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### VOL. XIII.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XVI .- SUNSET ON THE ROCK, AND PHIL MORAN'S STORY.

The first July sun was sinking behind the western rim of the mountains that gird the Golden Vale when the Effingham carriage was again in waiting at the foot of the Rock of Cashel whilst a liveried groom led a handsome saddlehorse to and fro, the noble animal nowise content. it would seem, with the restraint imposed on his light and agile limbs. On the Rock above the Earl, Mrs. Pakenham, Miss Markham and the children, with a widowed sister of Lord Effingham, recently arrived from England, were listening with more or less attention to some of Bryan's old-world legends. It was partly to show the antiquities on the Rock to Lady Pemberton, the Earl's sister, that the party were there on that occasion, and partly because Lord Effingham wished to pay the place another visit before he left for England, which he proposed doing in a few days. It so happened that, whilst Bryan was entertaining the party with his curious descriptions and quaint reminiscences of persons and things, another party came to claim his services as guide, and, in the new-comers, Harriet recognized with pleasure the two Mrs. Esmonds, Mary Hennessy and Bella Le Poer, with Uncle Harry and Attorney Moran as escort .-Miss Markham at once excused herself to her own party, and joined the others in their exploration of the ruins which she soon understood was proposed at this particular time for the special benefit of young Mrs. Esmond, with a view to divert her thoughts even for a while from the dreary circle to which they were now so long circumscribed.

Bryan,' said Miss Markham, smiling, 'you can continue to give your undivided attention to Lord Effingham and the ladies - I will endeavor to supply your place to that party just arrived,

who are my particular friends.' But who are they, Miss Markham?' inquired

Bryan anxiously as he put up his hand to shade his failing eyes from the slanting beams of the

'On, it's the Esmonds, Bryan! and Miss Hennessy, and Miss Le Poer, and Mr. Moran. You aw some of them know the Rock almost as well as yourself, so between us we shall manage to do the honors to those who are not so familiar with the ruins.

So saying, away she went, and after her tripped the two little girls, never so happy as in her

For some time the two parties moved in different directions over the Bock, but in the Hall of the Minstrels in the old palace they chanced to meet, and as Lord Effingham was already acquainted with Miss Hennessy and Miss Le Poer -the latter of whom he took care to present to his sister and Mrs. Pakenbam as a cousin of Lady Blessington-a general introduction Iollowed, and the interchange of courteous but distant civilties being duly gone through, the company proceeded together to examine what yet remained to be seen, forming themselves naturally into such groups as taste or sympathy dictated. For some time the Earl, with Lady Pemberton on one arm and Virs. Pakenham on the other, accompanied Mr. Esmond, leaving the other ladies to the frank good offices of Phil Moran who, for some cause probably known to himself, was in extra good humor that evening, and more than ever disposed to make bimself generally agreeable. Finding that Mr. Esmond, with all his first show of brusquerie, was really a gentleman, and a man of some parts, not by any means unacquainted with the ways of their world, the two stately dowagers began after a while to unbend somewhat in his regard, and at length condescend to accept his careless invitation to go back and look at some of the sculptures in Cormac's Chapel which seemed to have escaped their aristocratic attention.

By some chance Harriet found herself alone, gazing with delight on the glorious expanse of country that stretched around and beneath her. Eastward gently sloping from the town upwards Slievenamon, and beyond it, closing in the far bills of Kilkenny reposed in their summer fresh- perary, with all its beauty and fertility, and ness, tinged with the faint flush of the warm sunset. Far to the north lay the Slievebloom mountains, and nearer the shaggy outlines of the Devil's Bit Hills, their wild valleys resting in shade ;from these the eye passed on to the Keeper Mountains which look down on Limerick vales, and had just come up with his party in time to hear thence wandered afar to the Clare highlands be the Earl's observation. 'Mr. Esmond can tell youd the Upper Shannon; westward the lofty non stretched away north to the King's County, the country by night and by day with bag on dark conspirators proceed to the execution of young man, well dressed and altogether respect- ecration burst from the crowd in the body of the and as if springing from them in the fur south the back, and murderous designs in beart.'

Appropriate the second of the

Castle-Oliver Mountains, with the magnificent Galtees standing in front of them on the great champaign country nearer to the Rock of Cashel. Dim and far were some of these mountain ranges. yet in the clear atmosphere of the summer-eve, with the rich rays shining down on them, their outlines were clearly visible to Harriet's practised eye. Nearer, in a southerly direction, and more distinctly revealed, were portions of the Knockmeledown and the Monavoilagh mountains, and then back to the base of the Ruck the admiring gaze wandered over the luxuriant plains of Tipperary with all their wealth of wood and water, fruit and blossom, dotted with towns and hamlets, with here and there spacious demesnes encircling lordly mansions, such as Effingham Castle, and the picturesque dwellings of the gentry. And bright through these lovely scenes wandered the silvery Suir, winding its way to the distant ocean. It was but a moment and the eye took in all this wondrous panorama of richest bloom and stateliest grandeur, and most luxuriant beauty, and a pensive shade stole over Harriet's thoughtful face as she prepared to rejoin her companions. She was arrested by Lord Effingham's voice speaking near her, so near that she started, seeing which the Earl smiled, though his sinile was scarce perceptible.

'What a scene for a painter's eye!' said he glancing over the splendid panorama.

'It is, indeed, my lord, a fair scene for painter or for poet,' Harriet replied, 'yet I was just thinking of what an Irish poet has sung of the mouraful associations that sadden our loveliest scenes,' and she repeated that verse of Moore's:

Then if, while scenes so grand, So beautiful, shine before thee, Pride for thine own dear land Should haply be stealing o'er thee, Oh! let grief come first,
O'er pride itself victorious-Thinking how men hath curs'd What God has made so glorious!'

'Truly it is a fair land,' said the Earl thoughtfally, ' and a fertile land, too, -strange that misery should be the lot of multitudes of its peo-

· To you, Lord Effingham,' said Harriet, with an earnestness of look and tone that surprised her auditor, 'to you, I should think the causes, or rather the cause of this so strange anomaly, might be plainly manifest-but,- she blushed -smiled at her own thought-and said in a tone of assumed levity-' but here I am talking in a way that must give your lordship a poor opinion | A shade fell on Moran's face as he replied, of my modesty-to say the least of it. But the truth is, my lord, that I am somewhat of an enthusiast in my love of this native land of mine, once so great, now so fallen-so rich in memories, so rare in beauty, so pitiable in misfortune.'

" can understand your enthusiasm,' said Lord Effingham; 'perhaps were I, like you, of Irish birth and Irish breeding, I might feel somewhat as you do.'

Harriet was silent a moment, but, as though feeling the silence awkward, she hastily resumed in a somewhat subdued tone-

' There, in the vale below us, is Hore Abbey, once a famous Dominican establishment, and a dependency of the great Abbey of Cashel, the two houses being connected, it is said, by a subterraneous passage; some miles beyond lies Holy Cross, perhaps one of the most beautiful ecclesiastical ruins in the Empire, built by Donogh O'Brien, the warlike King of Munster, for monks of the Cistercian order: beyond that again, away to the northward, on the confines of the Kings County, lies storied Toomavara, where, of old, the Knights Templars had a preceptory, the

soil of Ireland is covered, 'From the centre all round to the sea,' with remains of ancient greatness, attesting her

ruins of which are now barely visible-alas! the

historic fame.' Lord Effingham's answer, whatever it might have been, was prevented by the approach of Mr. Esmond and the elder ladies, obsequiously followed by Bryan.

' We were looking for you, Effingham,' said Lady Pemberton in her cold, listless tone. ' But Lord Effingham was not looking for us,'

pointedly said the Honorable Mrs. Pakenham. ' Certainly not, Mrs. Thomasme Pakenham ! said the Earl very composedly. 'I was well lay Gallows Hill, and Summer Hill, and green entertained by Miss Markham's account of the Killough, while farther to the east rose the lordly antiquities scattered over the wide plain before us. And I was about to observe when you came perspective, the undulating and softly rounded up, what a pity it is that this fine country of Tip-

> black cloud of murder and assassination.' 'Very true, my lord, very true,' cordially assented Mr. Esmond.

'And poverty, my lord,' subjoined Moran, who you that the greatest plague of Tipperary is-

under du da vien alle 1000 alean de finalis in die verboer betree figure in de finalis in die gebouwer in die Die verboerheit verboerde daar heer die 1800 van die verboerd in daar die jaar 1900 en de finalise die jaar die

'Pshaw, nonsense!' said Mr. Esmond. -

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

way between jest and earnest.' Well, but you won't pretend to deny, will

you? that you have been waging a sort of crusade against the men of the bag and staff ever since a memorable night when one of them saved your life.'

'And another wanted to take it. Well, I don't deny it, Phil-I mean Mr. Moran-you know I never deny the truth. But with all my crusade, as you call it, and the active exertion of the entire magistracy of the county, we have never been able to catch that atrocious criminal, Jerry Pierce.'

'No, but you caught a brace of beggarmen, and committed them as vagrants—that was doing something pro bono publico!

Lord Effingham, who had been listening attentively to this characteristic dialogue, now asked Mr. Esmond how it happened that the murderer of his nephew had so long eluded the pursuit of the law. As he spoke his eye fell on old Bryan who had thrust his face amongst the group with a look of intense anxiety on his shrivelled teatures, after satisfying himself that his niece was not within hearing, a tact which Lord Effingham had ascertained before putting the question.
'Oh, that's easily understood, my lord,' re-

plied Uncle Harry, 'it's all owing to the d-d conspiracy-I beg your pardon, ladies-that exists amongst the peasantry. A conspiracy for purposes of assassination, and also for purposes of concealment. See how things went at the time of Mr. Chadwick's murder.'

'Yet there was found a man-one of themselves,' said Moran, 'to give honest testimony against the murderer at all risks to him-

'Humph! and see what came of it-hadn't Phil Mara to be sent out of the country after the trial,-and you know yourself, Phil Moran, how it ended with his family.

'Amopos to Philip Mara,' said Lord Effingham, 'Miss Markham some weeks since gave us an interesting account of that tragical affair, in which he played so prominent a part-but she intinated, if I remember right, that the tragedy did not end with the execution of the unhappy Grace.'

The three young ladies were at this time exploring with Mrs. Esmond amongst the ruins .-

' Alas, yes! my lord, that was but the second act in a bloody four-act tragedy,-the effects of which are still felt in the country like the last throes of an earthquake. The first act was the murder of Chadwick-the second the hanging of Grace.'

' And the others?'

'It would, perhaps, trespass too much on your lordship's patience were I to tell.'

'I should like to hear it,' said the Earl, 'if

Mrs. Pakenham and you, Caroline,' to his sister, have no objection.' ' Certainly I have none,' said Lady Pember-

ton with a sort of incipient attempt at animation, - I should like, of all things, to hear an Irish

'And when you have heard it, my lady, you'll never want to hear another Irish story-I can tell you that?' said Mr. Esmond, as he walked away to join the younger ladies.

' Is the gentleman angry?' said Lady Pemberton looking after him with a look of languid

'Not at all, madam,' said Moran very gravely, on the contrary, he is particularly amiable just now.' The court lady raised her eyebrowsperhaps shrugged her shoulders a very little a la Française, and seating herself on a prostrate pillar, prepared to listen to the 'Irish story' to which Mrs. Pakenham could not in politeness object, so she took a seat beside her

cousin. 'The story is not long,' said Moran, 'otherwise I would not consent to inflict it on this company,' and he bowed slightly, ' under these circumstances. But to commence my story, where I infer from what your lordship said that Miss Markham ended hers, at the execution, namely, of young Grace: the feeling of execuation wherewith Mara, the informer, as they called him, was regarded by the great majority of the country people, can be best understood by the fearful revenge planned and executed under the auspices of the same dangerous association which had authorised the death of the unfortunate Mr. wealth of old renown, should yet rest under the Chadwick Enraged that Philip Mara had been sent by the Government beyond seas, where their power could not reach him, they resolved three brothers, who were all, like himself, ma-

Don't mind Moran, my lord, he is always mid- under the saving influence of religion, kept themselves carefully aloof from the demoralizing influence of the secret organisation, which like a mighty serpent had wound itself round and over the bone and sinew of the country, the stalwart laboring classes, crushing within them every higher and nobler instinct, and changing within its poisonous breath the best feelings of their nature into bitterness and gall. United they were amongst themselves, as all Christian familiesever are, and were always happiest when together; so it was that the three brothers, with a young apprentice of theirs, were returning from work one fine evening in the early autumn, little thinking of the doom that was impending over them, when, from a place of concealment where the gang had lain in wait since early morning, eight well-armed men darted on them. Quick as lightening the Maras fled, and from their perfect knowledge of the neighborhood two of them managed to escape the murderous attack, as did also the apprentice; the third brother, Daniel, frightened and bewildered, instead of trusting to his heels and his ingenuity, like his brothers, took refuge in the house of a widow close by, and the murderers forcing their way after him, killed him without remorse or pity, laughing to scorn his piteous entreaties. It may be that the delay occasioned by the murder of the unfortunate prop and stay of their old father, and the pride Daniel facilitated the escape of his two brothers, who succeeded in getting away from the coun-

> 'What an awful state of affairs,' said Lord Effingham, while the ladies beld up their hands and averted their heads in horror. Still they wished to hear it out, especially Lady Pember-

> 'You may well believe,' resumed Moran, that the news of this barbarous murder, even less justifiable than that of Mr. Chadwick, because wholly unprovoked on the part of the victim-threw the whole country into a state of the wildest excitement; proclamations were issued, offering rewards-even a sum of two thousand pounds was offered for any information that might lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderers; still no one came forward to claim the reward-

'Why, that is precisely the case now with regard to the murder of Mr. Esmond ?' said Lord Effingham with some sternness; 'you say no throw light on that revolting crime, and, for aught we know, the murderer may be prowling round the neighborhood in wait for some other that the people do connive with these wretched criminals, and make common cause with them; how could they otherwise elude the vigilance of the police, and baffle the power of the law?"

'In the case of Mara, my lord, the non-detection of the criminals for so long a time is easily accounted for, as the misguided people made it a point of bonor to conceal those whom they looked upon as the champions of the peoples cause, and the ministers of popular justice; but as regards the murder of Mr. Esmond the case is widely different, and I know the perpetrator of that crime is as much abhorrod by the peasantry as by any class in the community. The feeling against him is strong and universal, and I can no how account for the delay in his apprehension except it be that he has managed to leave the country. Now, however, that the Solicitor General has come down to investigate the affair, something may be done to bring the assassin to justice-if he be still within reach of its arm.

The sun was just setting, and his last rays fell at the moment on the mullioned window of the cathedral, where a man's face was distinctly visible to the Earl and Mr. Moran, shaded by the peak of a cap, still broadly marked with an expression of mingled cunning and drollery that would have delighted Hogarth. The vision was but momentary, and the exclamation that hovered on the lips of the two who alone saw it, were suppressed by a mutual glance of admonition. The Earl was surprised -the attorney more than surprised, but fearing the effect on the ladies, they made no remark, and Moran reladies made their appearance once more, attended by Bryan.

'There is no knowing,' said Moran, 'how not that a young fellow named Fitzgerald, a for highway robbery, in or to save his life forfeited to the law, turned State's evidence and at once arrested, either as principals or accestheir fell purpose. The Maras were all decent, lable in appearance, with nothing in his aspect to court-house—the glow of hope died away on the ે જાતના માર્ચિક માર્ચિક પ્રતાન કર્યો હતા. - પ્રાથમ માર્ચિક માર્ચિક હતા માર્ચ કર્યા પ્રાથમ મુખ્ય માર્ચ કર્યો માર્ચિક પ્રતાન પ્રાથમિક પ્રતાન ક્લોકોનો પ્ર - પ્રાથમિક માર્ચિક માર્ચ માર્ચ માર્ચ કર્યો કર્યો માર્ચ મા

respectable men, and men, moreover, who being indicate the evil qualities that had led him to the commission of such a crime. The case, as stated for the Crown by the Solicitor-General, disclosed some facts that evidently startled the prisoners; it was shown that these men, with some others, had been trought from a distance, by the friends and relatives of Grace, to do the deed, and that it was to have been done a week earlier but for some cause which kept the unconscious Maras at home from their work that day, and thus compelled their assassins to await their opportunity some days longer. It appeared that on the following Sunday, the entire band of conspirators met at the house of a farmer named Jack Keogh in the immediate vicinity of the barracks, and were there hospitably entertained. a female relative of Keogh's, who was also his housekeeper, waiting on them at table. Early next day they all proceeded to a woody hill called 'The Grove,' which overlooked the new barracks, and where arms had been secreted ready for use. Whilst lying there waiting for the time when the doomed brothers would leave off work, refreshments were brought them by the same woman who had waited on them the previous day at Jack Keoghis. Now amongst the party secreted there with such murderous intent were the two sons of Keogh, both of them fine young men in the bloom of life, the of his heart. One of them in particular, John, the elder of the two, was a man of powerful frame and unusually tall stature, with a placid, goodnatured look, and comely, well formed features. Though not so neat or trim as his brother, who was of much smaller proportions, John Keogh was a man to be singled out in a fair or market as a fine specimen

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"Of that bold pensantry—a nation's pride, Which, once destroy'd, can never be supplied."

Well! these two brothers had been arrested, with many others, for the murder of Daniel Mara, and the main point now was to procure sufficient evidence to convict them all. It is true Fitzgerald swore quite enough to hong them, and another of the band, named Ryan, had also turned King's evidence, but both being informers, or, as the people call them, 'stags,' there was still a hope cherished by the prisoners and their triends that some other evidence than theirs would be required where so many lives were at tangible evidence has as yet been obtained to indifference that the prisoners in the dock, Walsh stake. It was, therefore, with a sort of dogged and Lacy, appeared to listen to the elaborate statement of the learned counsel for the Crown, and his recapitulation of the evidence which the opportunity of popping a landlord. I see plainly two 'informers' were to give. All at once, however, Mr. Doherty paus d an instant, and then turning towards the dock, held up his hand, and men joined a name—the name of another witness -it was that of the housekeeper and relative of Jack Keogh who had brought food and drink to the murderers whilst they by in wait for their victims, and who had beard all their plans on the previous day at Keogh's house. The mention of her name had a terrible effect on the prisoners. and indeed on all the country people present; her position in the Keogh family being well known. her intimate acquaintance with all the circumstances preceding and succeeding the murder made her a most formidable witness; whilst the thought of her going against 'her people'-for, of course, the evidence that criminated Walsh and Lacy involved the conviction of the young Keoghs and many others-'curses, not loud, but deen, were heard on every side, mingled with expressions of pity for the prisoners. It was here 'oh ! vo! vo! they're done for now, anyhow;' there it was 'Well, well, afther that who'll trust any one?' . Their own flesh and blood! oh wara! wirra!' Still it was hoped, and all but believed, that Kate Costelloe would not do so loul a deed, and this hope buoyed up the prisoners and their numerous friends amongst the audience, even whilst the two informers, and other witnesses of ininor details, gave their sworn testimony. At last came the moment when Kate Costelloe was called, and instantly a dead silence fell on the court—the bench—the bar-the dock-the hall-all remained in speechless, breathless suspense, for all alike felt that in all probabability the issue of the trial-the fate samed his story, just as Mr. Esmond and the not only of the prisoners in the dock, but of all who were yet to be placed in it, including, of course, the two Keoghs-all depended on the evidence of this woman. As the moments passed long the murderers might have escaped, were it slowly away, and the death-like hush continued unbroken, and no Kate Costelloe appeared, the well-known leader of the boys,' being take up hopes of the prisoners and their friends rose higher and higher; all eyes were eagerly turned on the door by which the witnesses were introgave such information relative to the murder of duced, and the intensity of suspense was becomthat he should still suffer in his nearest and Daniel Mara-in which, it appeared, he had ing painful even to those least concerned in the dearest, and swore a terrible revenge against his been a principal actor, that several persons were issue-when, all at once, the fatal door opened. and a small female figure closely veiled was seen sons by trade, and moreover, engaged as he had saries to that awful deed. The first brought to to enter, carried, as it were, by two persons who been in the erection of the fatal barracks at trial were two men named Walsh and Lacy, the supported her on either side—she was evidently bills that cross the country from the Lower Shan- beggarmen-tall strapping fellows who patrol Rathcannon. Quietly and sternly did these latter a remarkable handsome and intelligent unable to support herself. A groan of fierce ex-

faces of the prisoners, and they stood looking down with ghastly eyes on the diminutive creature that was being placed on the table with their life resting on her word. Never did stranger apparition burst on a court of justice, or occupy a witness-table. So struck, indeed, were even the officials themselves, that for some moments no effort was made to elicit the woman's testimony, and she stood there a veiled muffled figure, far below the ordinary stature of women, her hands, which alone were visible, white and clammy and rigid as those of a corpse, and no posed to ask concerning the hag in the cloak motion in her frame except once that a visible shudder shook her whole body-such a shudder as accompanies and precedes the parting of soul and body. At length the veil was removed from her face, and such a face as that was! I am sure no one that saw it then will ever forget it. The feautures might once have been fair to look upon, but they were then almost hideous in their ghastliness-the closed eyes sank far into their sockets—the lips drawn apart in hvid paleness, and scarcely a breath of life stirring the pulses of the corpse-like frame; as the head rested on the shoulder, a mass of long black hair fell in wild disorder from under the bonnet or hood, adding to the wanness of the face and the ghastliness of the appalling figure. It was some time before the wretched creature could be brought to answer the questions put to make on the subject, I may, I trust, without any imher, and then only when water had been sprinkled several times on her face and applied to her parched lips. When she did speak her voice was scarcely audible, and it was only by a single hrst preliminary statements-and on at last to the scene in the Grove when she brought reof the prisoners-and the wand was placed in her hand for that purpose, she seemed to relapse into her former death-like torpor-the same process had to be gone through to revive her-and some began to hope that she could not identify Walsh, having never seen him except on that one the odd nundred thousand. The exact number of occasion. At the agonized request of the prisoners, a number of others were brought from

called upon to identify the prisoner Walsh. The whole party on the Rock had now gathered round the narrator-every face expressed more or less interest, though to some of the listeners the story was not altogether new. When Moran paused, as if to take breath, Mrs. Pakenham and Lady Pemberton simultaneously, exclaimed- 'Well, and did she do it ?'

