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THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER VIII.-THE EVENS OF A NIGHT.

The next day was Christmas Eve, and after that came Christmas Day, but the Christmas joys were clouded in many a household in and around Cashel by the awful death of the country's favorite, the gay, the generous, the all-be-loved Harry Esmond. The comforts that surrounded many an otherwise cheerless hearth that Christmas-tide were the gift of him and his gentle wife, and how could the poor forget that there was sorrow at 'the big-house,' yea, the heaviest of all sorrows. They could not forget, and they did not forget, that one of the noblest gentiemen in Tipperary lay cold and dead that day, that a blight had already fallen on the young life of their most bountiful benefactress. Few houses there were in all the country side in which the Rosary was not said those nights for "rest to the poor young master's soul," and many a fair frelic was 'nipped i' the hud' by the timely admonition of some grave senior, 'Wisha, how could you think of the like an' the young masther a cowld corpse the day-och! more's the

And when St. Stephen's Day came, and the Wreh-boys' perambulated the town and its vicinity bearing that diminutive specimen of the feathered tribe aloft in triumph amougst green boughs ornamented with gay streamers, the fro-licking, noisy crowd hushed their obstreperous nirth whilst they passed in front of the Hall.

Whisht, now, boys, whisht! bad cess to you, don't you know what's in there? Not a word, well, it's a folly to talk, Mr. Moran! said now, not a word for your lives! Och! then, Ned, looking every way but at him, 'I can't nor sure, it's the first time we ever passed that door without a big piece o' silver. Good rest his soul | Pierce!" that's gone.'

Such were the exclamations that stopped the bellowing mouths of the juvenile mob, but the seniors of the troop need scarcely have uttered them for the youngest there would have neither chorus rose lagher than ever-

'The wran, the wran, the queen of all birds, Altho' she is little, her family's great, Rise, fair lady, and give us a trate.'

character, yet heard from afar it was not without a certain wild includy, like the murmur of waves time' the 'Song of the Wren'-importunate to some, was right welcome to others, bringing back long-vanished scenes, and the simple joys of other | do it, sir! if I lose my place for it.' years when life was warm and young. The mourners heard it and it made their sadness deeper yet, by contrast with the bright untroubled past; faint and far it came to the ears of the new-made widow and Mary Hennessy, where they sat, hand locked in hand, beside the bed whereon lay the shrouded form of Harry Esmond now decked in the mournful habiliments of the grave, awaiting its burial on the morrow;then did the two pale friends look into each other's eyes, and the weight of present woe crushed heavier on their hearts as memory brought back the merry Christmas times for one of them, at least, were to come no more. The same thoughts came back with the same familiar sound to Maurice Hennessy on his daily rounds, and to Phil Moran at his desk, and he dropped the scroll over which he had been musing -it was the official report of the Coroner's Inquest-and a shadow fell on his thoughtful brow, and the tears welled up from his inmost heart, as he murmured Poor, poor Harry! friend of my boyhood's years, how often have we laughed together at the merry pranks and mischievous drollery of the Wren-boys! They will miss your open hand to-day. So they ought—so they ought,' he added, starting up and pacing the room to and fro with hasty strides, they'll all miss him, and that not to-day or to-morrow either-and that they may, from my heart out. When any one could be found amongst them hardened enough to murder young Harry Esmond they deserve the worst that can come upon them Such a deed is enough to draw down a curse on the whole country.'

'True for you, sir,' said his clerk, a thin-faced and rather cadaverous individual who had the ungainly peculiarity of never tooking any one straight in the face; 'if it had been the old gentleman now a body wouldn't bave cared, but his tenantry hadn't that good luck.'

'Good luck, you rascal ? said his master turning sharp round, ' how dare you say such a word in my presence?'

Why, then, upon my credit, sir, I meant no ing.

offence,' whispered the clerk, 'but if it was old terested in this mysterious murder—the rich na- rudely interrupted by the sight of a tall figure, sleeping apartment, both reached by a ladder; -Esmond that got the bullet in place of Master turally inferring from it that no man's life was standing by the bed, wrapped in a great coat, the middle space, or that end of the kitchen Harry, I'm thinking, sir, there would be more safe aimid a population so prone to deeds of the cape of which was thrown over the head where was the fireplace, shaded from the door by dry eyes than there is the day.'

