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

> SISTERS OF ST. JOSEFIL, Hamilton, Ó, W,