· She did, after another terrific struggle with herself that was visible to all the Court. Just as she was placing the rod on the head of Walsh a female voice in the court called out, 'On, Kate!' and the cry seemed to act on the miserdid her awful duty, and was borne from the table and from the court more dead than alive .-Walsh and Lacy were accordingly convicted, placed at the bar, and Kate Costelloe was called and brought forward as the last and best witness for the prosecution. People thought that although Kate had been terrified into giving testimony against the other prisoners, she would never be either forced or persuaded into swearing away the lives of her own relatives, with their venerable old father sitting near the dock, full in her sight. She did it, nevertheless, and, strange to say, with more firmness than she had before the alert, and a quick, sharp intelligence in her eves and in all her fea ures, she gave her evidence clearly and methodically, and deliberately placed the fatal rod on the heads of the two young men, which was the more remarkable that that there was between her and the elder of the right and cannot long endure?" brothers a tie stronger than blood-a love that was the growth of years."

Love! cried several of the ladies in a breath · love-impossible; how could she love the man whose life she swore away?"

She did love him, then !' spoke a little woman who had joined the group a few minutes before, her presence unnoticed in the absorbing interest of the story- if ever woman loved man ministrations. It does not serve the fame of Eng-Kate Costelloe loved John Keogh.'

Every eye was instantly turned on the speaker, but her features were concealed by the deep bood of her grey closk drawn closely over her face; one was there who could have told who she was, but he remained silent-as did most of the party gazing on the strange figure before .-At last Moran and Mr. Esmond spoke toge-

'How did it happen, then, that she swore against him, if she loved him as you say."

God knows that—and she knew it—and John Keogh knew it, too. But it's no business all justified? It ministers largely, I admit to the of yours, and if you take my advice you'll say no | spirit of domination and to the pride and pomp of more about it, any of you. Go home wid yourselves, and don't be dragging the dead out of their graves, for no raison in life only to make men, it is known, in their humble estimate of themfools of yourselves, talking of what you know selves, hold that they can do all things better than nothing about. Get away wid you, now, out of any other nation. Hence, if they choose to invent a

not be for the good of their health before they're much oulder!

There was no use trying to reason with a crenture who was set down by all present as insane; the two parties had, moreover, seen all they could possibly see for that time, they, therefore, retired from the Rock, leaving the supposed maniac to share its solitude with Bryan who, as usual, conducted them to the gate with bows and thanks for the several gratuities given him. Any questions they might have been diswere prevented by the presence of that interestlaughing occasionally in a hoarse inward way that confirmed in every mind the conviction of ber insanity, and made some of the ladies no little anxious to have the gate between her and renew the subject of Moran's story, as they exchanged their parting compliments at the gate, and the two parties went their several ways.

(To be continued.)

#### THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

TO MILES O'RIELLY, ESQ., M.P. Sin-The Established Church of Ireland is said to

be on its trial, and having a few observations to propriety bring them under public notice, in connection with your name.

The establishment referred to is, of all institutions, the most mischievous, unjust, and indefensible in existence-professing to teach Protestantism, and word at a time, and that at intervals perhaps of having immense wealth and unbounded resources at some moments' length, that she was got over the its command, it has utterly and disgracefully failed. There is I believe, amongst thinking men acquainted with our country, no second opinion on the subject. The facts of the case which justify this conclusion, freshments to the party waiting there. But stand out before all, that they can hardly be diswhen she was asked to identify Walsh - the first guised or misrepresented by any amount of mendacious ingenuity. It may not, however, be amiss at this moment, to state a few of them briefly.

The Protestant Church in Ireland, out of a population of five millions, seven hundred and sixty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-four, registers as their own, not one of the five millions; no, not even churchmen is 678,661. This fact alone, which the census incontrovertibly establishes, which sophistry cannot obscure nor subtlety evade, is, of itself, withthe jail and placed in the dock, so as to give out further detail, the most overwhelming condemnathem a chance. Then was the witness again tion of the Protestant Church that can be well imagined. It exhibits the Establishment to have been from the beginning, to use the words of Lord Camubell, a "delusion, a mockery, and a snare."

But this is not all. The Protestant Establishment cannot fairly take credit to itself for the number of those who now profess its creed. Their ancestors came to this country in the days of Elizabeth, James and Cromwell, to share as Protestants in the confiscation of Catholic property and church endowments. Subtract the descendants of those adventurers, whom the Protestant hierarchy of Ireland cannot honestly claim as the fruit of their labors and the remainder will be as near zero as possible. Dean Swift com-plained of the growth of Protestantism in this country, not by the condition of Catholics, or the preaching of the Gospel, but by the transmission of Engable creature like an electric sbock. Still she lish colonies amongst us. Bishops, he observes, whom we have perpetually from England, "usually draw after them colonies of sons, nephews, cousins, or old college acquaintances, on whom they bestow the best preferments in their gifts."-(See Mant's and in a day or two after the two Keoghs were History, vol. 2, p, 428). It has been said by Lord Ellenborough, in 1856, that if the English were driven from India there would not be found after their departure ten sincere Protestants remaining - nearly the same result has attended the missionary labors of the Protestant Established Church in !reland. Remove those who have been attracted by the spoils of Catholicity, and the ten sincere Protestants gained from the old taith would, indeed, be hard to be found.

The episcopal income of one of our bishops-Dr. Whately for instance-would most respectably maintain a sufficiently clerical staff to minister to the spiritual wants of all the Protestants of Munster and manifested. With all her faculties plainly on Connaught, numbering according to the last census only 118,297. It would be easy to name two or three parishes in England, whose united population, attended by a few clergymen, exceeds that of the two provinces above referred to, and whose incomes fail far below that of one hierarch in Ireland. it heresy or hostility to the Church (asks the Times whispers had been affout, even in the court-house the other day) to say that this state of things is not

One is quite at a loss to know for whose benefit the Establishment exists. Not evidently for that of the people, and, therefore, should never have existed. It has not even a decent pretext for that purpose. It is equally clear, that it is not for the advantage of the State. It makes no return for the protection it receives or the national wealth which it consumes. It wants the power to make any. It has no influence, religious or moral, over the nation, which, adhering to the ancient creed, has ever rejected its land, for the maintenance of this intolerant ascendancy, supported solely by considerations of expediency, has tarnished her fair name with the people of Europe. "What foreign writers (exclaims Lord Magaulay - see Hansard) on British affairs, whether European or American, whether Protestant or Catholic, ever mentions the Church of Ireland, without expressing his amazement that such an Establishment could exist among reasonable men? And those who speak thus of it (he continues) speak justly. is there anything else like it? Was there ever anything else like it?

Is it not monstrous that famine of soul and body should be inflicted on our country by this one indefensible institution? On what principle can it be at England. It is something to have the Anglican Liturgy, with its 39 articles, which so few believe, legally professed by a subjugated people. Englishthis, or maybe there's some of you'll get what'll religion, they at once conclude that it is superior to anything else of the kind existing, and must, therefore, be at once embraced by all over whom they bear rule. The Irish, not concurring in this conclusion, have adhered with unparalleled fidelity to the duction of these prisoners, the author says: 'It was religion of their forefathers, hence the antipathy and opposition between the two nations, and the fearful was the victim. It was impossible to permit Irishgardness sat upon the spectators, and yet no weari- men to resist in this matter the sovereign will of England. If they resist orders were given to have work of it, said our rulers, in their own decisive way; seize upon the wealth and endowments of Romanism, and transfer them to the men of the new reconvents; hang some of the priests and send others beyond the seas; pass 'furious laws,' as Edmund Burke designated those of Queen Anne, to prevent the growth of Fopery, and amend those laws to make them more furious, and, if the Irish still resist, suppress all education, and brutalise them by oppression; degrade them by every possible means, trample authority, and strip the parent of his inheritance in favor of his apostate son; hire the press to blacken the character of the nation at large. This is a mat-

the work is as well done to-day as it was a hundred years ago. The Times, the Herald, and the other organs of public opinion, proclaim to the world every month that the Irish are a cruel, savage, wild, bloodthirsty race, irreclaimable and ungovernable, insolent and insidious, treacherous and atrocious, contemptible, disloyal, discontented, and cowardly—that they are, in a word, degraded, barbarous, unworthy of human sympathy, and, to keep them so, they uphold this iniquitous Establishment, condemned by the universal conscience of mankind. The great duty of those who live by the Establishment is to assail the religion of our forefathers with unceasing obloquy, for it is known that we are sensitive upon that point. They represent it as too absurd to be inquired into, too corrupt to be defended, and too ing person, who followed them to the very gate, dangerous to be treated with common justice. It is a vile superstition 'lusting for the blood of the saints,' says the mild Evangelical parson. 'It is full of blasphemy and deceit,' repeats another. 'It is the masterpiece of Satan, exclaims the Church of England's Quarterly Review.' 'It confines the iuthem. The gentlemen exchanged looks and tellect and enslaves the soul, replies Lord John Russmiles amongst themselves, but said nothing to sell. Let the Pope, therefore, be always considered as anti-christ-always reviled, always hated, and on great occasions, burned in effigy, and his people excited to revolt. This is good and perfect Protest-antism, and the rule by which Ireland has always been governed. The time has passed when it was permitted to hang priests for saying Mass; but they are still denounced, in the language of the Times as Thuga' and 'surpliced ruffians,' sympathising with murder. Hired proselvtisers, selected from every creed are sent amongst the Irish to revile whatever they hold sacred. Mormons, the converted collier, or infidels, will do the work as well as any. Weekly and monthly reports issued from innumerable Bible associations, declaring that there is a great 'awakening' amongst the benighted Papists, and 'hungering and thirsting for Bibles,' notwithstanding the fusting and praying of monks and nuns to uphold error and ignorance. Nearly all parsons of the Establishment engage in this godly work, as they have little clse to do. They assemble in Dublin, and consecrate the months of April and May every year, to proclaim the progress they are making in the evangelisation of Ireland. They fill their reports with accounts of innumerable fictitious conversions of Papists. The next census will, it is true, show their statements to be faise; no matter, the lie having free circulation until 1870, will do its work. But it is not enough simply to say that the doctrines of the Oatholic Church are damnable and idolatrous, or to preach it from the pulpit or publish it in tracts; it must be sworn on the holy Evangelists. Lord Rosse, lately elected Chancellor of the Dublin University, went through that pious ceremony a few months since, and W. Ball, Q.C., as Vicar-General of the Primate, did the same a few weeks earlier. Have not free-born Britons a right to think and swear as they please?

Have I, in this sketch, misrepresented or exagge rated in the slightest degree the iniquitous working of this Establishment? There is nothing at all like to it under the sun. It is a scandal in the world. without one redeeming feature. What is there in its history to which a Protestant statesman, seeking to uphold it, can proudly appeal? Can he point to any great service it has ever rendered to humanity? Lord Brougham describes the Establishment 'as the foulest practical abuse that ever existed in any civilised country,' and how could his lordship have ventured in the presence of bishops, of lords spiritual and temporal, so to represent it, if there were a sacond opinion on the subject amongst enlightened men? Mr. Bright, M.P., in an important letter to Dr. Gray and published in the Freeman's Journal October 25, 1852, describes it as a grievance 'which it is hard to say whether it is more humiliating in Ireland to endure, or disgraceful in England to in-

This Church has never been able to do any good -no, not even when aided by all the powers of the secular arm. It is not a match for Presbyterianism or Unitarianism-the one denouncing episcopacy, the other denying the divinity of the Saviour, but to comprehend fully its utter imbecility; you must mark its.progress, and the issue of the struggle in which it has been engaged for centuries with the venerable and suffering Church of our fathers. Look at that Church resting solely on the promise of Christ. "Behold I am with you all days." Coming out of the fires of a most fearful ordeal at the end of centuries, with increasing numbers, as vigorous, as healthful, as full of hope, as the young Church of ancient days emerging from the catacombs of Rome. Hail, holy Catholic Church, how like thou art to thy divine founder, ever persecuted, ever reviled and despoiled, suffering in every member, bleeding at every pore, yet surviving and in the end ever triumphant.

Look now at the Church set up by the State, of earthly origin, resting on kingly power, jealous, vin-dictive, always appealing to the secular power, tolerant of every error, intolerant only of the old religion, boasting of evangelising Ireland, when its followers were falling away; full of worldly pride, empty of true religion: the house divided against itself. harmonising with every heresy, preaching infidelity, in its recent episcopal and clerical pamphlets and essays; approving of divorce, admitting of poligamy, neglecting the grace of regeneration, broken up into sects, decrepid, old, consumptive, and dying out, its friends upable to allege any reason for its continuance save the enormous difficulty of removing an abuse of so long standing and of such gigantic proportions. It is like a foul cancer, which has eaten so deeply into the frame that any attempt to eradicate it would imperit the life of the sufferer. How is its want of success to be accounted for? What has branded it with sterility? One can well understand how a Church might be put down by penal legislation, by the sword, by confiscation, or by the wholesale extermination of the people—experiments tried in Ireland in vain against Catholicity-but to see a Church dying out, never taking root in the public mind, less now than it was a hundred years ago, and in the meanwhile upheld and fostered by every power of the state in every possible way, is a fact and a problem admitting of only one solution—namely that its ministers in every rank and degree have been all along contending against

This institution, admitting of no just defence, cannot long survive repeated exposure. Its merits are well known in Ireland, but the people of England are as yet but imperfectly acquainted with its nature and viciousness; but when they come to have correct views on the subject, and are thereby in a position to pass an impartial judgment upon it, the Establishment shall go down amid the rejoicing of an emancipated people. The exposure must come from the House of Commons; coming from any other quarter the Times and other journals of England will

suppress it.—Yours truly,

JAMES MAHER, P.P., Craigue, Oarlow.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Sisters or Mency. - Again the guardians of Ballinasloe have by the narrow majority of one, succeeded in excluding the nuns from the poorhouse. We are gratified, however to observe that Alderman Reynolds has undertaken te bring on the question again on Thursday week, when, we hope, the return of good sense and the laying saide of old and vain prejudices will lead to the reversing of the unwise and impolitic as well as bigoted resolutions adopted yesterday. In several unions in Ireland the nuns are freely admitted to minister to and comfort the sick and the dying and bring to penitence the ungodly. In no one case has any well-grounded complaint been made of the result of their visits-in every case good has admittedly followed on their ministrations, and the sooner the blind prejudice that continues to exclude them in Balijuasloe is laid aside the better will it be for the

RELIEF OF IRELAND.—Letters of the Most Reverend Archbishops of New York and Cashel.—We (Freeman's Journal) have much pleasure in publishing the fol-lowing correspondence, which has just taken place between the Archbishop of New York and the Archbishop of Cashel, in reference to a sum of money placed in the hands of the Archbishop of New York for the relief of the poor in Ireland, and which his Grace has forwarded to the four Archbishops of

New York, May 8, 1863. My Dear Lord : A certain sum has been placed in my hands for the relief of the suffering poor of Ireland, with a request that I should myself see to its distribution. I have divided it into four parts, one to each of the Archbishops of Ireland, to be by them distributed according to their discretion and their knowledge of the deeper sufferings which may not come under the notice of the ordinary Committee in Dublin. Your Grace will please find enclosed a bill of exchange to your order first at sight for £44 10s. 11d. I have the honor to remain your Grace's most obedient servant and brother in Christ, † John, Archbishop of New York.

To his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop

of Cashel, Ireland. Thurles, May 26, 1863. My dear Lord: I have to acknowledge your Grace's esteemed letter of the 8th of this month, remitting the sum of £44 10s. 11d, for the relief of our distressed people in Ireland. During the famine the people of the United States came to the relief of their suffering brethren in Ireland by contributions as munificent as they were timely. During the present visitation too, which is felt by some classes quite as much as was the distress of the famine years, and is rapidly depopulating our country, scarce s mail steamer crossing the Atlantic but brings us help from the same generous people of America; and their generosity deserves to be more highly praised when we bear in mind that in the midst of a desolating war at home they can have thoughts and feelings for our sufferings hers at a distance, and while they are spending millions in the public service, give also with open hand to the relief of the want-stricken people of Ireland. On the part of our suffering people I thank your Grace and the donors for this seasonable remittance, and pray God to restore the blessing of peace to your noble people. I remain,

Archbishop of Cashel. To His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, Archbishop of New York.

my dear Lord Archbishop, with sincere esteem and

profound veneration, your Grace's faithful servant

† Patrick Leany.

and brother,

We regret to hear that a large amount of distress prevails in Castleisland. A considerable portion of its inhabitants are poor householders of the labouring class, and since the spring work ceased they have had very little to do. Even where they have work the wages they receive, 6d a day with diet, is totally insufficient to support families numbering, in many cases, seven individuals. Under these circumstances it has been considered necessary to take steps to collect subscriptions for their relief, and the local clergymen and gentlemen of both denominations have emulated each other in their efforts.

DESTITUTION IN KILLANAN .- We have learned with pain that a terrible state of destitution exists among the peple who reside on the shores of both sides of Lough Corrib in the parish of Killanan, and also in that portion of the parish of Headford which runs along the shores of the Lough. From accounts we have received we believe the case is one that calls for immediate attention, especially as regards Killanan. The people are without food and without clothes, and some of them owing to their wholly destitute condition, are obliged to stay in bed, having but the most scanty clothing and still scantier provisions .-Unless means of employment are provided, and that t once, the consequences to the poor people of the districts we have referred to, not only this year but the next, must be most deplorable.— Evening Post.

The claims of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, and Earl of Waterford in Ireland to the office of High Steward of Ireland have been allowed by the House of Lords sitting on appeal.

MR. DILLON'S RESOLUTIONS.—The following are the resolutions moved for by Mr Dillon in the Dublin Town Council, in reterence to Lord Palmerston's brusque, that is, bullyish, refusal to receive a depuputation who proposed to ask aid for public works:

Resolved—First—That the uncourteous manner in which Lord Palmerston has treated the memorial of this Council praying for an advance of money for | factory operative; then a married man. the execution of public works in Ireland during the present season of distress, affords a striking proof of the indifference of that minister and his government to the sufferings and the lives of the Irish people. Secondly-That the treatment of said memorial, when contrasted with the promptitude with which the same government has volunteered to come to the relief of the distress in Lancashire, demonstrates the hollowness of the pretence that Ireland is regarded and treated as an integral portion of the empire. Thirdly-That it is apparent on the face of Parliamentary returns that while the generous people of the United States of America are sending their money in thousands for the relief of the starving population of Ireland, Irish money is being actually remitted to England at the rate of £2,500,000 annually; and that this (being the amount of actual remittances from the Irish to the English Exchequer) forms but a small portion of the entire tribute which the English government extorts from this wretched and plundered country. Fourthly-That it is the carnest recommendation of this Council that all Irishmen should combine in some well-devised effort to put an end to a system of spoliation which is rapidly converting their fair and fruitful and once populous country into a desert.

EMIGRATION. - The Canadian steamer Nova Scotia eft Lough Foyle on Friday, with 340 passengers, for About 200 of them embarked from this port .- Derry Journal.