ATHOLIC

you are doing?'

'I will, Mr. Moran; but to tell you the truth, sir, if it was the old fellow that was popped, I wouldn't make out the warrant so-so cheer-

Cheerfully ! you villain, why, you look for all the world like a hangman !- or rather like one whose own neck was in danger.'

On God forbid, sir, God forbid; and the cadaverous clerk, whose name was Ned Murtha, put up his skinny hand to his neck, as if to make tyrannical landlord, the scourge of his miserable sure that it was not in danger. But then I tenantry, and the avowed enemy of the people; wish Mr. Boland had got the warrant made out in this case, however, there was no sympathy for at home.

'And why so, pray ?'

Nousense, man, nousense! don't you think widow and her unconscious orphans. the fellow that shot Harry Esmond deserves to wing for it?'

'I know, sir, I know, but then—but then I don't care to have a hand in any one's death.' 'Go on with your work, I say-no more idle

prate—there is no time to be lost." Moran seated himself at his desk, bent again ver his papers-silence reigned for a few minites, when an exclamation from Ned made the lawyer turn quickly, just in time to see that eccentric individual throw down his pen and jump

from his perch on the high office-stool. 'Confound it, Ned, what's the matter now?'

cried the attorney. I won't write them words, sir, in regard to Jerry

'You will not, eh?'

'No, sir, I wouldn't do it for all you're worth. it's against nature, so it is.' And why against nature?"

Because, Mr. Moran! Jerry Pierce is a laughed nor sung whilst passing the house of first and second cousin of my own, and—and— house of death. A certain gloomy wildness Death—that one, least of all. A few perches oh Lord! if it was only the old fellow he had seemed to have taken possession of her and she past the Esmond gates, however, and the wild shot-no-no-1 didn't mean that, Mr. Moran, talked incoherently to herself with the strangest I didn't, indeed, sir ! for I won't believe he shot gesticulation. That was only when alone, howe'r a one, at all, till I'm sure of it. But don't ever, for to Bryan she was unusually silent all rant-Jerry and myself are 100 near akin, sir, asked was she not going up "to see the poor for me to do it, let it be as it may. And be- young master before he was laid in the cold clay This refrain, repeated in recitative with the sides, Jerry saved me a horsing onst, when we where none of them could ever see him any utmost rapidity of utterance by some scores of were at school together, by reason of taking the more, she turned on him sharply with squalling voices, was anything but musical in its fault on bimself to screen me, and he as uniocent as the child unborn."

l'oor Ned took out a blue handkerchiel spoton the sandy beach. As a lay of the olden ted with white, and giving it a very determined shake before he applied it to its legitimate purpose, blubbered out-' No, Mr. Moran! I can't the hill.'

> for it,' said Moran coughing down his emotions -lawrer as he was, there was a large infusion themselves, talkin' of what they know nothing of the milk of human kindness in his heart- go about." and tell Brannigan to come here-he'll make out the warrant, and you can copy that deed he was going to commence. Hurry, now, hurry!

ably more time than the distance seemed to war-

'Ned Murtha!' said Moran to himself, as the you credit for !

kindness of the master and the apparent fidelity wish of high and low. and gratitude of the man. In fact no motive could be assigned for the perpetration of so foul a murder, and hence it was that the whole conntry cried shame on the murderer, and one gene-

of the service rendered on this occasion. In country to lay down her weary head, even though sleep, and his two strapping sons were long since a-bed schools in Ireland when a boy was convicted of any capital offence, he was hoisted on the back of another boy, and castigated to the master's ' heart's content. This punishment was technically styled hors-

darling of every heart, and filled with shame and watched the motionless form, as it stood with confusion to think that a man could be found in head bent forward, and hands-they were large, Tipperary to shoot him in cold blood. One of bony hands, too-clasped tightly together, back themselves, too'-that was the worst of it .- side up, as they hung at arm's length in front. There had been murders committed even in that | The attitude was one of mournful contemplation, regarded with compassion rather than abhorrence, because they had but executed the general thirst for vengeance on some hard-hearted, the murderer - all the popular feeling was against hun; in all that eastern district of Tipperary Well, you see, sir, it's the first warrant of there was not man, woman or child who did not the kind I ever made out, and I can't I can't execrate the deed, praying with all the fervor warm to the job at all, at all. 'Deed I can't, of grateful love for the repose of Mr. Esmond's soul, and that God might comfort his desolate recognised the murderer-Jerry Pierce!