During the past four or five weeks there has been considerable falling off in the number of emigrants to the American Continent from this part of the West of Ireland. In the month of April we had a weekly shipment of upwards of 300 persons, and now the numbers scarcely approach 100.

Upwards of 700 emigrants, whose destination is the Nonconformist colony of Albertland, New Zealand, left this country on Monday. They sailed in the ships Tyburnia and Annie Wilson. These vessels left Blackwall in the morning. A very large number of the friends of the emigrants had assembled to see them off.—Star.

The tide of emigration from Meath, Westmeath, and Cavan still continues to flow with apparently unabated action. The old, the young, and the strong may be daily observed passing on the different trains towards Dublin and Drogheda; but the great majority are those whose ages vary from eighteen to thirty years, of both sexes-hardy, stalwart young men, almost all of the labouring class, and accustomed to agricultural pursuits - stout, healthylooking young women, the very impersonation of in-

dustry.

EMIGRATION OF WORKHOUSE INMATES .- Thirty unmarried young woman, lately inmates of the workhouse of Waterford, embarked on board the Prince of Wales steamship on Monday evening for Greenock, from whence they are to proceed to Quebec per the United Kingdom steamship, which sails on this day. These girls form the second portion of a party of 60 females whom the board of guardians of the Waterford Union have, by a moderate expenditure, enabled to emigrate to Canada, and thereby saved the union the cost of their support for probably many years to come. The cheerful, healty, and respectable appearance of these girls attracted attention as they passed through the city. It appears that all of the thirty inmates of the same class sent out to Canada early in April last from this union have obtained good situations and at remunerative wages .-- Freeman.

The tide of emigration still rolls to to the westward Day after day and week after week hundreds of persons, young and old, male and female, may be seen seated in the carriages of the Great Southern and Western and other railways, their numbers augmenting at nearly every station on the lines, en route for the new world .- Leinster Express.

PARTIES IN IRELAND .- We have received for publication and have inserted a letter addressed to the Evening Mail by Mr Pierse Creagh. It is important to point out, as the author does, that the Irish Orange journals are completely in the wrong, and are guilty of gross misrepresentation when they tell their readers that the Catholics of Ireland, or the Ultramontanes of Ireland, have become supporters of the Tories, thus suppressing the fact that the majority of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament, and n large number of the Bishops, Priests, nobility, gentry and professional and commercial classes of Ireland are still, as they have long been, steady supporters of the Liberal party and of its chiefs, Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, Mr Gladstone, &c. If it be a crime to receive Catholic support, it is a crime of which as far as Ireland is concerned, the Whigs are more guilty than the Tories. But when Mr. Creagh comes to the use and meaning of the word Ultramontane he appears to us (we say it with all deference) to add to the confusion rather than to dispel it. In no sense that we can adopt can any bishop in Ireland be called the leader of the Ultramoutane party, because the designation of Ultramontane includes, large numbers of men whose party predilections differ absolutely frome one another, and who range themselves on opposite sides in all political contests. We can speak not for ourselves only, but for many others when we say that though it would be very disagree. able and offensive to us to be classed among Whigs and Liberals, we had rather incur the unjust imputation of Whiggery and Liberalism than renounce our claims to the title of Ultramontane. The truth is, that the line that divides Catholic Ultramoutanes from other Catholics is not coincident with the line that divides any political scection of Catholics from any other .- Tablet.

Cattle are growing so scarce and dear in the country that stock cannot be had, at available prices, even by owners of properties, for pasture lands The sheep rot in England has created voids which the farmers must fill with beasts, and they buy up therefore any species by which saleable flesh will be acquired. But emigration and evictions, consolidations and failures, contribute to the non production of enttle in Ireland; and young stock not being reared in sufficient numbers to supply the places of those exported or used for home consumption, the rich growth of fodder this year, must be to a great extent profitless. The Viceregal counsel- to prefer cattle breeding, is already found by gentlemen farmers and other to be most injurious to their interests, and the avoidance of tillage to involve them in farther losses, besides extending the reign of barrenness over soils that tillage alone could render fruitful. As much land is probably returning to a wasteful and wild state as the reclaimed and drained tracts do not now equal .- Munster News.

New Potatoes are selling in Skibbereen market at one penny per 1b.

The tables of the Very Rev Dr Healy, P.P., of the Rev Mr Moore, Rector, Doctors Barry and Spotswood &c., are supplied, for the last fornight, with excellent new potatoes, grown in the open air on their respective farms; and I was informed to-day by farmers, from different parts of the district, that next week they will also commence digging good new potatoes.

— Cahirciveen Cor of Dublin Telegraph.

At the close of the debate on Mr. Fenwick's motion in the House of Commons in reference to trawling, Mr M'Mahon said that, though there was fish enough round the coast of Ireland to feed and employ the whole of the population, that country paid £100,000 a year for herrings to Scotland, and £30,-000 or £40,000 a year for other fish which was imported .- In some places where trawling had been prohibited on the coast of Ireland it had been found necessary to remove the prohibition. The restrictions on fishermen were so numerous and oppressive in Ireland that it seemed to be the object of the government to keep all the fish from being caught rather than to develope the fisheries.

Information wanted of James Loughlin, a native of Abbeylara, County Longford. Was in the County of Middlesex and town of Lawrence, in the State of Massachusetts, United State, in the year 1855; a

We understand that on the recommendation of Thomas Ormsby, Esq., Sir Rodger Palmer, Bart., has directed over one hundred tons of meal to be given to his tenantry at present market prices. James Rutledge, Esq., agent to Lord Kilmaine, has also given orders for the issue of a large quantity of meal to his lordship's smaller tenantry, also at present prices, payable in November in each case. - Mayo Constitution.

A short time since a child between six and seven years old was summoned for taking a few gooseberries off the bushes in an unwalled garden belonging to a Mr Wilde, a bookkeeper to Mr Trench, Kenmare For this grievous breach of the law the Kenmare exponents of justice sentenced the unfortunate child, that did not exceed the age of six years, or seven at the farthest, to a penal confinement in Tralee jail for six weeks. - Kenmare Correspondent, Cork Examiner.

TERRIBLE MURDER NEAR NENAGH, - Limerick, Saturday morning.-I regret to state that Andrew Jackson, Esq, J P, of Mount Pleasant, about four miles from Nenagh, was yesterday found brutally murdered in his own lawn. Mr Jackson was missing since the previous day. Captain Anderson, County Inspector, and Mr. Ramsbottom, Sub-Inspector, and the police, have gone to the scene of the tragedy. No one has been as yet arrested .- Correspondent of Irish Times.

Model Schools, Ireland. - A Parliamentary return, moved for by Major O'Reilly, states that there are in this country 17 District Model Schools and 7 minor Model Schools. The cost of crection, including fittings, furniture, &c., was £124,466. The cost of the school for the year 1862 was £21,4c2; or an average of £000 a-year for each school. But the school of Belfast cost £3,834. The number of pupils on the roll was, boys, 4,529; girls, 3,769; infants, 2.631; but the average daily attendance was, boys, 2,275; girls, 1,743; infants, 1,221. The total number of pupil teachers trained in the year is 136, and the paid monitors were 224.

REVIVAL PROFABITY .- On Monday, a number of preachers of the Revival school lectured from midday till evening in the sheds at Donegal-quay. At one of the assemblies, where a stout man with long brown, straight hair, covering which was a peculiarly-shaped cap, officiated in a most extravagant style, two females were overcome, and fainted. The preacher stopped in his discourse to minister consolation to what he called 'the broken hearts,' and inthe interval another person raised a hymn to a profane tune. In about ten minutes the Erst-named person rose to his feet from beside the place where the two girls were lying, and, mounting a barrel, spoke as follows (the words are verbalim) :- ' Young women, she has found a husband; Ohrist is her husband! From what she says, I know she has only seen his profile; but that is all he will do at first. She says he was beside her, so he was; and, if she perseveres, he will turn round and kiss her!—North-

THE KNIFE AGAIN.—Mullingar, June 2.—On last night a number of persons were drinking in a public house at Rathconnell, a dispute arose between them and a regular fight commenced, in which a young man named Crosby was stanbed with a knife, from the effects of which he died in a short time after. An inquest is to be held. One man has been arrested, who, it is believed, inflicted the fatal wound.—

In Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar (edited by Dr. Shelton M'Kenzie) there is a very interesting account of this famous trial. Speaking of the intronow four o'clock in the morning; the candles were almost wasted to their sockets, and a dim and uncer- persecution for centuries of which the weaker nation tain light was diffused through the Court. Hagness or exhaustion appeared. The frightful interest of the scene preserved the mind from fatigue. The the new religion thrust upon them. Make short dock was crowded with malefactors, and, brought as they were in order that guilt of all kinds should be confused and blended, they exhibited a most singular spectacle. This assemblage of human beings laden ligion; suppress their monasteries and schools and with chains was, perhaps, more melancholy from the contrast which they presented between their condition and their aspect. Even the pale light which glimmered through the court did not prevent their cherks from looking ruddy and healthful. They had been awakened in their lonely cells in order to be produced, and, as they were not aware of the object of arraying them together, there was some surprise on them, excite their children to throw off parental mixed with fear in their looks. I could not help whispering to myself as I surveyed them, 'What a roble and fine race of men are here, and how much have they to answer for, who, by degrading, have deter of paramount importance, and never to be given ballinasloe is laid aside the better will it be for the moralised such a people."

Let of paramount importance, and never to be given poor and for the rate-payers.—Dublin Telegraph. moralised such a people."

theories advanced by English writers on the condition and resources of Ireland. One is that if she is not rich, prosperous, and happy, it is her own fault, because the people are indolent, slovenly, inert, and perverse; that they are continually representing their circumstances as desperate in the extreme, when they are far from being so, and that they make t hese misrepresentations solely for the purpose of obtaining from England the aid which they do not require, or which they would not require, if they were themselves active, diligent, energetic and enterpris-ing. This is the theory of one class of English writers on Ireland; the other class maintain that it is useless to expect her to become happy, wealthy, and flourishing, till her population has been reduced, no matter by what means, to the number which her acreage available for cultivation will support. According to these theorists, she has not yet arrived stable Frawley was in charge of the station at the country must give to its possessor, and particularly at that state of depletion, although in the twenty week in the Economist, a journal of high authority, others, but could get no good of him. He was too tunity, not only without cost, but with substantial on general statistics. The rest of its calculations wide-awake for the force, until at last through money gain to it, of freeing itself from a population may be gathered from its concluding remarks, which the condition of the Irish people can be assimilated to that of the English, either population must dimin-To discourage emigration, therefore, or to fancy that it has reached a disastrous or regretable height, is clearly a mistake. No doubt it is, as long as Government will not bestir itself so as to create substantial inducements to the classes that have been and are still emigrating to remain at home. Emigration, moreover, will not only continue, but increase, if the owners of the soil do not agree to esthat until the population of Ireland sinks to a fair ratio with that of the agricultural districts in England there must be a long period of distress and destirution amongst us even when there is no succession of bad harvests. 'In Ireland,' says our cotemporary, the amount of land for each person averages only 3.6 acres, including even what is of scarcely more value for the support of life than the bays and creeks by which it is surrounded, while of actually cultivated or cultivateable land, the share of each man is less than 21 acres. After this gloomy picture of Ireland, the writer proceeds to give a glowing contrast in his description of such of the agricultural districts of England, that admit of being compared with some of ours. He says : - There are three districts here which nearly correspond with Ireland, or at least with the South and West, both in general climate and in the proportion of mountainous, boggy, or otherwise unavailable land which they contain-viz, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the Principality of Wales. The average of these gives 41 acres per head, instead of 31 acres, as in Ireland. Cumberland gives the same allotment as Connaught, but Cumberland has coal districts and a considerable rich and pleasure population, which Connaught has no. Wales shows nearly as scanty an allotment as Munster; but Wales has a vast demand for labour other than agricultural in the iron works of Monmouthskire, and in the populous and prosperous cool-perts of Cardiff and Swanseu. - Dublia Telegraph.

George Twiss, Bird-hill, taking into consideration the depression produced by the unfavorable barvest of last year upon the farming interests, has with consideration and liberality made an abatement of 20 per cent on the September gale to his tenants on the Ballymaloon and Inchamore estates .- Nenugh Guar-

Previous to the intended departure from Cork barbour of the several steamers now leaving that port, to take away the Irish to America, the offices of the Killarney emigration agents are to be seen on each occasion thronged with farmers, their wives, sons and daughters making enquiries regarding their departure from Ireland. In comparison to the hundreds that arrive from Kenmare and its neighborhood, and from Traice and the western parts of the county by train, very few leave the vicinity of Killarney. This fact speaks well for the landlords of the locality.

The priest of the parish in which Mr Thiebault was murdered has sent a memorial to the Lord-Lieut., in which he complains that -Ten policemen were casting their eyes upon the caption to this article, quartered on the people of three townlands-viz., Killenasteena, Shanbally, and Boytonrath, with an order that the support of this body of men, amounting to £600 per annum, should should be levied off. the inhabitants of these townslands. That the result of this measure has not been the promoting of the ends of justice in any way whatsoever, but has been the working out of the ends of vengeance, -a principle of governing which all our legislators and statesmen insist to be not recognizable by British law, for the people are reduced to beggary by it, and will be exterminated, will at once appear from the following facts and figures: - The area of the townland of Boytourath, inhabited by my people, is 398 Irish acres. The Government valuation of this dry and gravelly district is £436, and the rents amounts to the sum of £611 per annum. It is quite plain, then, that an additional charge of 6s. per acre, police tax, will simply sweep off the land those unfortunate, poor struggling farmers who had to borrow money this year to crop their ground. That the consequence of this wholesale extermination, caused not by landlord cruelty, but by Government injustice, will be the utter extinction of the daily diminishing confidence of the people in the sympathy or justice of Governmnut, and then a fearful increase of agrarian crime. That my people had no knowlege of the terrible deed referred to above, nor of its perpetrator, and that visiting them thus with vengeance under cover of the law is, in fact, only punishing the innocent for the guilty. That, therefore, justly apprehensive of the natural and necessary evil results of this most unjust and most unconstitutional measure, I, in the name of humanity, common sense, and common justice, most respectfully, but most earnestly, implore your Excellency to issue an order for the immediate removal of this extra police-force.

DUBLIN CITY POLICE COURT. -A grey headed, grey whiskered, heavy featured, cunning eyed old criminal named John Hogan, alias Kemmis, alias Kinneer, alias Lynch, but better known as 'Galloper Hogan,' was charged with attempting to obtain money under false pretences, from Mr John Neiland, proprietor of the large grocery establishment, Denmark street, on Friday last. A condensed history of the incorrigible old sinner's guilty career will be found subjoined, as given to the court by its excellent officer, Mr Beauchamp, to which a few particulars may be prefixed : -In early life the prisoner was a dancing master, plying his profession amongst the lower rank of the farming class, and he availed himself of his knowledge of people and circumstances, acquired in this way, to impose upon many, and extort money not only from them but the most respectable persons in the country. Whether he earned his nom de guerre of 'Galloper Hogan' by his early profession, or his mind, a disruption of our government could alone rapid movements about the country, we cannot say His rate of locomotion was extanordinary, as he might be at one farmer's house in the morning engaged on the 'light fantastic toe,' or else making a match with the parents for one of the young folk with a neighbor's child; and in the evening would not be found within 20 miles of the scene of his morning's labours. Thus harmlessly enough he spent the early part of his life but as the 'blossoms of age' began to bloom on his head and years to tell on his shrunken shanks,' he changed the tenor of his comparatively harmless occupation, and resorted to the attrocious trade of informer and perjurer. This he attempted to practice with a recklessness of purpose and disregard of results that are hardly credible .-Scarcely a murder has been committed in this coungradient of the server of the confidence of

bault, in Tipperary, he was on the spot under the away a life or lives' and was actually in waiting to of the county, when he was recognised by Mr. Hamilton, the present Sub Inspector of Limerick, as the about his business. When the late Alderman Sheehy time, and the idea of having seen Hogan under pecusame whom he escorted fifteen years before to Spike Island, to undergo a sentence of seven years' impriplayed on a violin, denced a monean jig, that rather expression of his, and when he was desired go away them, I'd have strong up the Minogues;' and there is little doubt that he would have done so if the doing clad in a faded grey suit bound with black, holding means of obtaining an income, and is now suffering for an abortive attempt to swindle a respectable citizen out of a sum of money.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST .- Meeting in Tuam .- A large meeting, called by public requisition, was held in Tuam on Thursday evening ic the Town Hall in reference to the distress existing in this province .-The object of the meeting was stated in the requisition to be, the taking into consideration the fearful destitution of the laboring classes and their families, for the purpose of pressing on the Government the necessity of prompt and efficient measures to prevent deaths by starvation. The hall in which the meeting was held was densely crowded, and the strongest interest was manifested in the proceedings His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam addressed the meeting in eloquent terms, and was enthusiastically cheered. Dr. Thomas Bodkin, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, presided.

FATAL Accident, Omagh, May 31 -A boy named Joseph Donnell, who was herding cattle, was accideutally killed on the 20th instant on the North Western Railway between Dromore road and Trillock stations by the train passing over his body. An inquest was held the following day by WO Orr, Esq, coroner, and from the evidence it appeared that the boy must have been asleep at the time. A verdict of accidental death was returned, acquitting the officials of any blame, - Freeman.

MORE ORANGE EXHIBITIONS .- Hillsborough, May 21.—I have just heard of an Orange display which took place on Friday night last. A party of five hundred Orangemen, with fifes and drums, marched from the direction of Lurgan through the town of Banbridge, where they balted and entered some of the public houses, where they remained for some time, and they were joined by another Orange party of over two hundred, having also fifes and drums. They all left in one direction, playing tunes, but none, I hear, of a party nature. - Freeman.

The City of Limerick, a newly built vessel of the Inman line, sailed on Saturday from Queenstown, as an extra steamer. She took about 400 passengers from this port, leaving about 500 for next Thursday's bont .- Cork Examiner.

Ingland, and the Great West .- Our readers, on that we should thus place them in juxtaposition? We answer-the closest, the most natural, the most powerful. The Great West intends to feed Great Britain; cannot avoid doing it if it would; is compelled to do it, or collapse and fail. Well, what has to do with Ireland? It will depopulate it. Priest and politician, patriot, laudholder, trader, professional man, mechanic and laborer, all may deprecate, all may grieve over, all may regret the exedus from the green old sod; but on it will go remorselessly; all the more rapidly, all the more eagerly, all the more thoughtlessly because of this senseless. loathsome, causeless and disgusting war. The Great West is a grower of wheat and corn; its domestic customer, its largest, most reliable, most opulent, and most desirable, is in process of elimination; not physically, perhaps, but pecuniarily; the hearts's blood is being drained from it by the extortions of its eastern carriers. Britain alone can consume its surplus and pay for it; therefore, to place that surplus within her reach at a cost of transportation as low as her capital and enterprise will enable her to do it, is what the Great West is determined to do, and if accomplished, Ireland, as a grain growing or grain exporting country, will cease to have a quotable influence in the English market. Emigration, if this cause alone operated, must consequently increase in volume within the next decade, vastly beyoud anything ever experienced in the past, and the demand for labor, male and female, in the glorious West, will exceed anything ever before believed possible, even in that section of grand projects and wondeerful achievements. This war has stricken down the West. It has measurably shut her out from all exterior commerce; has made her people hewers of wood and drawers of water to the States and people east of her. Of the sixty millions of dollars worth of wheat, flour and corn sold from her granaries in England in 1861, nearly two thirds of that enormous sum was taken from her in cost of transportation from the lakes to Liverpool. Against this state of things the West protests in vain. It begins to perceive talk will not benefit its people, hence come delegations from Western cities to the people and government of Canada, and calls for conventions at home, that of a Ship Canal one, through British waters, included. Let no one believe these movements mean nothing; they are full of significance ; they are illustrative chapters - pictorial illustrations of the ruin our folly and our crimes are fast bringing to our doors. How often have we been houted at when, in the days preceding revolution, we energetically pointed out what, to our humble accomplish, namely: the utter and irretrievable dethronement of King Cotton as an American potentate, and the aggrandizement of Great Britain, commercially and manufacturingly, to an extent of which the mind of man to-day, no matter how presciently gifted it may be, can form no adequate conception. Are we mistaken? Does any human being suppose that the Western States will remain content forever with their present exclusion from free, easy, ready and cheap access to the greatest and best market? How is it proposed to indemnify them for the insupportable burdens imposed upon their legitimate export trade by the capitalists of the Middle and New England States? Who will come

forward to relieve the miller of Missouri, of Iowa, of

to the activities of the second

government as approver against some one charged in transit from his mill to the dock landings at Phila- I hope our poor ministers will not here, at all events, with the crime. In the case of the murder of Mr Thie- delphia, New York or Boston? Is the farmer of be excluded from the category of gentlemen; yet the these Sintes such a fool or idiot, as not to perceive more they possess of that character the greater diffiname of George Kemmis, ready and willing to swear that every reduction in the expense of shipment of his produce, enhances the price to himself, and dihave his deposition taken down in the Crown office minishes it to some extent to the consumer also? of the county, when he was recognised by Mr. Ham- It is clear, if, instead of having nearly two-thirds of the value of his products to pay away in charges for notorious Galloper Hogan, and of course sent at once transportation to market, he had only one-third to disburse, the difference would be clear gain to him, was, as supposed, murdered in Clare, and the two or to him and the consumer respectively, in larger Minogues were arrested, Hogan was the man relied or smaller proportions, according to the condition of on for a time to sustain the charge against them. He the market where the product was disposed of. The came forward of his own accord, his hoary head and government and people of Great Britain are too plausible story obtaining credence with some of the clear-sighted and sagacious, not to see, at a time authorities, and he was sent to William Street Bar-like the present, more especially, the advantages rack, Limerick, to be taken care of. Head Con-which a direct control of the grain market of this when such control is absolutely indispensable to the years ending in 1861, her population had diminished liar circumstances before fixed itself in his mind, and manufacturing supremacy, it is now within their power to grasp and hold. The political aspect of this country is in an article which appeared last him, the Constable was 'at him' repeatedly, as were too for the government; for it presents the opporwide-awake for the force, until at last through money gain to it, of freeing itself from a population and their tendency regarding our present condition an accidental hit or being taken unawares, in some it will not conciliate, and the deportation of which, may be gathered from its concluding remarks, which manner, he acknowledged he was 'Galloper Hogan.' in its lustier elements at this time, will feed the in its lustier elements at this time, will feed the are to the following effect : -It is evident that before The Head Constable then discovered that he was the flame of intestine war in the only nation upon ourth whose progress could seriously interfere with its own, and the competition of whose industry and enish, or manufactures and commerce must increase. sonment. When the discovery was made, Hogan terprise could cause it the slightest serious uneasigave a shout, called for music, and when a tune was | ness. Therefore, it is, we conclude, first, that the demands of the West upon British capital for direct astonished the beholders. 'String up is a favorite shipping facilities from Lake Michigan to England, will speedily be complied with, and thus render after the expose in the Minogue affair, he said 'Ah, Irish farming competition impossible; and second, bad manners to whoever discovered on me, only for that, in consequence the agricultural population of Ireland will fly by thousands and tens of thousands from their native land, to the free sections of this tablish more equitable relations between themselves depended on him alone. You could see from the sto-and the cultivators of it. But the Economist argues lid indifference he betrayed as he stood on the table, such a demand for their industrial assistance. We do not stop to speculate or philosophize upon this an old caubeen in his hand, and judging from his | anticipated social phenomenon. We state it simply general appearance that he was a man who would as a conviction of our own mind, and give our reaswear away the life of a child without remorse. It sons for our conclusions, leaving to others to coinwill be found that he has recently adopted other cide or dissent, as they may be inclined .- New Orleuns True Delta.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICITY IN LONDON .- On Sunday last a pastoral from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, was read in all the Catholic churches of the archdiocese of Westminster, in reference to the annual collection on Trinity Sunday. After dwelling on the benefits which the early Catholic Church had conferred on humanity, by extending civilisation, preserving the learning, arts, and sciences of the ancients, diffusing knowledge, and above all by maintaining in their pristine purity the great truths of primitive Christianity, the pastoral went on to say :-" In 1859 we presented you a fuller retrospect of a longer period, but, we will only refer back to it to remark that at least three missions which were there men-tioned as dependencies, or offshoots of others, have, since been planted out, and are growing up alone.

1. With the short period, however, just mentioned, there have been built from their foundations, with one exception of purchase, but subject to the necessity of almost reconstruction, six entirely new churches - the German, the Italian, and those in Ogle-street, Great Ormond street, at Hendon, at the Franciscan Convent in Bayswater. 2. Four have been greatly enlarged; an additional aisle has been added to the churches of Hackney and the Holy Family; the chapel of Walthamstow has been more than doubled; that of Ingatestone is being considerably increased."

RECOGNITION.-England has already considered and refused the proposal of France for a joint mediation. France made a sort of tentative proposal to interpose her good offices, and the offer was decidedly rejected at Washington. But without any such entanglement as might by possibility result from mediation, it is in our power, and it surely is our duty, to withdraw the encouragement which we are actually giving to the prosecution of such a war by tacitly allowing - what few men in England believe -that the hold of the federal government upon the Southern States is not finally and irretrievably gone. So long as our public policy permits the North to not pronounced, its enterprise hopeless, there can be little hope that that enterprise will be formally abanin the North. Ts dream of resenting it would be madness ' to conceal its significance impossible : it would be necessary for the northern government and the republican party to confess to themselves that the termination of the struggle and the acknowledgment of Southern independence was merely a matter of time; and that as the prolongation of the war could not affect its issue, all that could be done was to end it on the best terms that could be obtained. In all probability, European recognition is withheld only by the obstinate refusal of the English Cabinet. On them, therefore, almost as much as on the government at Washington, rests the awful responsibility entailed by the continuance of this savage, fruitless and fratricidal conflict; on them and on those who, stifling their own strong misgivings, support them in the one-sided inaction which they call a dignified neutrality.'-London Herald.

THE ADMIRAL AND THE CABMEN. - Rear-Admiral William Shepherd, of 4, Francis-street, Paddington, was called to answer a summons taken out against him by a cabman for refusing to pay a cab fair of 10s. After a delay of some time, through his nonappearance, the case was gone into in his absence, and the claim having been satisfactorily made out, his worship ordered that 10s. should be paid, and 5s. costs. After the decision the admiral walked into court, and said he hoped his worship would hear his cases at once, as he had an engagement to meet the Duke of Somerset at four o'clock. (This was an allusion to two cases where the admiral had summoned cabmen for over-charge.) Mr. Yardley—Your case has been heard, and unless you pay the money you must go to prison for seven days. Admiral-But I have an appointment with the Duke of Somerset at four. Mr. Yardley-That must be postponed unless you pay the money. The money not being forth-coming, the admiral was conveyed away in the prison van.

CLERICAL CELIBACY. - The following sentences occur in the closing address of the Moderator of the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, delivered few days ago. Speaking of the inadequacy of the Sustentation Fund, of the low average of the equal dividend of £137, the Moderator (Mr. Macleod, of Skye), said :- 'It was stated here last year that it was not our creed but our circumstances that doomed many a minister to celibacy (laughter and applause); and though I cannot altogether concur in the hard speeches often made concerning poor bachelors, yet I must say that they are a class of ministers that I should not desire to see very numerous in our Church. (Great laughter.) The author of 'The Tongue of Fire' says of them that, 'even to think of them makes one feel cold.' Another author, with a tongue of fire in his head, said not very long since as much as that they were 'a good-for-nothing set' (renewed laughter and applause); let us hope that their theology is not of such a negative character as their ives, if these things be true. But it is not in large cities such as Edinburgh and Glasgow, and others, that their evil influence-if evil it be-can be seriously felt. Amid the genial warmth of so many Ohristian families that influence can make no greater difference in their atmosphere than an occasional iceberg will in the temperature of the great Gulf Stream. (Loud laughter and applause.) Some of us may remember a controversy in the London press

THE EXIGRATION CURE. There are two opposite try for years, that he has not offered himself to the dollars charges imposed upon each barrel of his flour marry with less of an annual income than of £500. culty will they find in present circumstances in changing their condition. (Hear, hear, and applause.) And I sometimes wonder how any of them can have the face to ask the hand of any respectable woman (loud laughter); but a greater worder still is how any such woman, without any means or prospects than the present Sustentation Fund, can have the beart to say 'Yes.' (Renewed laughter.)

> A few months since we announced the purchase, by community of Franciscan Monks, of land at Gorton Manchester, on which a Church and Monastery were to be erected. We have now the pleasing task to record the commencement of that good work. The community consisting of five Monks and several Novitiates, have for the last eighteen months been residing at Pairfield. The Church and Monastery will have a very imposing effect, and present a frontage of 230 feet; 50 feet will be occupied by the west facade of the church, and the remainder by the guests' quarters of the convent. The style is Gothic, from designs of Pagin and Hanson. The church will be 180 feet long by 50 feet wide; and its choir will be 50 long, accomodating 60 persons .- London Tub-

> THE OXFORD "INDEX."-Dr Pusey has found another opportunity for gratifying his rabid theological instes. It is understood that among the names suggested by the Prince of Wales for the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the coming Commemoration was that of Professor Kingsley. This name has, however been withdrawn on account of the determined opposition offered in the Hebdomadal Board by Dr Pusey, Dr Mansel, and others of the bigoted section. Their immoral character of Mr Kingsley's works, more essarily describes the external aspect of a slowly rotmake their selections as members of the council of the Index? - Spectator.

> A NEW ALABAMA AT CARDIFF.-A good deal of commotion has been caused among the shipowners and brokers of the docks, through the strange conduct of the United States Consul of the port attempting to interfere with the loading of the steamship Lord Clyde. This splendid vessel arrived from Greenock, a distance of 450 miles, in 24 hours, and is stated to be of extraordinary swiftness and power. Her haddle boxes being too large for entrance into the East Bute dock, her cargo has been shipped along-side, and from the fact of its neat appearance has caused considerable interest and much speculation. This consists of several boxes tightly bound with iron and brought by the South Wales railway. The American Consul attempted to interrogate the captain as to the nature of the contents of the boxes, and induced the Controller of Customs to accompany him. It need hardly be said the attempt was unsuccessful, and on the 30th the splendid steamer steamed down the Channel, not before a scene had occurred, by the agitated manner of the Consul, who arrived at the docks shortly after two o'clock in the morning. The ship has cleared for Nassau with a cargo of woollen goods.—The Bristot Post states that Lord Russell sent an order to the Collector of Customs at Cardiff to search the steamer Lord Clyde before she left that port. Accordingly 17 men boarded the Lord Clyde at a late hour on Friday night, and at once commenced ripping open several bales of clothing, &c., which were stowed among the cargo of coals which were consigned to a party at Nassan. The officers, not being content with cutting open the bales, actually took up two planks in the hold, thinking to find arms, &c., but nothing of the kind was discovered.

### UNITED STATES.

THE DESTRUCTION OF DARIEN. - The destruction of the town of Darien, Georgia, on the 11th instant has been noticed. All the churches, the market-house, court-house, jail, private houses, stores, and even stables, were burned, the soldiers parting turpentine on the floors and setting fire to it. The soldiers in this outrage were negroes, officered by Massachusay that Europe does not consider, or at least, has setts and Pennsylvania men. They shot down cows in the street and left them lying there. A letter says that they have left nothing but chimneys standdoned. On the other hand the recognition of the ing is all Darien. They took every negro that was ken the schooner Pet, that was ready to sail for Nassan with a cargo of cotton.

A Case of Public School Intolerance .- At the last semi-mouthly meeting of the Board of Education, a report was presented by one of the Committee, which, as it exposes a serious abuse in our public school system, we shall lay before our readers. It appears that Miss Catharine McGean, the daughter of one of our most respectable and Catholic citizens, was expelled from Grammar School No. 16 by the teacher for refusing to sing the refrain, or chorus, of some irreverent and otherwise obnoxious 'John Brown' melody .- N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH. - The correspondent of Northern journal pays the following reluctant tribute to the heroism of the patriotic women of Vicksburg :- 'The women and children all remain in town although ordered at various times to leave. On the day our men left, a morning report showed the sad fact that up to that time 115 of these unfortunates had been killed by our shells, among whom was the wife of Gen Pemberton. The women of Vicksburg are either brave beyond ordinary mortals, or desperate in the extreme. Shells search every part of the town, and yet the children play as usual upon the streets, and the women seek no protection, but boldly promenade the public thoroughfares and attend to their household duties. In a house close to the gao. our men saw several ladies who sat in groups on the plazza, moved leisurely about the house, and at times made the air melodious with voice and piano. What quality is thus shown by these women? Is it heroism, desperation, or what? Death is all about them-it hisses through the air, crashes through their edifices, smiths down their innocent children and themselves; and yet they unconcernedly sit, sing, chat and laugh through it all-through a combination of horrors that would almost make a coward of the bravest man that ever drew a sword. These things seem incredible: but they are true, for our prisoners unite in vouching for the fact, all phases of which they themselves heard and witnessed.'

SHODDY ARISTOCRATS .- It is generally believed, and with truth, that large fortuces have been made out of the war during the past eighteen months. We have seen a list of the names of one hundred and fifty persons who have made fortunes, varying from one hundred thousand to a million and a half of dollars during that period, some by stocks, some by shoddy, some by selling bad vessels to the government, some by crackers and cheese for the army, and some by disposing of good offices. These shoddy aristocrats have added about two hundred brilliant new equipages to the Ring at the Park, and will soon figure largely at the watering places. Jay Cooke, the banker, is said to have cleared three hundred thousand dollars -- minus eight or ten thousand dollars for advertisements-by the conversion of government bonds alone. So we go. Money is as plenty as dirt. It will soon be time to spend this spare cash at the summer retreats, and the season will be a splendid one.—N. Y. Herald.

The officers of the Alabama claim that they have destroyed seventy-four Federal vessels since they be-Wisconsin, and of Minnesota, of the two or three a few years since, as to whether a gentleman could and their piratical depredations.

THE DELILARS OF SECESSIA -- The Washington Republican of Saturday says: - We learn that on Wed-nesday night last two officers of General Hooker's stuff went beyond the picket lines to visit some charming Southern ladies, and have not yet returned. Some anxiety being felt for them on Thursday messengers were sent to the residence of the fair ones, and returned with the information that while the officers were making themselves agreeable to the ladies, a party of guerillas surrounded the house and tore them away from their fair charmers. They are now in Richmond, no doubt. The names of these gentlemen, as reported us, are Major Sterling, formerly of General Butterfield's staff, and Capt. Fisher signal officer.

BRECHER'S DEPARTURE - Parson Beecher on leaving home for a trip to Europe, was escorted to the versel by six hundred sympathizing sisters; but when a meeting was called for the purpose of taking steps towards assisting and encouraging the brave Poles in their struggle for independence, only seven ladies in all New York could find time to attend.

Gen. Butler and Gen. Fremont are having a public quarrel as to which has the precedence as senior. Major Gen. Butler claims that he is senior of all who have been commissioned. It is a singularly ridiculous quarrel on the part of two men, one of whom only has seen a battle-and that recoully, with a mechanic, and in which the General got flogged by an old man of seventy whom he assailed.

From these considerations it will follow that, were Gen. Lee to push any serious invasion into Pennsylvania, he would find that very some deep Democratic sentiment of State Sovereignty, which has at the Forth, denounced the war on the seceded States, rouse and assert itself in overpowering energy, uniting the whole North While the armies of ceded States stand on the defensive, on their own ground for opposition was, it is said, the heretical and | soil, the principle of the right of States to form and to change their own governments, and the traditions pecially of Hypotia - a work which, though it neces- and the institutions of free government in America - all were pleading their cause. However they may ting society, is in tone and object the highest of all argue that the war they urge is still defensive, as Mr Kingsley's writings. Did the Hebdomadal Board they only fight to obtain the withdrawal of the Northera armies from their soil-the practical result will be the same. Any invasion of the North must and will unite the entire people of the Northern States. We neither hope, nor wish, to see the North dictate terms of peace to the South at the point of the bayonet on Southern soil. Assuredly we will not accept any dictation of terms of peace by the South, at the point of the bayonet, on Northern soil. Horace Greely says he is ready for this. No doubt his pupil Abraham Lincoln would think it just the place. But the Democracy of the North, who know how to respect honor and manhood in others, will not so far forgot their own, as ever to take the armies of the South as their 'masters,' which Greely says he is ready to do, if they can 'water their horses in the

POPULAR MISCONCEPTION. - Judging of opinion in

the free States from the views and speculations of their press in regard to results anticipated to follow the reduction of Port Hudson and Vicksburg, we should conclude that the expectation is confidently and universally entertained that trade with the upper Mississippi and Ohio valleys would again be reopened, and conducted on the same grand and remunerative scale as in times immediately preceding this insane conflict. No conclusion imaginable can be more fallacious than this. The truth is, if the river were opened in its entire length to-morrow, no perceptible change in its commerco, so far as domestic requirements or demands are looked to, need be calculated on; for if Western products were ever so cheap, the means to purchase them do not exist in the hands of the population resident and belonging in this lower valley. In these two districts, exempted by the Presidential proclamation from confiscation, the disorganization of labor and industry has been so thorough and complete, that there is neither present means nor future prospects for production to create, invite, or sustain trade; consequently, save as an easy, expeditious and economical outles for Western products to the sea, no other advantage need soon be looked for from the reopening of the river, if the feat be accomplished. Nor is it at all likely that, for years to come, if ever, trade with this lower country will be as it was three years ago; indeed the probabilities are that it will almost cease to exist; certainly, in our opinion, it will so cease. if the national policy, as it is now announced and enforced in this State, be adhered to In the districts facetionaly represented as being on the same footing, in regard to the rights and property of their inhabitants, as are Maryland, Kenwill naturally ask themselves what can possibly be Southern confederacy by France and England would in the place, forcing some to go, with their guns tucky and Missouri, civil government, except the relation of Ireland to the Great West of America inflict the heaviest discouragement on the war narry pointed at them all the time. One negro woman under most singular forms, earnot be said to ran from them and they shot her in the head and have an existence; and the extraordinary spec-then carried her on board their boat. They have the tack is presented of a people being made direct participators, through representatives elected by them, in the congressional proceedings of the nation, who in their own concerns have not a voice. If this mode of conducting affairs in what is officially considered loyal Louisana be maintained, as from appearances we should conclude it will be, how will it be in the northern portion of the State and in the Attakapas, where sentence of confiscation of all property, and the eviction of every family, irrespective of all past conduct and political antecedent, from their homes is pronounced? The Government journals tell, with deplorable circumstantiality, how the most fertile districts of Louisiana have been swept of their labor, their cattle, their carts, and their portable necessaries, and in a tone of atrocious jocularity speak of the utter ruin that must follow this visitation of desolation, Is it, then, from a region so blasted that the West looks for a renewal of its commerce, or to find those customers between whom and her people so much that was reciprocally beneficial had been done on The West we repeat, according the grandeet scale? to our notions, is deceiving itself, if it for one momoment imagines that the reopening of the Mississip. pi to trade will produce pristine prosperity; for, in truth, months must necessarily elapse after the fall of Vicaburg before peaceful commerce could venture to flost upon its bosom to the Gulf But is it by any means certain that Vicksburg will succumb, even before the investment of an officer of great energy, re-solution and courage, as general Grant is admitted to le? The sanguine character of Wall street is not the accom animent of armies in the field, and a fall of ten per cent, in gold, based on expectations of the early and c rtain surrender of the citadel which dominates our great river at Vicksburg, is not to be considered an uncerring criterion of ultimate success. When Gen. Butler arrived at New Orleans thirteen months ago and subsequently, there was no obstacle to the mark of twenty-five hundred soldiers from New Orleans at Shreveport, either by land or water; he strategically, however, allowed the batteries of Port Hudson to be erected, and in September last Gen. Dick Taylor arrived in Alexandria, on Red River, to commence the recruitment of a force for the protection of the interior as low down as Berwick's Bay. Gen. Banks found, on his assumption of command, a very difficult state of affairs from that which existed a few months previously, and he has now, under innumerable disadvantages, to undertake the reduction of a place as formidable naturally as Vicksburg, fortified under the direction of engineers of this State, unsurpassed in their professional attainments by any officers of their class in any service, and defended by men who consider the war in which they are engaged one for existance itself. In presence of facts so admonitory and instructive as these, the West, which we laud so well, and had better moderate its expectations. To see its commerce with us revived, as our heart has often been gladdened in

contemplating it, would give us bappiness exquisite

beyond power of expression; to know that the bles-

sings of peace were once more vouchsafed us, would rejnice every good man; but if these are soon to be

expected in presence of confiscation and ruin indis-

criminately visited, God heip the Valley of the Mis-

العراجات والرابية المجاملة المرية العالي الراجان

# The True Witness.

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Prison Minister's Bill, a measure for giving the assistance of their clergy to prisoners, members of the Catholic Church, confined in pul, has at last passed its second reading in the House of Lords by a majority of 35. Lord Derby warmly supported the Bill.