Of the many humble homes to which the untribulation there was none where grief weighed so heavily as in that of Bryan Cullenan. The news had come like a thunderbolt on Cauth and Bryan, and both equally felt the crushing blow, | possibility of some of their occupants but its effect on each was diametrically opposite. Bryan hastened at once to the Hall, 'satisfied himself,' as he said,' with a good cry over the poor young master,' and prayed long and ferrently beside his cold remains, the tears streaming from his aged eyes on the Bridgetine beads he was telling for the repose of that dear soul. During the three days and nights that the vigil of death was kept in Esmond Hall, Bryan spent the greater part of his time there, now giving out the Rosary and the Litanies amongst the country people who thronged the kitchen and the servants' hall, now kneeling, absorbed in pious meditation, beside the state-bed on which the body was laid out, that mournful privilege being tacitly conceded to the old man of the Rock.

Cauth, on the contrary, never went near the k me, sir, if you plase, to make out the war- those dreary days. Once when the old man

'Don't be botherin' me, Bryan Cullenan ;what for would I go up there?"

' Wisha, Cauth, what for does any one go up there?' said Bryan, much amazed; 'myself thought you had a great wish for the quality at

' Who says I haven't?' she returned still more Well, well, Ned, you shan't lose your place sharply! go your ways, now, Bryan, and let me alone. I hate to hear people makin' fools o'

Poor Bryan was fain to do her bidding, and went his ways' to the Rock, wondering much what manner of woman Cauth might be who "I will, sir," said Ned, but he only said it, for professing so much love and gratitude for "the his journey to the next room occupied consider- young mistress' appeared yet so little touched

by the dread sorrow that had come upon her. 'Ay, go your ways, ould man,' said Cauth when she found herself alone, 'it's little you door closed behind him, 'there's more of a heart know about them you're leaving behind. 'Oh,' in that ungainly body of yours than I ever gave she mouned, 'if I hadn't gone next or night get over it, the crathur!' them-if I hadn't loaded them with blessings; The reader will see from this that a warrant maybe this heavy curse wouldn't have come had been issued immediately after the Coroner's down on them-sure I might a known how it 'id Inquest for the arrest of 'Jeremiah-commonly be - why wouldn't I go and see him, inagh!called Jerry Pierce, late butler at Esmond och, then, God help your wit, you poor foolish Hall.' The verdict on which this warrant was ould man, isn't it on my two knees I'd walk from founded could nowise have been returned but for here to there, and back again, if it could do the evidence of Mrs. Esmond touching the mys- himself or herself any good-but, fareer gar ! it terious words of Pierce, and his no less myste- couldn't-no, no, no! it couldn't, and it 'id rious conduct on the fatal day of the murder- | break my heart entirely to see my poor darlin' this, coupled with his sudden disappearance, fur- young gentleman lyin' there kilt and murdhered nished very strong presumptive evidence that, forneust my eyes-it would! Och, if not the principal in the atrocious crime, he the black villain—the black villain—sure the was, at least, cognizant thereof, and, therefore, divil himself had a hand in him, or he couldn't accessory. It was an awful suspicion, consider- | do the likes o' that-be couldn't spill the blood ing the relation which had existed between the of one that never done any one any harm-one supposed murderer and his victim-the unvarying that had the blessin' of the poor, and the good