Another very important measure has been agreed to by their Lordships, in the shape of a Bill sent up from the House of Commons authorising the flogging of criminals convicted of robbery with violence. This Bill which is a move in the right direction, is a protest against the mawkish sentimentalism of the day, and a return to the sounder system of secondary punishments in vogue in the days of our fathers-and is more especially directed against the garoters, who infest the streets of the metropolis, and whose murderous assaults have struck such panic into the bosoms of respectable British householders. It is now enacted that the convicted garoter, instead of being shut up for a short time-fed on the fat of the land, and after a few months' petting and coaxing, set adrift to recommence his depredations, shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to corporal punishment, the only punishment of which, -after the gallows-the criminal classes stand in any dread; and which whenever and wherever applied has always approved itself the simplest, the cheapest, and the most efficacious mode of dealing with criminals, and of repressing crime. Thus when some years ago it had become the fashion to shoot at-or to pretend to shoot at the Queen, the mere passing of a law assigning the punishment of flogging to the offence put a stop to it, at once and for ever It will soon be the same with garoting; and if the cant, and humbug of the age did not prevent the carrying out of the principle to all offences against person and property, to swindlers, forgers and knaves of every description, we might soon dispense almost entirely with our costly penitentraries-and should at the same time gain in mensely in respect of immunity from the outrages of the criminal classes. No one we trust now-a days is simple enough to believe that these can be reformed out of their evil ways, but no oncan doubt that they may be flogged out of them. Their hearts indeed are hard and ununpressible as the nother mill stone : but their cuticles are acutely sensitive, and to these should the magistrate address bimself.

In the House of Commons there had been an amusing debate on the question of throwing open the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens to the public on Sundays, after the hours of divine worship. Against this proposition the Puriton spirit rose indignant: and not content with leaving every man at liberty in the matter of Sunday obser vances to follow the dictates of his own con science, and the light of his own private judgment -free to stop away from gardens altogether if he believes that shrubs and flowers and shady walks are an abomination, and free to enjoy and make the most of these things-if therein he sees no wrong-it insisted that its own peculiar and lu dicrous views of Sabbath obligations should be enforced by Statute upon the entire community. To these arrogant assumptions the House yielded: and the proposition for furnishing the working classes of Edinburgh with innocent, healthy and intellectual recreation on the weekly holyday has been negatived by the House. This is good news no doubt for the keepers of low unlicensed groggeries, and all places of fithy debauch, for these will be, as heretofore, filled by those to whom access to every innocent amusement is sternly interdicted by law. It is melancholy however to reflect that the Scotch Puritan spirit should be still so strong as to be able to compel submission to its behests from enlightened Englishmen, who cannot but thoroughly despise the advocates of "Sabbath restrictions" upon the amusements of the working classes, and who must in their hearts loathe the grovelling superstitions, which have superseded the doctrines that politico-social system which Catholicity of Christianity amongst the Sabbatarians.

The tidings from Ireland are more cheerful prospect of an early and an abundant barvest. and in consequence we may look forward to a cessation of those sufferings which have so long

Christian resignation of Ireland's sore distressed | assorted Provinces finds expression is couched at people. Still however, the stream of emigration | the present moment, in terms of Representation. continues to flow, and the people are rushing The Upper Province, having grown in numbers from their native country in hot haste as if pur- and in wealth, and having in its material prosued by the pestilence, and as if the avenger of gress outstripped the Lower Province, now deblood were in pursuit of them. God grant that mands that the political relations which existed this state of things may soon cease, and that so long as the latter was the more populous and peace and plenty may be about once more to revisit and bless the land.

The news from the seat of war is most encouraging for the friends of the Confederates. Gen. Lee, with a force of 100,000 men having crossed the Potomac, has invaded Pennsylvania, attacked Harrisburgh, and seriously menaces both Baltimore and Washington. His troops are flushed with victory, and full of confidence in their own oft-tried valor, and in the skill of their commander. The Federal army is dispirited and demoralised; and oppressed by the weight of responsibility attached to his office, as General-in-Chief, General Hooker, even "fighting Joe" has laid down his command, which has been transferred to an officer, hitherto unknown to fame, named General Meade. The people of Pennsylvania and of the Northern States seem panicstricken. They make, as yet, no effort to defend themselves against the invader, who drives the enemy before him like a flock of scared sheep. In the West, General Banks has met with a terrible repulse at Port Hudson; Vicksburg still gallantly holds out; and in the North Western States, attempts to enforce the conscription have been met and foiled by the stern resistance of the people. One great and most important difference betwixt the morile of the Federals and Confederates has been strongly brought to light within the last few days. Wherever the Federals have invaded, or for a moment got possession of Southern territory, they have behaved themselves like demons; plundering, destroying, murdering and ravishing everything and everybody on whom they could lay their hands. No property in their eyes was sacred; they respected neither age nor sex; and the infamies perpetrated by the Yankee merceparies have never been surpassed by any troops, in any age or in any country .-The Confederates, on the contrary, refrain altogether from plunder: the gray hairs of the old man, and the chastity of the women of their ruthless enemies are treated with scrupulous respect, and to this may perhaps in a great degree be attributed the indifference which the people of Pennsylvania have hitherto manifested towards the invasion of their State. They know that they have, personally, nothing to fear from the Confederate troops, and they are heartily sick of the cumous and iniquitous war into which their unprincipled rulers have plunged them. The humanity of the Confederates, under the cruel provocations which they have received, is as remarkable as is the skill of their leaders, and their valor on the field of battle.

UNHAPPY UNIONS .- All novelists and romance writers are great upon this topic; all experience shows that naught but misery can ensue in this respect is true of individuals, holds true tikewise of communities.

This truth we see at this moment forcibly flustrated in the relative positions of Upper and Lower Canada, and in the undisguised, daily inrensifying antagonism of the two sections of the Province towards one another. They have been unequally, or rather imquitously, yoked together; and the evil consequences of this political rune, or as Talleyrand would call it, this politial blunder, are now apparent unto all men.

Mr. George Brown has not caused this antacomsm, neither are the Clear Grits the authors hereof. These bave but availed themselves of t, to promote their personal objects, and in so toing have no doubt aggravated it. But they have not generated it, for it was evoked, or called into existence, by the action of the Imperial Parliament in imposing a Legislative Union upon people so alien to one another as ere those of Upper and Lower Canada respectvely. The evil exists; it is in vain to attempt o conceal it; it is useless to bewarl it. The object of the statesman and Christian should be o discern if haply there may yet be some emedy for it.

On every great politico-social question that rises, or can possibly arise for discussion, there must in the very nature of things, be irreconcilble antagonism betwirt the people of Upper Canada, and those of the Eastern section of the Province. The ways of the former are not the wiys of the latter, neither are the thoughts of the one as the thoughts of the other. Compromise is impossible, because compromise supposes necessarily some common or middle ground, upon which both parties may meet; and betwixt Protestantism and the politico-social system which logically flows therefrom, and Catholicity and engenders, there is and can be nothing in common. Situated as the two antagonists actually than they have been of late. There is every are, one may destroy or crush the other, but reconciliation or compromise is a moral impossi-

The form in which this inherent and ineradiand so severely tested the heroic patience and cable bostility or antagonism betwint the two ill- the Act of Union which bound them to Western journal, however smartly conducted. We will Canada.

the wealthier section, should be set aside, and insists upon the application of the principle of Representation by Population. Lower Canada insists equally energetically upon maintaining Equality of Representation, and hereupon issue is joined; and upon this ground the battle which 18 to determine the future of the French Canadian race-whether they shall continue to live and prosper after the manner of their fathers, or whether they shall be improved off the face of the earth by their enemies of Upper Canadamust be fought. The battle cannot be scirked or avoided; and the people of the East would do well to gird their loins for the quickly commg and meritable conflict.

"Representation by Population," urge our enemies is just in principle; in harmony with the requirements and the essential conditions of elective Governments, and should therefore be applied to the Province of Canada irrespective of all territorial, all national subdivisions. Granting for the sake of argument the truth of the proposition in the abstract, we contest the justice of its application in our particular case, because we contest the justice of the Legislative Union .-The question, then, as we state it, resolves itself into this. "Is it just that Lower Canada should he bound to Upper Canada in a Legislative Union, and that 'the two Provinces thus voked together should be represented in one Parliament according to their respective populations?" This is a very different question from that of-" Is the principle of Representation by Population per se just?" for in fact it raises the question of the justice of the Legislative Union imposed by force upon Lower Canada.

It is in this light that the Irish Catholic constituencies in both sections of the Province should regard the question of Representation by Population: and in dealing with it, they should, and if they are wise, honest, and desirous of retaining the sympathies of the wise and honest, will, apply to it the same principles and the same arguments as those which they apply to, and with which they test the justice of, a Legislative Union, with Representation according to Population, betwixt Great Britain and their native land. If such a Union, and upon such terms, be in the case of Ireland, unjust, it must also be unjust in the case of Lower Canada.

Indeed every argument that can be urged against the suppression of a national Legislature for Ireland, and the Union of that country with its wealthier and more populous neighbor, may be urged with equal, if not greater, force against the Legislative Union of Lower Canada with the Upper Province. As in the one case, so in the other, the Union is an unequal yoking or binding together of races alien to one another in blood. in language, and in religion. If the Union in the one case was obtained by fraud, bribery, and corruntion, in the other case it was imposed by brute force. The French Canadians were not even consulted upon the matter, as were the Irish: but the act which deprived the former of their National Legislature, and bound them in unhallowed bonds to the strangers of the West was the work of the Imperial Parliament, which legislated for the Canadians as for a conquered people. If therefore the Legislative Union be a wrong to Ireland, it is a wrong to Canada; and if a wrong-that wrong would not be made right by the change suggested, and insisted upon by the Clear Grits.

It must be remembered that the Upper Canadians alone derive, or have ever derived, any benefit from the Union betwixt the two sections of the Province. It was designed in their interest, and imposed on Catholic Lower Canada with the undisguised object of crushing out French Canadian nationality, and giving political ascendency to Protestantism; and if hitherto it has failed in accomplishing these its objects, it is, under God, due to the tenacity with which the Catholics of Lower Canada have adhered to their faith, and to their ancestral traditions, and to the skill with which they have hitherto availed themselves of the mutual jealousies and rivalries of their enemies of the Western Province. All the advantages of the Union however are on the side of the latter, and they alone have any interest in perpetuating it. It stands to reason, therefore, that if they insist upon that Union, detrimental as it is to the best interests of Lower Canada, they accept it with such disadvantages as may attach to the existing system of Representation. If the Upper Canadians feel themselves aggrieved thereby, the remedy is in their own hands. They have but to demand the repeal pur et simple of a Union which bears heavily and unequally upon them; and without pretending to the gift of prophecy, we venture to assert that they will meet with little or no opposition from the French Canadians.

The position of the latter, as we understand it is this. Inequitous and unjust in its inception as Canada undoubtedly was, they are willing to endure, to submit to that Union, provided that the system of Equality of Representation be left intact; provided that the 'same principle be applied to them, now that they are in the minority, as that which was applied to the people of Upper Canada, as long as the latter were in the minority, and their finances bankrupt. But if these terms do not content the people of the West; if they appear to them unjust or onerous, the French Canadians are by no means so enamoured of them as to be willing to accept a continuance of the alliance upon such terms as those which the Globe and the organs of the Protestant Reform party now propose.

There is, we believe, however, but one way in which the antagonism betwixt the two sections of Canada can be honestly or prudently dealt with-Repeal of the Union. Restore to both Upper and Lower Canada their ancient Legislatures; and allow these, undisturbed by any force ab extra, and-as towards one another, as sovereign and independent States, though both subject as towards Great Britain -- to arrange their future relations with one another. The result of such a procedure would we believe be this. The Upper Canadians would fly off, and become members of the Yankee Republic; whilst the Lower Canadians would seek to draw tighter and closer those bonds which now happily unite them to the British Empire.

But without speculating on the future, we would merely entreat the Irish to look back upon the past, and to remember in what terms their great men, their own orators and patriots have spoken of the Legislative Union of Catholic Ireland with Protestant Great Britain; and remembering these, then to ask themselves how with regard to consistency, and their own selfrespect, they can be accessory to inflicting a similar injustice upon Lower Canada? This, we say is the real question at issue. Representation by Population may be, for aught we say to the contrary a principle per se sound and equitable; but the question is-1s it equitable. that Lower Canada should be bound to more populous Upper Canada at all? When Upper to the ignorant and degraded Papists of Italy Canadians talk of their right to representation and other Romis h countries. according to their numbers in a United Legislature for the two Canadas, they should be called upon to prove the justice of such a united or common Legislature for two communities so completely distinct from-nay, we may say alien and hostile to one another, as are the Anglo-Saxon Protestants of the West, and the French Catholics of the East.

The Irish of Canada are proud of their numbers and of their political influence: and it can not be doubted that victory in the coming battle will rest with that party to which that influence is given. We would earnestly entreat of them therefore, as they value their own good name, their reputation for consistency, and the respect of others, to deal in this matter with Lower Canada as they would have their own fatherland dealt with.

PERSONAL.-The attention of the editor of the TRUE WITNESS has just been called to an insinuation which appeared in the N. Y. Tablet of a recent date, couched in the following

"Only a short time ago every Catholic paper in this city, the TABLET excepted, advertised for the notorious Canadian quack doctor, Tumblety; and if we mistake not, the True Witness also advertised for him some years ago."-N. Y. Tublet.

There is more prudence than truth, in the words of our New York contemporary; more of Yankee smartness, than of Catholic honesty .-Had he said point blank, in so many words, that the TRUE WITNESS had advertised for the notorious Yankee quack Tumblety, our contemporary would have laid himself open to the danger of being convicted of wilful and deliberate falsehood; but by the scurvy dodge "if we mistake not," to which he has resource, a means of escape are left open to him. The subterfuge is smart, and worthy of Yankee m-

The proprietor and ostensible publisher of the N. Y. Tablet knows well what transpired some six years ago betwixt the editor of the TRUE WITNESS and the aforesaid Tumblety, as hethe present publisher of the Tablet-was then a resident of Montreal. He knows the truth, for he has often spoken of, and laughed at, the way in which Tumblety was unceremoniously kicked out of the TRUE WITNESS Office, when that quack had the impertmence to thrust himself into our presence, and to prefer a request that his advertisements might appear in the columns of the last named journal. Tumble ty, who on the occasion alluded to, was accompanied by a Mr. Palmer of this City, perhaps remembers the circumstances, the manner in which his impertinent advances were repulsed, and will not we are sure ever presume to obtrude himself upon us

We have therefore a good right to complain of the very dishonest language of the N. Y. Tablet-language to which indeed we are accustomed as coming from evangelical contemporaries, but which we did not expect to meet

not however dwell longer upon this point; but content ourselves with calling upon the N. Y. Tablet either to indicate the date of the issue of the TRUE WITNESS in which the advertisement of the Yankee quack Tumblety is to be found; or failing in this, to retract his assertion. and to make to us that amende honorable which every true Catholic cheerfully makes when he discovers that through madvertence or through ignorance he has maligned his neighbor.

The only advertisement which the TRUE WIENESS ever inserted for Tumblety appeared in our issue of the 25th September, 1857. It was worded in terms so little pleasing to the quack Tumblety that he complimented us by a menace of legal proceedings. Such as it is, the N. Y. Tablet is at perfect liberty to reproduce it, if thereby he thinks that he can make good his attack upon the TRUE WITNESS. The advertisement in question was headed Beware of Quacks, and contained the following remarks:-

"Of the professional abilities of the said Dr. Tumblety we know nothing; but of the immoral tendencies of the pamphlet which bears his name we will speak without reserve; and we unhesitatingly pronounce it to be one of those blackguard publications which have, and can have, no conceivable purpose except to corrupt the morals of all who read them; and which richly entitle their writers and disseminators to a cell in the penitentiary, and a sound whipping from the hands of the common hangman.

If its author thinks that we have spoken unjustly of him, our Courts of Law are open to him, and we are quite prepared to abide the issue of their decicion."-TRUE WITNESS, Sept. 25th, 1857.

We have often been at a loss to know how the Bible and Tract distributors amongst the laboring classes in the Popish countries of Continental Europe, reconcile their practice, with their theory of the gross ignorance of those same classes. To distribute books amongst the ignorant who are unable to read, would be about as rational and as profitable an operation as would be the furnishing the blind with spectacles, or the little niggers on the coast of Africa with flannel waistcoats and moral pocket-handkerchiefs. Still it is a fact that the Swaddlers do send out great stocks of bogus bibles and tracts

The theory also is, that these Papists are kept by their priests in a state of crass ignorance; that they have not the slightest tincture of letters -and are destitute of the rudiments of education. What the mischief then-one feels naturally inclined to ask-becomes of all the bibles, tracts, and the cart-loads of other printed rubbish with which the zeal of Exeter Hall supplies them?

In a late number of the Montreal Witness we find under the caption " Extracts from Miss Burton's Italian Navvies," an article which increases our embarrassment upon this matter. We are therein told that these Italians, of the poorest classes, working as day laborers, and upon the canals and railroads, are so well educated as to be able to read, and profit by, books written not only in their own, but in the French language : —

" After some further conversation, they informed me (Miss Burton) that there were large numbers of Italians still in Switzerland, working as masons and on the railroads. I asked them if they could read, I found that the greater part of them could do so. I told them I regretted I had no Italian tracts, but only some in French. 'Never mind' they cried, give us the French ones, as we know a little of the language, and we will pay for them gladly.'

In another place we are told that the Italians are almost mad for Bibles and Tracts: that the surest way or "passport" to the Italian navvies' heart, is-not as is the case with their English compeers, a glass of beer or a chaw of tobacco, but-" to offer him the Scriptures:" and that the laboring classes of Italy are so addicted to the study of evangelical literature that "these men were seen reading the Scripture in the field and by the wayside, and a German told me that during the winter he had met such numbers of Italians going into Italy, reading as they walked along that it excited his surprise." Admitting that these statements are true-or an approximation even to the truth-it follows that amongst the laboring classes of Italy education must be very generally spread-and that in this respect the inhabitants of Romish countries are far ahead, of those of Protestant England. Amongst the navvies and day laborers of the latter, it is certainly not the rule that the majority can read profitably even their own language; and assuredly there are few, but very few amongst them who are sufficiently advanced in literature to be able to read bibles or tracts written, say in German or any other dialect bearing the same relation to English that French does to Italian. Certainly if Miss Burton be not romancing-the education of the working classes in Romish countries has not been neglected, and is superior to that of the corresponding classes in Protestant England.

POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND - BY MR. M'GEE. Messrs. D. & J. Sadher & Co., New York and Montreal.

This is a reprint of a series of articles that originally appeared in the New York Tablet. and which is brought out in Mr. Sadher's well with in the columns of a professedly Catholic known style. W. Palmer, General Agent for

医肾髓管 温料 医乳体切除 医龈线 有多数人 第二

We have received a communication from the Reverend M. Nadeau of St. Luce, Metis, the Catholic priest whom the Montreal Witness in its issue of the 28th May accused on the authority of another evangelical slanderer—the Canada Observer-of having received the sum of one bundred pounds from the wife of an insane man. under the pretence of being able to remove the affliction under which her husband suffered. We knew the story was a groundless lie the moment we read it: and we are now authorised by the Reverend M. Nadeau to give to it an explicit contradiction. We subjoin a translation of our Reverend correspondent's letter, which we feel pretty sure that his traducers will not reproduce, neither will they dare to make public the authority on which they taxed him with wringing money upon false pretences from a female parishioner:

"Sin ... 1 thank you for your kindness in sending me a number of your journal under date of the 5th

"This number contains a little story, very pretty and well worthy no doubt of its writer, and of its readers - who are not for the most part as incredulous as was St. Thomas. How amiable are these evangelical writers, and how studious they are to practice the precepts of the Evangel, 'Thou shalt not bear fulse witness.'

"Here is the plain truth of the matter to which the Witness and the Canada Observer refer. One of my parishioners father of a large family, lost his senses about five years ago. His wife, thus left the sole support of eight or nine children and of her unfortunate husband, takes care of them to the best of her abilities, aided by several charitable souls. All the rest is sheer fulsehood and calumny, and could never have been accepted as truth by others than very evangelical Protestants.

"You are at liberty, Sir, to make what use you please of this letter. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

" J. NADEAU, pretre. "8th June, 1863."