That night when

'The iron tougue of midnight had told twelve,' it so bappened that Bryan Cullenan found himral feeling of horror and of indignation pervaded self alone for a short space with the sheeted the minds of all. Rich and poor were alike insome refreshment in the next room, and Mrs. road-contractor, named Larry Dwyer, within a that-that-· All our readers may not understand the nature Esmond had been prevailed upon with much ado stone's throw of the Esmond gate. The uncie that ever forsakes the wretched, and 'flies from and sleeping soundly, as evinced by the somewoe, was little to be expected for one so utterly what uninusical chorus executed 221 2710 by that

blood, that not even the best of landlords was after the manner of a hood. Bryan's heart sank 'Silence, sir,' shouted Moran, 'don't let me safe from their capricious malice: the poor, on bear any more of such talk, but go on with what the other hand, lamenting the loss of their gener-that he could not speak, even if he would. ous friend and most bountiful benefactor, the With his eyes starting from their sockets he part of the country, where the marderers were but no sound was heard, not even a sigh from the unseen lips. But as Bryan gazed with his heart in his eyes, he saw some sudden emotion shake the huge frame of his mysterious fellowwatcher-one long low moan was heard, like the wail of a tortured spirit and the figure turning towards Bryan, raised a finger in admonition and passed slowly from the room. On! the horror of that moment! the icy shaver that ran from the old man's heart through fevery vein of his body, as, glancing up into the face which he supposed was that of a supernatural being, be

Bryan used to say in after days that he often wondered how he got over the fright of that mo- a few feet from the ground. timely death of young Harry Esmond brought ment. He whose days and nights, too, were not seldom passed amongst the dead—he that could sleep contentedly amongst the graves on the desolate Rock of Cashel, no whit alarmed by the

'Revisiting the glimpses of the moon,'

he was paralyzed with terror by the sight of that mortal man. His first impulse was to cry out and give the alarm now that he found his tongue unloosed from the spell of that dread presence; but Bryan was a cautious man, an exceedingly cautious man, and he made it a rule in every emergency to 'think twice and speak once,' so he thought twice then, and concluded-just as the quality' came in again from the other room firstly, that there was no great chance of catching Pierce by that time, and secondly, that it might be the death of the young mistress if she came to hear that the murderer of her husband had been there in the silent midnight to look upon the lifeless remains of his victim. So Bryan crept from the room unnoticed by any one, and was making his way to the kitchen when in the hall he found a crowd assembled round one of the maid-servants who seemed obstinately bent on fainting away directly, from which overt act divers of her fellow-servants, aided by a numher of the wake-people from below, were violently endeavoring to dissuade her.

"Och, let me alone!" hysterically cried or rather sobbed the entirely overcome damsel, as she wriggled and twisted in the arms of the sympathizing assistants; sure I'll never be the better of it - never-never-och! PH faint! - PH

laint ! 'Wisha, don't now!-don't, acree!-you'll be over it soon, please God !-it's only a weak- fire?' winspered the deep voice; 'I'm shiverin' ness!

'What did you see, a colleen?'

'Och, och! what did I see ?- why, I seen-I seen-Jerry Pierce!-Och, I'm goin'-I'm

Exclamations of horror were heard on every side-' Jerry Pierce! the Lord in heaven save

us!-ah, then, where did you see him, acushla? 'I met him-on the stairs abroad-comin' down-an' the cape of his big-coat up over his her own station on the opposite side of the fire, head—oh, oh !- and his eyes lookin' at me like she sat with her eyes cast down, her cheek and —like live coals.'

circle in a loud whisper- it's well if she does silent, Pierce cowering over the fire while bis

There! there! she's goin'--'

'If she is, she can use her feet well-and her tongue too, said Bryan to himself as he passed on towards the kitchen, cruelly indifferent to the precarious condition of the fainting fair one, but much occupied with the thoughts of the apparition which had frightened himself no less than pliedher. Notwithstanding Bryan's silence, the news soon spread all over the house, and every soul in had my supper - thanks to them that gave it to it, with the single exception of its widowed inistress and Uncle Harry-of whom all stood in too much awe to tell him anything-had heard still without looking up. the awful tale of Jerry Pierce's fetch being seen walking about the house. Then did Mary Heonessy and Bella Le Poer remind each other of what more mildly, 'Oyeh, Celia, its althered the shadowy form they had seen only ten or times with us when you'd ax me such a question. twelve days before, and coupling that with this, But och ! och ! sure the faut isn't yours they shudderingly concluded -as did most of mayrone, mayrone, it is not. those at the wake-that this appearance was nossibly in advance of the wretched man's impending doom. There was another that saw Jerry Pierce that

night-a comely, dark-haired damsel, by name All at once Bryan's solemn meditations were 'room'-another over the kitchen being Celia's eyes.

the jamb-wall, had no covering over it but the thatch and wattles of the roof.

Celia was sitting in a very desponding attitude before the yet unraked fire, looking with fixed unconscious eyes down into the red greshaugh, the ashes of the burned sods which had all day long made 'the back' for the light 'slane turf' that formed the fire. It was hard to say what Celia was thinking of just then, but it must have been something very painful to her heart, judgmg by the pateness of her round fair cheek, and the sad expression of her soft blue eyes. By and by the vacant look vanished, and a world of sorrow was -uldenly in motion all over the girl's smooth features. Tears began at length to more on her cyclids, and, raising the two corners of her enecked apron, she held them to her eves, her chest heaving violently under the colored kerchiel so modestly folded over it. Suddenly she started -- turned her head in the attitude of listening -tuen stood up and crossed herself, her eyes fixed with a frightened look on the little window that pierced the front wall of the house

\* Christ save as P mattered the gire, \* who can it he at this dead hour o' the night? - why, sure -sure it can't be him?"

The pilor deepened on her face, but she stepped on tiptoe to the window; nothing was there to be seen but the puchy darkness of the night; a top was now heard at the door, and thather went Celia with the same stealthy pace. Putting her ear close to the door she listened for a repetition of the sound-it came not again in the same term, but a voice spoke through the keyhole:-

'Celia darlin', wou't you let me in? If you're by yourself do, for God's sake! I want to speak to you.'

Celia knew the voice, and it brought the rich color back to her cheek, though the flush passed away as quickly as it came; for a moment she stood irresolute, but her soft woman's heart prevailed, and she opened the door with as little noise as possible --- Jerry Pierce stood without, but the next moment he stood within, close by the jambwall. The girl retreated as far as the front wall would let her, but that was only a few feet.

'Ceha,' said the man in a thick, hourse whisper, have you afeard of me too?

. I'm not afcord of you,' she answered in the same low tone; 'I know you'll not harm mebut-but-ob! what-what orings you here, you poor misfortunate man?

Bekase, I'm hunted like a wild baste already, an' they'll be apt to hunt me down soon, an' then I could never say to you what I must say dead or alive. Are they all gone to bed ?

'Hours and hours ago - don't you hear them snorin' ?"

"May I sit down, then, for a little start by the with the cowld, Celia; an' it'il be long, long before I see your face again-maybe never!" girl could not resist this sorrowful appeal, so placing the light in a position which threw the broad fire-place and the greater part of the kitchen in shade, she proceeded to bung a thick cloth before the window, so that none could look in from without, and then placed a low seat for Jerry in the corner just by the jamb. Taking lip pale as ashes, and her closped hands resting Oveh! it's his fetch you seen ! - ran round the on her knees. For a few moments both were large limbs trembled partly with cold, partly with misery and desolation.

"Maybe your hongry?" questioned the girl in a choking voice, with a raising her eyes, and without meming his name

A - rt of tow convuisive laugh gurgled in the man's throat, as, starting at her voice, he re-

'No, I didn't come here to ask charity-I me.'

" Well, what-what-did you want with me?"

\* Want with you?' repeated the man in a half angry tone, but the next moment he added some-

'I ask you again what did you come here for ?

I'll tell you that -do you believe me guilty of

what's laid to my charge?' " How can I disbelieve it ?' asked Celia sadly. An' och, och ! but it's the hard thing to think

. That what ?

'That you'd be guilty of the likes of that.' But you think I am ?

Wisha, God belp me, what can I think ?'number of nasal on the loft which covered the And the tears began to tall unheeded from Celia's

have take her hand, but that she stoutly resisted, drawing her seat away from him with a look that

was partly fear, partly anger. Don't-don't-lay a hand on me; unless

you want to kill me, too." She was sorry for the word almost before it had passed her hps, but she made no effort to recall it. Its effect on Pierce was like that of a stunning blow; he was struck dumb, and for a moment could only look at the terrified girl with excited his highest admiration, " with its vast 17th eyes of blank bewilderment. At last he signed, and that sigh passed shivering through his whole body, his blue lips parted, and he said, clasping his hands together, and letting his head fall heavily on his chest-Then I am-I am-a murderer.