Were we dealing with men entitled to be considered gentlemen, we should call upon the Witness and the Canada Observer either to retract their accusation against the reverend elergyman of St. Luce, or else to bring forward their proof of its truth, together with the name of their informant. This however in the case of evangelical professors would be but a vain thing to do. for he must be simple indeed who from such professors can expect truth or honesty. We content ourselves therefore with thrusting the falsehood down the throats of its sanctified authors. It will not choke them, for they are used to eat dirt, and the sense of shame is not in them.

It is with sincere regret that we learn the defeat of Mr. Scott at Ottawa. This gentleman has always shown himself the staunch and able champion of the rights of his coreligionists, more especially in the matter of Freedom of Education; and his absence from the House-which we may be permitted to hope will not be of long duration - will be seriously left by the English speaking portion of the Catholics of Canada whom Mr. Scott well and faithfully represented, and whose best interests will now be left without an adequate guardian in the Legislature. Mr. Scott's zealous and powerful advocacy of the School Question has given him claims upon the Province, and we do hope that means may yet be found to repair the injury done to the good cause by the electors of Ottawa City. He is a gentleman to whom the interests of the Catholic body can prudently and honorably be confided; always was he to be found at his post when those interests were menaced; and, we confess it, we look upon his defeat as a very serious blow to the Catholic community, more especially in Upper Canada. In the Lower Province, amongst our French Canadian fellow-citizens, we have no doubt many good Catholics who will do their duty by their Church faithfully; but besides these we greatly need, also, a competent representative of the English-speaking portion of the Catholic community, and such a one was Mr. Scott.

The Elections are now nearly over, and in our next we will publish the names of the successful candidates throughout the Province. Both parties claim a victory; but what is certain is that the Munstry have been sustained by large majornies in the Western Province, whilst in Lower Canada, the votes of the people have been recorded in favor of the Opposition. The Toronto, Globe gives the following as the result of its analysis:—

orrosition. MINISTERIALISTS. Upper Canada, 43 .. 18
Lower Canada 29 .. 32

60

Besides these there are seven or eight loose fish, or waiters upon Providence, who will of course carry their wares to the best market; who, if the Moustry at the meeting of Parlia ment seem likely to remain in power, will vote with the Ministry, but who, if the latter are likely to be detented, will find that their consciences dictate to them the duty of voting with the Opposition. Of these, though at present " on the fence," the Globe feels confident of five, if not six, and so reckuns on a clear majority of 22 in a full House in favor of the actual Ministry.

N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOUINAL. This excellent Catholic paper has now a fully authorized representative in the person of Mr. James Volker, the sole agent for East and West Canada. He resides at 81 McG:!! street, Montreal, where of many an unsuspecting person, who, disgusted these nights are no doubt very energetic and proficions can be obtained and subscriptions taken.

The political prospects of Canada are not cheering. Everything indicates a butter contest betwixt the two Provinces. The Peterboro Review, speculating on the results of the general election, says:---

"The indications most assuredly are that we are on the eve of a sectional strife, which, unless aided by wise counsels, will prove in the highest degree detrimental to the interests of the country. The elections have resulted in the return from Upper Canada of a large majority of men imbued with the most narrow spirit of sectional bigotry; and in Lower Canada their allies are left in a miserable

It is to be hoped that the people of Lower Canada will approve themselves equal to the emergency; and that, since the lanaticism, and sectional bigotry of the West are arrayed against them, they without distinction of national origin will join heart and hand, as one man, in defence of their cherished, but now seriously menaced liberties. The relative positions of the Upper and Lower Canadians are, as we have often remarked, as those of the belligerents in the American Republic. What the Northern Yankees are to the Southern Confederates, that are the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada to the Catholics of the Lower Province; irreconcilable enemies, and not our "natural allies," as in spite of much obloquy heaped upon us for so doing, we have always insisted.

From a Correspondent C. we have the scandalous details of the impurity and unclean living of certain evangelical ministers at a place called Renfrew, and some filthy particulars concerning a Wesleyan preacher in that district in particular. We do not publish them, because in the first place we do not think that the cause of decency and morality would be promoted by such publication; and in the second place, because the asserted unmorality of certain Protestant ministers is no valid argument against the system itself which they profess, unless it can be shown that that immorality is the direct or logical consequence of their principles. Thus the impurity of certain Methodist or Presbyterian preachers is no valid argument against Methodism or Calvinism, and is one to which the respectable journalist will never have resource, even were details of improper conduct becoming subjects for him to lay before the eyes of his readers. Our correspondent therefore must hold us excused if we decline the communication with which be has

We learn from one of our Protestant contemporaries-the Echo-that the unbappy man Chiniquy, whom the Presbyterians of Chicago some time ago ignominiously kicked out of their conventicle, has been picked up out of the gutter by the Synod of some Protestant sect at Hamilton, and that after having been washed, wiped and rubbed dry, he has been further adopted as a minister, by the said Synod. There is no accounting for tastes certainly; and as very dirty work is expected of the "brand snatched from gratitude of the Catholic body throughout the the burning," it is but meet that the brand aforesaid should be of the filthiest. We heartily wish the Hamiltonian saints joy of their new

> The Montreal Witness seems to be falling into disrepute amongst its co-religionists. The following is an article to the address of our evangelical contemporary from the British Standard, under the caption of-

### "HYPOCRISY EXPOSED."

Your hypocritically-pious swindler is more to be dreaded than the daring foot-pad who boldly stops you on the highway, and bids you "Stand and deliver!" A suivelling, canting, and demure humbug, with optics turned heavenwards, is the most dangerous of humbugs. Dryden did not draw a more life-like portrait of Titus Oates than did Sam Slick or the arch-hypocrite, Ahab Meldrum. Ahab is dead; do with him except to give him a most confounded but the race of the Meldrums is not extinct yet. Good thrashing, and to recollect that every Yankee a fusion of interests, but with the present born thinks it the height of 'smartness' to swindle Ministry a coalition between them and the broad Protestantism; it stoops to the discussion of secular matters also; and is particularly sound on the "nigger" question, and eyes with especial favor the progress of the bired ruffians who form a large portion of the Yankee armies, whether they be en-gaged in the unholy work of plundering or firing defenceless homesteads and plantations on the banks of the Lower Mississippi, or murdering non-combat-ants in Missouri. "Butler, the Brute"-a sanguinary wretch, whose name will be handed down, with feelings of loathing and horror, to unborn generations-appears to be the very model of a General in the eyes of the Grit conductor of the Witness, whose columns are interlarded with pious texts and sermons on morality.

Under the heading, "A Hypocrite Exposed," the Hamilton Specialor thus lays on the lash: —
"We are glad to notice that our contemporary

the Montreal Guzette has taken the Pecksniffs of the Witness in hand, and given them a well-merited castigation. These sanctimonious journals never have the manliness to come out boldly, but rely solely upon slander and backbiting in their attacks upon opponents. The Witness, with its cheap morality and ostentations phariseeism, is the meanest and most despicable of the whole lot. Its whole stock in trade is cant, and nothing but cant.

The Peterboro' Review writes in a similar

tone of our evangelical friend :service lately in exposing the conduct of its ' family confere the Wilness in connection with the recent elections in the city of Montreal, and the political contests that have been going on in other parts of the Country. The Witness pretends to be a neutral paper of a highly moral and religious tone. It profeases to be eminently Catholic both as to its religious and political opinions, holding the balance be-tween contending sects and parties, and dealing out evenly praise or condemnation to each as the one or other may seem to be deserved. And, making this Merchants and storekeepers had need to be on the alpretension, it has imposed itself upon the credulity ert for some time, as the troublesome gentry abroad

conduct of the regular political journals, turned to the Witness in the hope of meeting with a more impartial statement. And the amount of malice, hafred, and all uncharitableness that has thus been sown in the Country is beyond the power of numbers

fairly to estimate.

Fortunately the Witness has recently been betrayed into a more than ordinarily bold expression of its sympathy with one party and of its deadly hostility to the other. The Montreal elections have given learful umbrage to the gentleman who pre-sides in the editorial chair of that paper, and, vexed and chagrined at the result, he has ventured upon a more than usually violent article in which not only the candidates in the opposition interest, but the electors who have, by absolutely overwhelming majorities elected them, have been charged with crimes of the most disgraceful kind. The Montreal Gazette has asked for proof, and awaited a week without being answered, and then the only answer it can elicit is a succe at the supposed assumption by the Gazette of the position before occupied by the True Witness of personal abuser of the Witness, and a few common place expressions about the liberties taken at election times with the truth. But of proof of the serious charges brought against three public men and three large constituencies not a single particle is attempted to be offered. To those who read beyond the back page of the Wilness, or who are not deceived by that page into an unenquiring trust in the utterances of its editorial columns, this conduct on the part of that paper will not be surprising. But unfortunately the number who, taking the religious pretensions of the paper for pure unadulterated piety, connot bring themselves to doubt its truthfulness, is very great; and thus a spirit of distrust in our publie men is engendered which has for its basis a system of falsehood as unblushing as it is base and malignant.

This spirit on the part of our religious journalism has however its more serious aspect. When we find men parading in the streets the broad phalacteries of an osientatious piety, thus descending to an organised system of falsebood to injure opponents, we see in them the greatest enemies to true religion. It is their conduct which gives point to the sneers of the infidel and the worldly minded. It is because of such as them that there seems almost too much truth in the taunt that men's pretensions to piety are but the measures of their rascality. And it is because of this that we cannot help feeling that a journal like the Witness, which, in its assertion of neutrality and impartiality, carries on its every issue a huge deliberate lie, is simply a curse to any community in which it circulates. That it is conducted with ability no one will dispute; that its selections of reading matter for the family are such as every family may read with profit, every one who sees the paper will cheerfully testify; and the pity is that so much good should be mixed up with so much that is bad; and that the editor should find it compatible with the sound and wholesome truths of his fourth page, to he away the characters of our public men on his

A writer in the Ottawa Union warns the pubhe against the tricks of the rascally Yankee contractors and swindlers, now in Canada seeking to obtain recruits for the Federal army. He

"As I am, from my position in the militia force, pretty well known to the mechanics and workingmen of the city, I take the liberty through your columns of warning them against a pack of rescally Yankee swindlers, now in this city, for the purpose of persuading them to accept passages to Cleveland, Ohio, promising them plenty of work and high wages. A party, related to me, was induced by one of these rascals, to go to Cleveland, under the promise, that he would be employed as a time keeper on a section of a railway in progress, at a very good salary. On his arrival at Lewiston the promise was renewed by another scamp, who said he was agent for the railway contractors. When he arrived at Windsor, Richland County, Ohio, from which place he wrote to me, he found the whole thing to be a vile humbug, just as I prophesied to him he would find it, before he left Ottawa, the head man out there laughed in his face, and told him if he chose to go to work as a laborer he might. On the passage up, on the second day, the only food issued to the parties engaged, was two of those pound 'shingles,' denominated crackers. My friend tells me that hundreds of the women and children who have gone from Canada, are lying out in the open air, without a roof to cover them. The miserable wages which the men curn are paid monthly, and then half, or fifteen days pay, is detained, for fear they should go away, the pay being in the villianous shin plasters, issued by the Yankee Government, so that if a man who has left his family behind, desires to remit money to them, he has to give over one hundred dollars in these shin plasters, for fifty dollars of good money to send to this Province. The object of getting married men, and giving passes to their families, is that being once there, they can't get away, but must take whatever wages the swindlers choose to give them or starve, while the young men, unmarried, have either to work, starve, or enlist in the rag-a-muffin Yankee regiments-and at the same time, every man of them who incautiously should say that he intends to remain in the States for good, is liable to the conscription. My advice therefore to the mechanics and workmen of the city, is, if any one of those Yankee kidnappers approaches him, to have nothing to

J. B. JURNER, Lieut.-Col.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- The Toronto Globe's day by day, demands the removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto with vehemence, as an Upper Canada right; and in a tone of arrogance arising from the successes which the partisans of Mr. Brown have won at the polls. If the Independents, those who do not belong to the regular parties on either side, do not use the balance which they hold, so as to turn out the present Ministery, it is impossible not to see that Mr. Brown's dictation will be of a nature not to be resisted by men of whom is the patron, and whom he can kick out of office at pleasure. It is true that Mr Holton is distinctly pledged against the removal, and we believe him to be a man possessed of some resolution, but he will strive againt great odds. Mr Brown is pledged in favor of the removal. -Montrcal Gazette.

BURGLARS .- There can be little doubt that at present the city is infested with a gang of burglars whose operations bid fair to out-rival those of the juvenile band of rogues broke up two years ago. The present operators seem to be possessed of no mean skill and courage in the performance of their work, enabling them not only to secure the desired booty, "The Montreal Gazette has been doing a public but also escape discovery by the police, as was evidenced in the robbery committed a few nights ago at Sinclair and Popham's, St. Paul Street. On Thursday night it appears an attempt was made to force open the door of R. Adams' Dry Goods warehouse, St Paul street, which was well nigh proving successful. The iron bar securing the door outside was bent considerably, and the bolt inside, we are told, wrenched or pressed off, but no admission was obtained, the thieves brobably having been disturbed before they had sufficient time to complete their job.

Found Drowned .- At noon on Thursday, a number of boys discovered the body of a man in the slince leading from the Canal to the Sash Mill of Mr. Shearer. Constable Whitty of the Water Police, with the assistance of some men conveyed the body to the Dead House at Windmill Point. From papers found on the body, which is in a state of decomposition, it appears to be that of William Butler, formerly a cook and steward of ships. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned. - Montreal Herald, 27th ultimo.

BODY FOUND .- Some days since two soldiers were drowned opposite this city. Yesterday Pierre Vinet of Boucherville, found the body of one of the unfortunate men a mile or two on this side of that village. The necessary steps were taken to have the body removed to this city has t evening. - Ib.

THE MORAL QUESTION. We have a very superior authority on the question of the comparative morality of Upper and Lower Canada, so often agitated by the extremists of the West. It is no less than the testimony of certain (so called) evangelical clergymen who assembled in Montreal last week to discuss the Temperance question Ray Mr Marling stated that temperance prevailed much more in Montreal than in Toronto. Rev Mr Eurpee of Cobourg complained of the 'number of drunkards which he had on his list,' among whom he was trying to excite self respect and hope. Rev Mr Brown of Garatraxa complained that the coutry was supporting 'army of drankards,' and that ' there were fifty common drankards in the township where he had been brought up, and which was not worse than other townships, that there must be thirty thousand drunkards in Canada. He speaks, of course, for puritanical Upper Canada; because of Lower Canada he knows nothing. Indeed, although there are many instances of draukenness in the Lower Canadian parishes, we believe there is much less than in this fast-going, commonschool-loving community .-- Toronto Mirror,

DEATH OF THE MAYOR .. - We announce with regret this morning, the death of our excellent and worthy mayor, Thomas Pope, Esq., which painful event took place yesterday afternoon. Tais result has been looked for for some time past, as his disease was prononneed incurable by every physician he consulted. He was quite a young man at the time of his decease, being only in his thirty-seath year. - Quebec Daily News 30 ult.

The Crops .- The accounts of the growing cropin every section of the Province have thus far been of the most gratifying character; but we learn that the wheat insect has again made its appearance in the neighboring County of Halton, and is doing much injury. We were in hopes that the just had been got rid of, for the damage it did last year was comparatively light .- Hamilton Speciator

The wheat crops never looked better than they do this year, and our remark is equally applicable to all the crops. It is a circumstance worthy of remark that the fall wheat in some instances has already eared.' This is very early, and if no evil beful it, a splendid crop of fall wheat will be the result. The spring wheat also looks exceedingly well, and there are better prospects of a hay crop than there have been for several years past. North East Hope Correspondent of the Stratford Beacon.

The crops in this Township are more promising this year than they have been for several years past, and unless the weevil or midge, or some other insect interfere with the wheat there will be a large yield Besides, there are many hundred acres under crop more than have been during any previous year. Downie Correspondent of the Stratford Beacon.

Never did our farming population have a more splendid prospect before than that at present. The growing crops look magnificent, and the opinion seems to be general, that if nothing unforeseen occurs, the farmers of this country will reap one of the most bountiful harvests they have ever taken off the soil. The Fall Wheat also looks splendid, although we hear that, in some cases, the Spring Wheat does not look so good. Oats, Barley and Rye all promise well .- Dumfries Reformer.

The St. Catharines Journal says that on Saturday night, the 13th instant, with a sound louder than the nischarge of a park of artillery, a large section of the rock on the Canada side of Ningara Falls fell into the yawning abysa below, giving the Falls on that side a decided horse-shoe appearance. These frequent slides prove that those who have purchased property a short distance above the great cataract, provided they live long enough, will realize hand-somely from their investments, as the Falls will be at their own doors in a century or other.

THE POLITICAL RESULT. - The result of the elections makes it evident that Upper Canada will be represented in the new House by a majority of the so-called Reform party greater than in the last; and the preponderance of the present Ministerialist party in Upper Canada naturally creates the expectation that the Macdonald Dorion Administration will be established in its reign. But this by no means yet assured, for the elections in Lower Canada are going adverse to the Ministry; and the autagonism between the two sections promises to grow wider, and render very difficult the government of the country on a party basis. Our affairs are approaching a very difficult juncture, which it will require the best statesmen to manage. If the spirit of sectional jealousy is to grow rampant, and the strong passions of the two classes of politicians to remain uncarbed, it is difficult to foresee how the Conservative Union party of both sections is extremely improbable. Neither side will take counsel with the other until some outburst of public sentiment, born of the coming crisis, makes practicable the softening of the sectional feeling which is an imperative necessity of patriotism. Secession in the Southern States was the legitimate result of no compromise in the Northern; and though we cannot anticipate the rupture of our Union one hour before it comes, nevertheless we cannot conceal the belief that the dangers of such a rupture have been materially increased by the turn things have taken both in the Western and Eastern Province .- Kingston Daily News.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, June 30, 1863.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,35 to \$2,45; Middlings, \$2,60 to \$2,90; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,30; Super., No. 2 \$3,50 to \$3,65; Superfine \$3,75 to \$0,00; Fancy \$4,15 to \$4.30; Extra, \$4.40 to \$4,35; Superior Extra; Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,30.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5,25: No J C. Wheat-U Canada Spring, 88c to 92c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,90, to \$5,95; Inferior Pots, at 10c to 15c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$6,52h to \$6,60.

Butter-There is a good demand for New at 121c to 13hc; Old is unsaleable, prices numinally 9c to 10. Eggs per doz, 9c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7c to 8c.

Tallow per lb, 7hc to 8c. Cut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c Bacon, 3hc to 5c.

Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$10,00 to \$10,50; Prime

Mess, \$8,74 to \$9,75; Prime, \$8,75 to \$9,75.—Mont-

### TORONTO MARKETS.

June 27. inferior. Spring Wheat, 80c to 85c for ; rime and for sale at DALTUN S News Deput, Colher of Claig 75c for inferior grades. Rye nominal, at 45c to 50c. and St. Lawrence S. reets, Mantreal. Peas, 50c to 54c .- Oats scurce, at 47c to 50.

ing that the Atlantic Telegraph will be commenced at once. Over \$1,500,000, the amount required, has been subscribed in America and England.

The Toronto Leader says it has authority for stat-

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

3		•		June 30.			0.
٠,	1		9.			2.	ů.
1	Flour, country, per qul		12	6	to	13	G-
9	Oatmenl, do		13	6	10	13	
	Indian Meal		7	G	to	8	0
	Peas per min		3	9	to	4	0
. 1	Burley, do., for seed		5	0	10	5	6
:	Onts, do,		2		10	2	9
	Buckwheat		2	9	to	3	0
Ì	Flax Seed, do.		0	0	to	0	0
:	Timothy do		0	0	to	0	0
'	Turkeys, per couple, do		7	6	10	8	0
.	Geese, do	·	4	0	to	5	0
١ :	Ducks, do		2	G	to	3	0
-	Fowls, do		2	2	lo	2	Ü
	Ducks [Wild]		0	0	to	0	0
	Pigeous [Tame]		1	3	lo	1	6
ij	Patridges		0	0	to	0	0
- 1	Prairie Hens		0	0	to	0	0
1	Quails		0	0	to	0	0
•	Halibut per lb.		0	0	to	0	7
. !	Huddock per 1b		0		to		$2\frac{1}{2}$
f	Butter, fresh per ic.		0		to		11
-	Do salt, do		0		to	0	8
• [			7		10		0
,	Potatoes, per bag				to.	3	Ð
í	Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.		\$6,				50
; ;	Maple Sugar,		Ò	5 }	lo	0	61
- 1	Maule Syrun per gallon		la:		10		0
٠,	Honey, per 1b		0		lo.		0
•	Lard, do.		U		ţ		8
- }	Eggs, fresh, per dozen				(i)		GŽ
	Hey now 100 handles		\$15	,00	<b>,</b> 0	\$19	0Ω,¢
. !	Straw,			3,60	10	\$10	1,00
:							

#### Births.

In this city, on the 1st instant, Mrs. John Gillies, of a sou.