When he raised his head again, there was a ghastly smile on his face, and he looked more like a corpse than a living being; his hands were clasped tight across his breast, as though to restrain its wild throbbings-it was some moments before he could speak, gasping for breath the while, Celia watching him with eyes distended by horror and amazement-at last he spoke in a hissing whisper that made the blood curdle in her

Well : ow, that's what brought me here the night.

What ? Why, you know the promise of marriage that's betwirt us-well, I came to give mine back-it'll soon be all over with me, and I don't want to have you afeard of me coming back on account of the promise - when - when - I'm gone."

Celia Mülqain leaned forward and looked into his eyes with a wild, searching gaze—as she looked, her features gradually relaxed her hips parted with something like a smile if a smile could come at such a moment. Slowly, very slowly she spoke- I'll not give you back your promise, then! for, hvin' or dead, Jerry Pierce, if I don't marry you, I'll marry no one else. Il that's what you came for, you have your answer !?

Jerry Pierce sprang to his feet with an energy that freightened poor Celia. A gleam of wild passionate joy flashed across his features like red lightening over the black thunder-cloud.

'I have my answer, an' I'll go!' he said in the subdued tones that caution required; \* I have my answer, an' I'll go! Now I can face death, an' shaine an' all that's before me; for I known there's one true heart that that love's me still achorra macree!"

Whisht! whisht!' said the girl cornestly, how dare you name that holy name?"

· I can dare more than that!' was the unswer. He stooped towards her, and, before she could prevent him, kissed her pale lips once, twice, thrice. Don't be angry, Celia that's the first kiss , an', maybe, the last, but it isn't the kiss of a murderer 1-you'll think of them words, darlin the Bel of the Bretons, the Bellenos of the Gaulishan' they'll comfort your poor heart when I'm maybe swinging on the gibbet !

He was gone before Celia could make herself conscious of what he had said.

. This superstition is common in all parts of Ireland. If one of two betrothed lovers die, it is considered as certain as anything, not of faith, can be, that he or she will haunt the living party to the promise, until it be cancelled between them. (To be continued.)

HENRI MARTIN ON IRELAND. Les Antoquites Irlandaises. Notes de Voyage. Par Heari Mortin. Paris.

M. He at Martin, of Paris, a distinguished author and savant, visited Ireland last year, and has just are many yet unsolved problems in Celtic antiquity. last resting-place, in front of the Blessed Virgin's published his reminiscences and observations—a Who were the Christians prior to St. Patrick? for altar, in the parochial church, on Thursday, folgenial, learned, and interesting essay, devoted printit it is certain they existed. The early architecture, could be to the subject of Irish antiquities. "France," sculpture, and alphabet of the Irish all betray a he roma ks, " has never ceased to take an interest in Ireland. We are leagued with her by the autique affin ty of race, and many grand historic memories Her character is sympathetic to ours. We mourn for her sorrows and her errors, but no contempt or see in blends with our pity. If, in the eternal strife she wages against ner domineering sister, our reason in if sometimes be on the side of England, yes our bearts are ever with poor, oppressed, insulted freland.

M. Martin's object, however, was not speciatry to study the social condition of our country; that had niready been ably elucidated by several distinguished French writers. It was the fame of the wonderful anny parian remains to be to med in Ireland that attracted him to our shores. He says; -"I had long ardently desired to visit the Isle of the West.' I wish to see the rich Celtic Museum of Dablin; to examine those ancient Irish documents, impossible to be had at Paris, and to find out what progress was making in the publication of that important work, The Brekon Laws,' a work that cannot fail to throw floods of light on the ancient manners and customs of primitive Gaul. The study of Iriah antiquities has been too long neglected amongst us, vet Green Erin Is rich in traditions of the past, and France has much to gain in history and archaeology from an investigation of the exceptional and singular remains of antiquity to be found in Ireland."

One day M. Martin was able to folfit his wish. He embarked for Ireland; but the two great Celtic scholars of the age -O'D novan and O'Corry, the men he had so longed to meet - were then no more. Mens, too, had passed away. 'Truit,' he says, deposited. The learned of all nations are interested. Ceitic literature has recently suffered irreparable in these singular remains of the primal human races; losses.' He thus describes his first impressions of

Few countries present so agreeable and imposing it by the magnificent Bay of Dublin, with the grand promontory of Howth to the right, and to the left, the pretty, bright town of Kingstown, crowned with an amphitheatre of mountains - Killiney, Bray, and Wicklow-and between them the vast bay harmonionaly curved, with its prodigious jettles, and in the distance the spires and domes of the Irish metropolis. No excursion could be more beautiful than to enter Dublin by the Liffey, and track the river from the sen to its source across the whole breadth of the Capital, to the green forest of the immense Phoenix Park, and on through the rich verdure of the exquisite Valley of the Liffey. He who has seen this will ever after retain in his heart a magic memory of Ireland. But in the interior of the city one finds afflicting contrasts; still, they cannot destroy the first impression. The broad streets full of life, the fine bridges, the handsome squares, the elegance and distinction of the upper classes, the good humour and vivacity of the crowd, even of the crowd in rags, attract and surprise the traveller-above all, the French traveller, who fancies himself for a moment amidst a French people, almost even the true French of the South Michelet has well said, 'Dublin is like Paris over which had passed a hundred years of invasion. The red uniform of the soldiers and the rags of the poor make, almost the only difference. Yet, the Irish

remarkable after so many ages of divergence."

M. Martin came to seek Irish science, but he found also Irish hospitality. He was "received like a brother," and every facility afforded him to study in detail the precious objects he had so long desired to investigate. With feelings of sadness he seems to have contemplated "the ancient parliament house of Ireland, which once re-echoed with the eloquence of Grattan, now transformed to a bank, guarded by the statute of William III., Ireland's last conqueror," Trinity College, "the largest college in Europe." century piles of building, its park, and courts, and library - the most beautiful library perhaps existing, if we judge architecture by its fitness for a special There, in the long majestic gallery, he purpose." beheld at last one of the long-desired objects of his pilgrimage -- the manuscript of the Brehon Laws, along with the copy prepared for printing by the lamented O'Dono an ; and it was not without deep emotion that he looked on "this vast inbour of learuing, traced by a hand that death had so recently chilled " He there, too, saw the original of many rare and valuable documents, which he had stready known at Paris, through the translation and disser-Ulster and Kilkenny Archaeological tations or ta-Journals, "O'Donovan's Translation of the Four Masters," and the transactions of the Royal Irish Lectures on Irish History, "a most able and useful work, the last efforts of a distinguished man, too long neglected by fortune, and who was removed by death just when his remarkable faculties nad beginn to take a higher range and receive a wider recogni-

From a careful study of all that is as yet accessible to the student of ancient Irish History, M. Martin has come to the conclusion that the succession of races affirmed by the early annalists, in their marra tive of half truth, half fiction, is clearly established, and he believes that Ireland is the only existing representative of that primitive Arvian race which, first entering Europe from Upper Asia, and driven on and on by the icruption of successive tribes, traversed the whole great Continent, till it found a last and final resting-place in Ireland, which in the mythic and budic appellation of "Eire,' still retains, alone of all the nations of Europe, the primaval name of the race " which science has proved to lie at the basis of all European history" " This race was followed by an Eastern people, led by Partholan Invading hordes from the North and pirates from Carthage, classed together under the common name of Fomorions," constantly afterwards for ages continued to dispute the possession of Ireland with the Then appear the Firbolgs - " original colonists. mysterious race, whose origin is unknown; but it is certain they were not Belgians, as some have imagined, since their physical characteristics differed entirely from those of the true Belgic race." "The Druidic people, versed in poetry, music, and with a knowledge of the arts (called 'magic' then) -- a fine, beautiful race-the 'Tuatha de Danans' of ancient -black and odious as I am! God be with you, history-the pure Gelt of our modern writers-next appears on the coasts of green Eire, and takes possession of the country, degrading the Firbolgs to the rank of menials and slaves, from which they never rose up again." This race, learned and gifted, M. Martin believes to have been Phoenician :- "They introduced the cabirie mysteries into Ireland, on which subject M. Pictet, of Geneva, has written a profound and ingenious essay. They worshipped the Supreme Being under the name of Buel, identical with the Bel of the Chaldeans, the Baal of Phenicia, Roman inscriptions; and their religious creed bore a singular resemblance to that of primitive India and Egypt. The invasion of the Milesians from Spain followed, and this warlike people ultimately conquered all the others, and became the dominant race of Ireland. The ancient Firbolgs were ever after held as the lowest of the plebs; the Tuatha de Danans retained a certain degree of influence by their learning and reputed powers of magic, but the Milesian warriors alone ruled as kings."