In this city, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Robt. Brophy, of a son.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Osgoode, P Kearns, \$1; Jarvis, G E Forster, \$1; Deschambault, Z Bouille, St; Westport, P M Donald, \$3.12; Dalhousie Mills, Wm Chisholm, \$2: Salver Hill, P Murphy, \$2; St Jean Baptiste, Rev Z Gin-gras, \$2: St Johns, N B, Mrs W Grandell, \$1; P Byrne, \$1; St Thomas, Duneau Malillan, \$1; St Hugues, J B Langlois, \$1; Senforth, F M Fadden, \$1; Egnoville, Rev Mr Byrne, \$2; Boston, U S, Rev A E Jones, \$1; Champlair, Rev D Marconx, \$14; Berthier, If Meek, \$2; Point Levis, Rev F Damontier, \$2; St Roch, J Maguire, \$2; St Ephrem d'Upton, P Maurice, \$1; Lafontaine, Rev L Gibra, \$2; Batiscen, Rev Mr Frechette, \$1; Valences, Rev Mr Des-antels, \$5; Mirrickville, P Kyle, \$2; Simcoe, Rev J T Wagner, \$3 : Almonte, W Riordan, \$2 ; Penetanguishine, Rev J P Kennedy, \$5; L'Assumption, P guisanie, kev s. F. Kenneuy, 55; D. Assampion, F. Flanagan, \$1: North Stukely, Rev C L. W. Gauthier, \$1; Russeltown, E. McGill, \$2; John Campion, \$1; E. Costello, 50c; Oredit, M. Murphy, \$4; Chatham, J. Larocque, \$2; Kenyon, Augus McDoneil, \$2.50; Charlottenburgh, Alex McDoneil, \$2; Lanoraie, M. Olfsen, \$1. Norton Greak, P. Sailivan, \$1. Pay-O'Ryan, \$1; Norton Creek, P Sullivan, \$1; Bayfield, F'L Egan, \$2.
Per Rev H Brettargh-Brighton, P Egan, \$2;

Codrington, F Hollerin, \$1.
Per J Kevill-Amherstburg, F Maguire, \$1.

Per F O'Neill-Fitzroy Harbor, L Hughes, \$1; Cedar Hill, F O'Connor, \$1. Per E Patching-West McGillivray, D Franklin,

Per P Doyle-Hawkesbury, P Rodgers, \$1. Per E McCormick - Peterboro, John Deinney, \$2. Per M O'Leary, Quebec-Jas McEnerney, \$1; M. Scott, \$3; J Lungan, \$3; St Joseph, Rev J Nelligan, \$2; St Sylvester, J Hogan, \$2.

Per Rev M Lator, Picton-Self, \$2,50; Mrs P Low,

\$2.50; Milford, P. McMahon, \$5. Per P. Maguire, Cobourg—B. McHugh, \$1; Grafton, F McKenny, \$2. Per Rev J S O Connor, Cornwall-John McGinn,

Per E Donne, Oshawa-D Dallen, \$2; J Foran, \$2; Chas Allan, \$2; J Scanlon, \$2. Per G B Houliston, Three Rivers-J Whiteford

Per J R Woods, Aylmer, - M Villeneuve, \$2. Per Rev J J Chisholm, -Kenyon, Alex Campbell

Per A D McDonald, - Charlottenburgh, A B Mc-

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Society will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPINS BUILDINGS, Pince D Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, 6th instant. (By Order)

> P. O'MEARA, Recording Secretary.

Montreal, July 3, 1863.

A YOUNG MAN qualified to Teach English, French, Greek, and Latin, wishes to obtain a situation as a TEACHER in an ACADEMY or HIGH SCHOOL. He can produce a First Class (complete, feat

> T C M. Bantington, C E.

### WANTED,

THREE TEACHERS-Two Competent to Teach FRENCH and ENGLISH and one competent to teach FRENCH, provided with Elementary Distorna for the respective District Nos. 1, 2, and 3, of the Municipality of St. Cannie, County Two Mountains. Applicants to present the meetives personally, before the Commissioners on the 13th July.

By Order of Commissioners,

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

### NOTICE.

CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for

### M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

Parties wishing to procure the above, who may

not have been called upon, can have it by teaving their orders at No. 81, McGul Street, Montreal

WM PALMER, General Agent, Quebec.

Montreal, July 1, 1863.

Newspa pers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Fall wheat 90c to 95c for good, and 85c to 90 for Song Books, Almanacs, Disting and Pustage Stamps Jan: 17, 1863.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

Count Montalembert has published an answer to fenders." the public proclamation as well as to the private circular of the Prefect of the Doubs, in which he says inter alia-" The whole of what they (the singular results. The Imperial Government has panegyrists of the Empire) tell you amounts to achieved a decided victory, and at the same time this :- You must name deputies docile and resolved to do everything the Emperor tells them. If this be so, the shortest way is to suppress the Legislative Corps altogether; for if it be com- fects, but Paris has cast the opposite vote so posed only of salaried approvers, it is but a decisively as to make the election, so far as the costly and useless piece of machinery; its suppression will simplify matters and reduce the Empire." The London Times, indeed, regards amount of the Budget. . . The whole it as "a formal repeal of the great vote of the of France is at this moment shaking off its sleep. seven millions." In all directions she is calling back to public life men of whom I feel pride and honor to be borate article on Polish affairs with these the friend-Thiers, Dufaure, Berryer, Oddlion words:Barrot. Like them, and with them, I "When demand-less of taxation and more of liberty, fewer conscripts and greater control, less of ar knowledge of the force which results from their bitrary rule and more of responsibility, less union, employ language of moderation in order police and more discussion."

herself dare to attack them in the face of universal suffrage. Men of 1815, of 1830, and of peror the very liberties which he has recently means to be able to do." given, and all as if obeying a common watchword, have recourse to the same manœuvre."-After endeavouring to prove financial prosperity of the empire, he concludes by saying -" The | Times. financial state of France is, therefore as solidly established as the result of the operations of the families, Savigny and Florencourt, have returned empire is striking. This is the truth—this is to the Catholic Church.—La Monde. what the French people in their good faith comprehend-and this is what history will relate to the glory of the empire."

DUTIES OF ELECTORS .- The Archbishops and Tours, and Chartres, have published a joint re- an elaborate dejeuner, with the best wines. ply relative to the advice demanded of them with When he had made an excellent meal, he called respect to the elections. The prelates coin- aside the master of the house and told him that of Nap III, Victor Emmanuel, or Lord Palmerston mence by stating that they deemed it better to he was a secret agent of the police, specially make a joint reply, in order to give to it more commissioned to examine the articles of food sold stances peculiar to each diocese, but solely by and that he had been sent to ascertain whether the consideration of general principles, duties, they were well founded. "I am bound to say," bishops-Shall we vote! For whom shall we me was excellent, and I shall report favourably! vote? They reply to the first of these questions of your establishment." He then unbuttoned because the great interests of religion and pa- his long frock-coat, and pointing to a sort of triousm which are directly affected by the ques- scarf which he wore under it, said, "This is the tion cannot be indifferent to them. They will badge of my official character.' With these not reply to the second question, because it is a words, he was marching in a dignified manner matter which concerns the conscience of each out of the house. The landford, however, was a individual. The prelates add that they have brave man, and, confident in the good quality of tion and of special duries. They have nothing "I am really very iti-informed as to the insignity revolutionary committee at Turio, he rehemently, to say to one that they will not recommend to of police agents, but I see two gentlemen there, and with affected indignation, denied the charge, but the others. Both are citizens, and in that rewho no doubt will answer satisfactorily for you."

spect their rights and duties are the same. To
These were two "Sergents de Ville," veritable
the clergy they reply that they ought to exercise policemen of the French model. The scarf
and stating that on the same morning he had a confoliation. their duties as citizens, and that they would fail in turned out to be a masonic ornament, bought, no their duty by abstaining. They recommend them, doubt, at "the Temp'e." It turned out, on inmoreover, to be charitable; not to meddle with quiry, that the man had victimised a great numanything which may cause irritation, not to become the agents of any party, not to forget that other articles of food. In some cases he had as well as of the successful. The opinion of the prelates as citizens is, that the Government ought them. He is now safe in prison. to be respected, but that, at the same time, it ought to be controlled. Common-sense, as well as religion, demands that the Governments should be respected. Contempt of the Government has been the cause of great misfortunes in France and to this effect a quotation is given from Bossuct, the great advocate of authority. The prelates are totally opposed to "abstention," and they add that for an elector to abstain from voting is simply to deprive the Government of strength if it be good, of support if it be weak, and of counsel if it be in error. They are of opinion that in whatever rank or position an elector is placed, it is his right, his interest, and his duty, to exercise his privilege. In doing so he should study the interest of the country, inquire into its legitimate wishes, and become their true interpreter. He should mix with the peoto promote the interest of France. The prelates particularly recommend their clergy to adopt this course, in order to show by their example that France has no better, no more devoted, no more faithful servants in prosperity or adversity than Christians. Consequently, not to vote would be evidently a great fault and a great of acknowledging the right of the Government, say the contest is not fair, the bishops ask-And, moreover, should you be defeated in the contest, shall you be less so if you do not conbut on the present occasion it is a duty. Great interests are at stake in the coming elections .-The next assembly will perhaps have in its hands

stitutions, and reforms. Give me wise legislators-honorable, firm men, devoted to the pub-The electioneering contest in France has he good." And religion says, "We hive in

The electoral struggle in France, so much talked ot, and so anxiously looked for, has had met a signal and significant defeat. France in nearly all her departments has voted for the official candidates, patronised by the Imperial precapital is concerned, "a protest against the

The Memorial Diplomatique closes an ela-

"When three great Powers like Austria, France, and Great Britain, even with the full to appease Poland, and insure the tranquillity of Then Count Persigny has addressed a very the world, can it be reasonably supposed that days since posted on the ways of Paris. He assume a different attitude? Russia can no commences by saying-"For the first time since longer ignore the fact that the three Powers the establishment of the empire, the parties hos- who have signed the note of April 3 will not altile to the institutions which France has given low themselves to be stopped in the accomplishment of the sacred task which they have solemnly announced to Europe is the invariable aim of 1848, coalesced in a common effort, endeavor their efforts. Their will thus firmly declared, on several points to surprise the good faith of makes all further resistance impossible; and the country, in order to turn against the Em- more than ever it may now be said, " To will

I have reason to believe that the sentiment expressed in the passage just quoted is the sentiment of the French Government .- Corr. of

The two distinguished French Huguenot

which might possibly have been committed elsewhere, but which illustrates one of the inconve-THE FRENCH BISHOPS ON THE RIGHTS AND | mences of a secret police. A man, with formidable mustachios and a grand cane, went into a Bishops of Cambrai, Orleans, Rennes, Metz, restaurant in the Rue de Constantine and ordered ber of restaurants, dealers in wine, meat, and

### ITALY.

lower and lower in the repute of all honest men, maining with the Roman authorities, who in this way for a few days since a gentleman of some influence and standing in Umbria heard he was to be the victim of a new batch of decorations of the Cross of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. Feeling the crisis too grave to be trifled with, he immediately sent in the most ostentatious manner possible three hundted lire to the Peter's Pence, and desired that his name, title, and address, might be appended - a move which had the desired effect of averting the impending catas-

I enclose you the magnificent protest of the Neapulitan Episcopate against the new decrees. Nothing so bold has yet emanated from the Italian Clergy, and it is a document that would do no harm to some ple, unite with the nation, and be ever the first at home to study, especially those honourable members representing Irish constituencies who never miss an occasion of protesting against being considered to sympathise with any Catholic cause outside the rigid pale of mortal sin and positive rejection of dogmatic truth. When will these amiable laics learn that it is bad strategy to allow your enemy to effect a lodgment in your outworks if you care for retaining your citadel, and that every 'coign of wote would be evidently a great fault and a great vantage must be hotly contested, whether within misfortune. To those who will not vote for fear the fort, or only a flanking tower, if the battle is to of acknowledging the right of the Government, be won. The question is not a Bourbon or Neapothe bishops say—"By not voting you prevent all Christian communities doing battle for their religious rights against an anti-Christian statecraft; litan agitation, it is the solidarity that exists between gious rigots against un anti-Christian statecraft; say the contest is not fair, the bishops ask— and it anything would suffice to show the binding Would you thus count numbers on the field of nature of those mutual engagements between all battie? No, you would not, nor would you fly. Catholic people, it is the slavery it is sought to inflict on the Italian Church. When the Emperor of the French heard of the statute he is said to have test the election?" In conclusion, the bishops add that, in ordinary times to vote is a right, tic, these words sum up the situation. Coercion is not possible where men will accept a glory in prison or exile as the alternative; and thank Heaven the wretched examples of Passaglia and Caputo have as far as such things can be in the hands of men, found no followers, and the Church will never, in the honor of France the independence of the Italy at least, be shorn of her moral victory. Perse- in Italian towns. On getting into conversation with Church, the peace of Europe, the cause of cution has only driven the love of the Holy See deepliberty in France, and the cause of the Papacy come and none can trust the times and their rulers by them, she said, till nearly the last moment, they throughout the world. For these reasons all sufficiently to say there will not—there will be no parties call upon the electors to vote. The falling away Men who have given their lives to

truth, are ranging the best and highest spirits, in even the ranks of Protestantism, against the tide of infidelity, oppression, and injustice which will not The electioneering contest in France has its good. And religion says, we like in stop in its flood at any one form of Obristianity, but given birth to some very important documents. difficult times, and we have need of valuant destrikes at Christianity itself; and it seems probable that Catholic votes will be the last to desert the persecutors of their Church and fellow Oatholics; Catholic constituencies the last to seize the one opportunity they have of restoring not Rome only but Europe from a second '93, and that Victor Emmanucl (if te ever is) will be crowned at the capitol by the influence of Turin members, -not only by the grace of God, but ' by the grace of the twenty-one,' whose numbers I am however happy to see are di-minishing, as may they do more rapidly before the final struggle comes .- Cor of Tablet.

> ROME. - Le Nord publishes the following :-King Francis II. leaves Rome. His departure seems now certain. It is in consequence of representations made to the Pope by various members of the diplomatic body, who consider the sojourn in Rome of the ex-King of the Two Sicilies a permanent cause of trouble. The King, it is said, has decided on fixing his residence in Bavaria, already the refuge of the ex-King of Greece. Francis II. has sent General Bosco to Munich to find him a suitable residence in the vicinity of that capital.

THE ROMAN GOVERNMENT - The Pontiff in his Canitol. - Seldom if ever can a true version of the relations between the venerable Pontiff and his Roman people be found in either of the English journals, with the exception of the Tublet and the one or two curious letter to the Prefects, which was a few Russia will be so ill-advised as to force them to other Catholic organs in which the facts are communicated.

The role of the whole Whig press is to misrepresent every act of the Pontiff's, to detract from every popular demonstration in his regard, and distort to his prejudice every deed that the suborned Sardinian agents contrive. The crimes which these hirelings occasionally perpetrate are placed to the account of the Pontiff's government; and it is from the very city of Turit, and those English correspondents, from which and whom the incentives to discontent and dagger work originate, that the imputations upon the Pontiff's rule issue in most rancorous abundance.

So when conspiracies were fomented by hireling and hostile agencies in Rome and other cities of Italy, the sedition which was the consequence was charged to the governments as the fruits of their rule; and advantage taken by the wrongdoers of their own devilries, to accumulate slander upon the very rulers who, like Francis of Naples, were anxious to live on terms of affection with their subjects, make every The Paris papers gives an account of a fraud reasonable concession, and ratify every public and personal right.

There never ruled a Sovereign more willing to enlarge the liberties of his subjects than Pius the Ninth. There never lived a man of more benevolence, or of more good will to all the world. Yet through the false medum of the Sardinian and British press he was represented as an oppressor, and unworthy of reepect; and his Cardinal Minister made the subject of every false slander that the retainers could concoct.

For months-for years the most malignant fabrications were poured forth by the rascals, knaves and weight and demonstrate to those who asked their in the places of refreshment; that this particular underlings of those three partners of the persecution advice that they are moved, not by circum- shop had been the subject of many complaints, organized against the Pontiff; and when they fell short in their debased offices, there were the Walewskis, Cavours and Odo Russels to add their tributes and interests. Two questions were asked of the be continued, "that all that has been supplied to missiles from the bight had been supplied to the force would be greater.

If the fecundity of political acoundrelism and falsehood would be ascribed to one age above au-other, it must be credited to the era of the Anglo French and Sardinian revolution in Italy.

Roxs. - The first trial of Fausti for political offences having been resumed on the 29th, ended on the following day, resulting in his conviction on all the charges. He has been sentenced to penal servibeen consulted both by clergymen and laymen. his house, ventured on a step which, if the man tude for life. Some of the facts established in this Their advice to each will be the same, varying had really been a police agent, might have proved only with respect to some slight shade of post-very dangerous. He stopped his guest, saying, accused of having been in concentrations with the 6dential i terview with Mettuect, the director of the Roman police, he was thoroughly confounded, and attempted no reply. The possession by the authorities here of this and other letters of Fausti's is explained by the fact that his treasonable correspondence, though for a considerable time known to the they are the pastors of the defeated candidates even obtained considerable sums of money from Roman police, was allowed to go on with a view to as well as of the successful. The opinion of the his victums as the price of his not informing obtain a knowledge of the plans and full extent of no sooner posted here than they were abstracted and opened at the post-office. Photographed copies of PIEDMONT.—It seems as if Italy was sinking envelope and forwarded to Turin, the originals rewere kept au courant with the stages of this nefarious conspiracy. When his trial on the criminal charges, including amongst others that of burning the Aliberti Theatre, the production and circulation of indecent photographs of the Queen of Naples, &c., will take place, nobody yet knows. Amongst other accomplices of his are two medical men, late attaches of the Santo Spirito Hospital, who are accused of having murdered, by a process of slow poisoning, several of the Pontifical soldiers wounded at Castelfidardo and other actions. The enormous mortality amongst the wounded in the hospitals first excited suspicion which was confirmed by the facts afterwards brought to light. Previously to the resumption of this extraordinary trial on the 29th, Fausti's advocate made an application for an audience with the Holy Father, which his Holiness refused, saying at the same time that he would invoke the Almighty to direct the minds of the judges and enable them to pass a sentence in conformity with the evidence placed before them.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- It is not the emissary of disorder or armed resistance that goes from Rome and Pius IX, to the oppressed population of the Sicilies, it is the miserable cry of a down-trodden people who look to the Headship of the Church as a bulwark against tyranny and the rooting up of the land marks of loyalty and social order. Had the Pope desired to fument reaction nothing could have been more easy than to have done so in his own dominion, where there is abundant material, and whence have gone forth numerous offers of risings in his favor-offers he has invariably refused to avail himself of. No one can travel in the Neapolitan States and not see that the movement grows out of the despair of the people, that the gulf of hatred and resistance becomes wider and deeper doily, and that if the peasantry are fairly crushed into inaction in many places where reaction was rife a year ago, it is the daily murders and cruelties untold that alone are the cause. Not fifteen days since I sat on the Largo or fusilation ground of Sora, and noticing a very handsome peasant woman, about forty, sitting on a stone and working, I engaged her to keep off the children while I was sketching a very necessary proceeding me, she pointed out to me the apot where her two had been taken carrying loaves to some men accused of being 'briganti' near San Germano, and Government says, "I wish it sincerely; but if I be not enlightened, advised, and controlled, dangers may arise for France, for her interests, and gers may arise for France, which I alone can prevent."

It is evident was entirely free from all pain and the Madonua they never flinched or failed, but the missing papers would have enlarged on the fact will be a moral victory for the Holy See as she put her hand into her dress, and drew out two great as ever was won on the Greek waters by Don her finances, which I alone can prevent."

It is evident we nave been speaking.

It is evident, we nave been speaking.

It is evident, was entirely free from all pain and for the missing papers would have enlarged on the fact many by making these facts public who she put her hand into her dress, and drew out two great as ever was won on the Greek waters by Don these facts public who as superior negro race, strongly and favourably controlled, dangers as ever was won on the Greek waters by Don the Holy See as superior negro race, strongly and favourably controlled, dangers as ever was won on the Greek waters by Don there in the missing papers would have enlarged on the missing papers would have enlarged on the fact many by making these facts public who as superior negro race, strongly and favourably controlled, dangers as ever was won on the Greek waters by Don the Holy See as superior negro race, strongly and favourably controlled, dangers as ever was won on the Greek waters by Don the Holy See as superior negro race, strongly and favourably controlled, dangers as ever was won on the Greek waters by Don the Holy See as superior negro race, strongly favourably controlled, dangers as ever was well as I ever could. You will controlled, dangers as ever was well as I ever could. You will controlled, dangers as ever was well as I ever could. You will controlled, dangers as ever was well as I ever could. You will controlled the missing papers well as I ever could. You will controlled the missing papers well as I ever could. You will co

the other hand, the country says, "in order to three hundred years ago. The common sense and away mother, and do not grieve for us, for we die prosper and to advance, there must be laws, inof practical Christianity, their devotion to Scriptural King Francis; but I stood to the end, and when they were dead I kuelt down and prayed their deaths might be reckoned for, and they will be. I come here every day and sit on this stone, and when I see one of those 'diavoli' in grey pass, I say to myself, Signor officiale, when my poor boys and their fellows you and your king have murdered meet you at the judgment seat, you will scarcely dare talk to the Madonna of the 'Unita' then as an excuse. Ascolta! Madonna of the 'Unita' then as an excuse. Ascolta! it at various points of its course extending to a distinct of they said so, and hate the scommunicati.' During her words given with a 'nerra' and necessary and hate the scommunicati. her words given with a 'nerve' and passions only Italians can throw into their expressions, a crowd of other peasants had come up, and I was surprised at the open way they spoke of their wrongs and at the sort of desperate resolve they appeared wound up to -a resolve which would lead to very definite results if it were not for brute force. All asked me when the King was likely to return-for that nothing would go well till then-when the Holy Father was likely to be at Casamari, as they would go at all risks and claim his blessing, they complained of the fact that neither arms, money or officers were sent to enable them to maintain the reaction which they evidently considered as far more their own personal interest than that of any one else, and rather looked on themselves in the light of victims because they were not furnished with the requisite means of defending their rights. This remember, too, was at Sora, the supposed happy hunting ground of 'the committee of 200,' and within a stone's cast of the gate where the 'brigandage proclamation' was nosted, and almost within earshot of the Piedmontese guards. - Cor. Tablet.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, June 5 .- The indignation excited by the tyrannical and anti-constitutional ukase of the first instant is hardly to be exaggerated, and pervades all classes, not only those which are identical with the parties represented in the Chamber by the Left and Left Centre, but others whose liberalism is of a much meeker and more undecided description. Persons who previously, out of an inborn respect for royalty and constituted authority, or from the circumstances of their own position or from other moderating causes scrupled decidedly to condemn a state of things which they yet could not in their hearts approve, now plainly speak out their regret and their disapprobation. In short, there is but one voice upon the subject.

#### POLAND.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA ON THE POLISH QUESTION .--A letter from Vienna of the 22rd of May to the Boertenhalle of Hamburg says :- " The Cabinet of Vienna finds itself again on the eve of great trials, and it will be a gigantic work for the men who are at the head of Austrian affairs to extricate themselves happily. We learn from a very good source that for some days past there has been serious doubts of the pacific solution of the Polish question. France and England have, it is affirmed, been actively employed recently endeavoring to induce Austria to adopt the programme which those two powers are going to forward to St. Petersburg Not only were the overtures made on this subject very pressing, but they were also accompanied with confidential communications on the part of France alone which have by their gravity produced a very profound impression If we are not deceived, the Unbinet of the Tuileries has signified that eventually-that is to say, in case the solution proposed should meet with too many obstacles on the part of Russia, and Austria should by its policy deserve well of the western powers and of Poland - France might propose to place the Polish nationality under the sceptre of the Emperor of Austria. But it appears to have been intimated at the same time that if Austria does not accept this idea, France would be obliged to return to that of a reconstitution of an independent Grand Duchy of Warsaw, her original programme, which she abandoned only to please Austria. There is reason to believe that neither of these overtures has been received here with stisfaction.

CRACOW, June 9 .- The Russians have shot the Abbe Iszola at Wilna. Engagements terminating favorably for the insurgents have taken place at Wyszogrod and Balwier-

zynski, in the Kingdom of Poland, and at Horke, in Lithuania.

In every part of the country where the insurrection first began it still continues with varying success, the Russians one day routing a levy of scythemen, on another losing a detachment which has been suddenly pounced upon by some active leader. In some districts the insurgent bands are said to be more formidable in numbers and capable of fighting regular battles with the troops, and we are told that in the country near Warsaw they have really gained considerable advantages over the Russians. But the most important part of the later news is the spread of the insurrection far beyond the limits of the Kingdom of Poland. Although we ought, no doubt, to receive with some suspicion reports which come from the conspiracy. His communications, however, were such remote legions as Lithuania and the Provinces of Volhynia and Podolia, still it would be denying its due weight to testimony if we refused to believe that there are movements of a most important kind in what was looked upon as entirely Russianised part of the Empire. Tracts of country far greater in extent than the Poland with which the Treaties of 1815 have to do, and stretching to the frontiers of the Danubian Principalities, are described as full of insurgents. The proprietors join in the movement, the peasuntry are in some places for and in some against it, but everywhere there is commotion, and the Government is alarmed at the insecurity of the tenure by which it holds the conquests even of the first partition .- Times.

> THE NILE EXPEDITION OF SPEKE AND GRANT .-Remarkable Discoveries in the Interior of Grant. - At the annual meeting of the Royal Geopraphical Society in London, on the 25th ult. Sir Roderick Murchison embodied in his address the narrative of the recent discovery of the sources of the Nile by Captain Speke and Captain Grant, compiled from their journals just received.

> The following extracts show some of the remarkable discoveries made by these explorers:
>
> Speke sent a quire of paper by way of Zanzibar

which has never reached the Society. His present reports contain a consecutive narrative of the latter and the principal part of his journey between Kazeh and Goudokora. They commence on January first, 1862, and date from his departure from the capital of the kingdom called Karagwe, that abuts by one of its corners against the west shore of Nyanza, at its southern end. Here he seems to have made a most favourable impression on the intelligent king, who gave him a much needed introduction for his onward journey, franked his expenses and forwarded him with urgent and friendly recommendations to the powerful King of Uganda. Kiragwe is a portion of a peculiarly interesting district. It occupies a shoulder of the castern watershed of a territory 200 miles broad and some 6,000 feet above the sea level, that is studded with detached conical hills, one at least of which attains the hight of 10,000 feet-the Montes Lung of

Buston and Speke. Two sources of the Nile rise in this territory, namely the chief feeder of the Nyanza lake, and that of another lake, the Luta Nzigi; so also does the sources of the Shire of Divinston, if we may believe the reports now brought to us by Speke. It seems at length that the Tanganiki lake is emptied, and not supplied by a river at its southern end, and that this effluent feeds the Niassa iake, and thro' it, of course the Shire. The northern feeder of the Manganika takes its rise in the land of which we have been speaking.

with the exception of Uganda, whither Speke now went, is inhabited by a similar race. Their country lies along the Nyanza, and occupies a full half of both its western and northern shores. The parent stream of the Nile bounds Uganda on the east, as it issues from the middle of the northern boundry of the lake with a current one hundred and fifty yards in width, leaping over a fall of twelve feet in height. The Nyanza has numerous outlets from the same shore, which only converge upon the Nile and feed

Speke descripes the people of Uganga as the French' of these parts, from their sprightliness and good taste in behaviour, dress and houses. Their ruler is absolute in his power, fortunately he showed great kindness and even affection for Speke. He knew well of the navigation of the White-Nile by whites, and had occasionally received their bartered goods. He was exceeding anxious for the establishment of a trading route to Gondokoro, but northern tribes blocked the way. Speke here found the north shore of the Nyanza to be almost coincident with the equator. He conceives the lake to have formerly extended further than at present. Its banks are intersected at frequent intervals by what he calls 'rush drains, apparently half-stagnant water courses, draining that portion of the adjacent land which he believes to have been formerly flooded by the lake. The present size of the Nyanza is considerable: it is about one hundred and fifty miles in length and in breadth, but it appears to have no great depth.

Speke was hospitably delayed fire months as a

sort of state prisoner at Uganda, for his movements were narrowly constrained; thence he passed on to the next kingdom - that of Ungoro - still inhabited by the same peculiar Wahuma race, but a far less advanced portion of them. North of Ungoro the South African family of languages, which had been universal thus far, suddenly ceased to be used, and the northern dialects took place. Hitherto Speke had no trouble about interpreters, for one single lan-guage was understood more or less by persons in every kingdom he passed through. Henceforth he could not get on in the least with Ungoro interpreters. The people, too, were far more barbarous .-He then first saw people who lived in absolute nudity at Ungoro. There they adopted a scanty dress, out of deference to the customs of the place

where they were strangers. In his retrospect of the more civilised countries he had visited, or the three kingdoms of Karagwe, Uganda, and Ungoro, Speke gives the preference to the first named in-as-much as the King Rumnanika is described as a person of character and intelligence. Mtsea, the sovereign Uganda, being an amiable youth, surrounded by his wives, and delighting in field sports, while one of the rules of his court seems to require the execution of one man per diem for the good of the state. The northernmost of these three king's to the north of whose dominions the language changes entirely, is described as a morose, anspicious, churlish creature, yelept Kamrasi, whose chief occu-pation was the fattening of his wife and children till they could not stand, and in the practicing of witchcraft. Our travellers spent a whole year in getting through these three kingdoms, in no one of which had a white man ever been seen before; nor would our friends in all probability ever have escaped from their clutches had they not supplied their majesties with numerous presents, and had not the kings eagerly desired to open a traffic with the whites. Sir-Roderick added :

And here I cannot but observe that if there remain any persons in the old fashioned erroneous belief that the interior of Africa is a mountainous sandy desert, from which the sources of the Nile are derived, the discoveries of Burton and of Speke and Grant have as completely dispelled the illusion, as respects the equatorial latitudes, as the journey of Livingstone put an end to a similar false hypothesis in the south of this great continent. Modern discovery has, indeed, proved the truth of the hypothesis which I ventured to suggest to you eleven years ago, that the true center of Africa is a great elevated water basin, often abounding in rich lands, its large lakes being fed by numerous streams from adjacent ridges, and its waters escaping to the sea by fissures and depressions in the higher surrounding lands.

As to the Mountain of the Moon of Ptolemy, it is still open to us to doubt whether that geographer had any sound basis for his statement; for, amid the mountains of tropical Africa, we may hesitate to apply that designation with Burton and Speke to their central group north of Lake Tanganyika; or, the other hand, to agree with Dr. Beke in considering as such a north and south chain on the east wi he supposes, unites the lofty mountains of Killmad. jaro and Kuenia with Abyssinia. Even these two views need not exhaust this prolific subject of theory while they may serve geographers a good turn as as useful stimula to future explorers.

Very bad spelling is sometimes the best, as in the case of the English beervender, who wrote over his shop door, "Bear sold here." Tom Hood, who saw it, said it was spelled right, because the fluid was his own 'bruin.'

According to reliable calculations, Asia Minor will this year yield little short of 200,000 bales of cotton; Syria and the Islands, 50,000; and Roumelia, probably 100,000; or a total of 350,000 bales, as compared with about 100,000 last year. Of this a considerable portion will be the produce of American and Egyptian seed, and will be, it is said, little if at all inferior to the best average growths of Georgia and the Carolinas.

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

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

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

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

MORE HOME EVIDENCE-RHEUMATISM CURED !!!-Still another of our well known and highly respectable neighbor has come forward under a sense of duty and made the following statement :-

St. Constant, District of La Prairie. Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court House, Montreal.

Dear Sir-When I began using Bristol's Sursaparilla I had been for 9 months suffering with Rheumatism and had completely lost the use of my legs being unable to walk during 4 months out of the nine. The first bottle of Bristol's Sursuparilla gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from all pain and able to walk as well as I ever could. You will confer a favor on many by making these facts public which I shall be

THOMAS OUELLIAN.

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

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION .- How to effect a certain and permanent cure .- Some occupations of life predispose to costiveness, especially these which allow but little exercise: Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, migh possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so-called remedies, invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralyze the bowels—rendering them so tor-pid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happies proportion, of these ingredients, is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of constitution abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the Bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistable stimulant and aperient. There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary babits. Hostetler's Bit-ters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthily. Few physicians even make proper allowances for the excitement in some cases, and are gloom almost amounting to despair, in others, which are frequently the accompaniments of the diseases of females. The truth is, that ladies affected with these visitations oftem make beroic efforts to conquer them and fail for the want of just such a stimulant and coorrective as the Eitters afford. If it would be seen that no blame attaches to her for these aberrations, but that, on the contrary, they should render her the object of a tender sympathy and a fonder care. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, prepared

and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

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

#### NOTICE.

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

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

(By order),

Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

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

Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

### HAMS.

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CANVASSED CINCIN NATI HAMS,

FOR SALE BY

GILMOUR & CO.,

Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP PORK,

FOR SALE BY

GILMOUR & CO.

43 St. Peter Street.

NOTICE

TO

PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the very liberal patronage afforded to him during the last twelve years in business, wishes to inform them that notwithstanding his determination to give up the retail Furniture business this Spring, partly for want of being able to procure premises large enough to carry on the Wholesale and Retail Business; but having surmounted that difficulty by the purchase of that large lot of ground at the entrance of St. Joseph Street, second street from McGill Street, on which he is about to erect extensive premises, in every way adapted to his largely increasing trade, and attached to which he will have large Workshops, where be will be enabled to attend to the largest orders with which he may be favored. The new Store will be similar in construction and style to the one he has occupied for the past eight years, but double the size, being 60 ft. front, by 97 feet deep, and is to be finished by the 1st of September. He has now released his old stand for another season, where will be tound one of the Largest and best assorted Stocks of FURNITURE ever on view in Montreal, and which will be all finished and completed by the lat of April, part of which has been purchased for gold in Boston and New York at the great gold discount, which will enable him to sell such Goods at less than Boston and New York prices.

### -ALSO,-

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

Please call at 244 Notre Dame Street, and avail yourselves of the present opportunity to get deided bargains;

OWEN McGARVEY. (Wholesale & Retail Furniture Warehouse,) No. 244 Notre Dame Street. April 10, 1863.



The first the comment of the con-

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

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

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

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

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

been well for some months."

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

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a
scrotulous eruption, which was very troublesome.
Nothingafforded any relief until we tried your SanSanarilla, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esg., of the widely-known firm
of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of chanelled papers in Nashaa, N. H.

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

Erysipelas—General Deblity—Purify the

Erysipelos — General Debility — Parify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Savein, Houston St., N. V.
Dr. Aver: I seddom fail to remove Eruptions and Scrofulous Sores by the persevering use of your Saisapanilla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. No alterative we possess equals the Saisapanilla you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

Erond, J. E. Johnston, Esa. Walcongo, Ohio

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

"From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.
"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured menaments of the process of the property of the process of the proc

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

'I have used your Sarsanahilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rhoum, Scald Head, Sere Eyes.

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunckhannock Democrat, Tennenleania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They repidly spread until they formed a fonthsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. Askiful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing clse we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSATABILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the recond. The child's cyclashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Reading, Pa. 6th May, 1861.

Reading, Pa. 6th May, 1861.

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

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

true, and any statement from Mr. Hain en tirely reliable.

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

undoubtedly produced by your Sarsaparilla. Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of ena-melled papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr.

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

Boston, Jan. 8, 1861. J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell-Dear Sir-For a long time I have been afflicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with intolerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nothing I could take gave me any relief until I tried your Sarsaparilli, which has completely cured me.

EMLY CORMACK.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Scrafula in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAFARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

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

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

Lymans. Clare & Co., Montreal.

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

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#### DY THE PAULIST FATHERS.

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About 1st April,

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Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, \$1.
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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 Notre Dame and St.

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

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A GENTLEMAN (M.A.) desires to give private lessons to young Gentlemen or Ladies in any of the following branches: Latin, Greek, Mathematics, the English and French languages and literature.

He would also form classes to meet at his house .-Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Montreal; Very Rev. M. Granet, Superior of St. Sulmerory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cumpings. Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John and the Rev. Mr. Bakewell at St. Patrick's.

For further particulars, address R. A. Bakewell 364} St. Catherine Street, or box 872 Post Office. Montreal, May 17.

#### WANTED FOR ST. COLUMBA ACADEMY,

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

Applications (if by letter post-paid) to be addressed to the undersigned, until 15th July next.

Engagements from 1st August next.
JOS. CANTILLON, Sec.-Treasurer.

St. Columbs of Sillery, Quebec, ? 30th May, 1803.

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J. B. LAMERE,

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

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The Course of Study comprises: Reagions it.struction, Reading, Worling, Grammar and Gomposition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern Geography, Book-keeping, the Riemen's of Astronomy, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Panning

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COSTUME. For Summer - Dark blue areas, with cape of ta-

same material; a straw hat, trimuted with dark blue

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The House farnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two

airs for each pupil.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge or by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House wail furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also ake

pairs for each pupil.

Ang 28.

charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month oth. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra

charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. Sth. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing

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

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12th. Parents can see their children on Sundaye.

and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Church. 13th Each papil will require to bring, bestore their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumble; a knife, fork and spoon, table nankins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand.

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Managing Director

June 27, 1863.

West, at

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Whitby - J J Murphy

(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

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

IF I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &.. 4e.,

THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, OROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c., &c., Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

March 27, 1862.

# BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

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

Sorofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Ashma, exposure or impru-

dence in life, ac. It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsis, General and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Inlammation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions b which Females are liable. This Extract s extennively used by the first Physicians n the country, ind is confidently recommended as being the best sticle now in use.

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

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

GEO. PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq., GOVERNOR. T. W. BIRCHALL Esq., Managing Director.

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

April 30. WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established to 1826.]

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

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

# H. BRENNAN & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, <sup>ૠ</sup>No. 1, Victoria Buıldings, Victoria<sup>ૠ</sup> Square,

MONTREAL. 

#### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives : -

Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders
Favorable Rates of Premium,

A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions con-

nected with the interests of the assored. Thirty days' grace allowed to justment of renewal premiums, and no ferteliure of Poncy from uninten-

tional mistake. Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the pre-mium, with a line of ten shillings per cent, on the

production of setisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the affects ared.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting

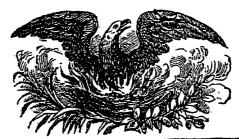
to two-thirds of a shet amount Large Bonus declared 1845, emounting to £2 per cent per amount on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 30 per cent on the premium.

Next division of profits in 1865. Stamps and policies not charged for. All Medical Fees main by the Company. Medical Referee - W. E. Scott, M.D.

H. L. ROUTH. Agent. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

### BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



### The Great Purifier of the Blood,

And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

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

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SCURVY,

White Swellings and Mentalgic Affections, Nervous and General Delanty of the system, Loss of Appesite. Languer. Dizz.ness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Agne, Bilious Ferers, Chills and Fever, Dumb

Ague and Januative It is the very best, and, in the, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitited or impure state of the blood, or from

excessive use of calome: The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least purticle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmiess and may be administered to persons in the very weakest singes of sickness, or to the

most helpless intants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottie; and to guard against counterlate, see that the written signature At 5 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 12; cents, and up to of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue tabel.

50 cents per Roll.

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

We have appointed Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, J. Gardner, K. Campbell & Co., A. G. Davidson, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray, as the Agents for Mooste. Teb. 36, 1863.

FIRE INSURANCE M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,

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

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Noire Dome Street, Opposite the

TO.

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

have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other their new Patented Yoke and other their new Patented in every partitions and warranted in every partitions. their patronage on them.

Jobbing punctually attended to. A

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE.

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

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

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

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL,

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

(Opposite the Court House,)

MONTREAL.

N. DRISCOLL.

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

Office-No. 40 Little St. James Street.

THE PERFUME

OF THE

### WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

### FLORIDA WATER.

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

### WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

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

### HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

April 30

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

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

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

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! 50,000 ROLLS,

WINDOW SHADES IN GREAT VARIETY. ROBERT MILLER,

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

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

### BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

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

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



### HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

## STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES:

Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever; fortifies the system against Miasma and the evil effects of unwholesome water; invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; steadies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

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

cial causes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PURE NATIVE WINES.



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

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

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

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

### 316 ST. PAUL STREET.

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



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

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimpie

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

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

pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst caner in the mouth and stomach.

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

mor in the eyes.

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

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

end running ulcers.

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

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

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

KENNEDY'S SALT-RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

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

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

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

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid 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 Cintment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so

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

immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

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

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

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

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

Dear Sir-We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans our charge, from your valuable discovery One: particular suffered for a length of time, with a ver sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be not cessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SAMONS SERVICES

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O W