M. Martin analyses the authorities with much learning from which he has drawn these results, and considers them proved incontrovertibly. He then passes on to an investigation of Christian Ireland, and starts the question - Why, if Ireland received Christianity from St. Patrick, the envoy of a Latin Pope, was the primitive Irish Church both in spirit and exterior form, essentially Greek? He says :- "There of the good and holy Priest were conveyed to their Greek origin. What is the date of the origin of this alphabet? It is Celtic; not exclusively Irisb, for the Welsh and Armoricans had the same, but they abandoned it long ago, while the Irish retain it to the present day. It can be traced as far back as the sixth, even the fifth century, perhaps, in Ireland; and, as it appears, an older alphabet disappears, the Ogham of the Pagan Druid people. Ogham writing has never yet been found on the Continent. It belongs exclusively to Ireland. The extreme simplicity of the Ogham-alphabet shows its antiquity. the most primitive of symbols. The alphabet is a tree; a perpendicular line represents the trunk-the letters are the branches; and, true to its vegetable origin, each letter bears the name of a tree that commences with that letter. The letters are but simple bars, grouped some on one side, some on the other, of the stem, or they cross it obliquely or perpendicularly; the position with reference to the stem giving them all their value. The Ogham tree was, in fact, a simple notched stick. Subsequently the stick fell nto disuse, and the marks were graven on stone. It is the first rudimentary effort at alphabetic writing, and must be, M. Martin thinks, of immense antiquity though its origin is entirely unknown. It remained in use for some time after the introduction of the Greek Christian alphabet, and then entirely disap-

The collection of Ogham stones at the Royal Irish Academy was viewed with intense interest by the learned Frenchman, but he cannot repress an expression of surprise at the meanness of the abode where "the rarest Celtic treasures of Europe" are and it is not only for the sake of Ireland, but of the world in general, that they should be carefully preserved and adequately exhibited. There is not anan aspect as Ireland to the traveller who first enters other country in Europe where such national treations the magnificent Bay of Dublin, with the grand sures would be allowed to remain almost buried in the mean, dingy, undecorated rooms of a second-rate private house

"It would be impossible," says M. Martin, "to exaggerate the value of the ancient Irish manuscripts, the ancient monuments still standing, and the immense and varied illustrations of the primitive life and habits of the ancient races to be found in the unequalled Celtic Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and, happily, its contents can now be freely and fully examined by the learned of all countries, without even crossing the sea to Ireland, owing to the labours of Mr. Wilde, of Dublin, who has produced a catalogue of the Museum, a perfect model of its kind a true practical treatise on Irish archeology, replete with information, and illustrated by hundreds of plates, executed with the most rigorous precision. Mr. Wilde deserves the thanks of all the learned of Europe for this work."

M. Martin's acute and discriminating remarks on the objects in the Museum show that he studied profoundly and scientifically the rare antiquities he had travelled to see, and he affirms that as regards quantity and diversity the Irish collection excels in importance all other Celtic collections of antiquities in Europe, except in one point, numismatics, that Greek and Latin art was unknown to ancient Ireland. In are neither our ancestors nor our descendants; tuey all other departments—war, dress, ornaments, and ate only our brothers by origin, and this preservation | articles of domestic usage—the Irish Museum is un-

In a moment Pierce was beside her, and would of the common Ocitic type by the two nations is most rivalled. He comments, with surprise, on the im- wet springs and wetter harvests have stripped them gantly-shaped Celtic swords, the huge bronze trumpets-one six feat long-the rich beauty of the cross- such a thing existed, or more generally upon eleces and episcopal remains of later times, and finds throughout a peculiar ornamentation, distinctive of Celtic Ireland, and entirely different from that of thin the physical strength necessary for their long other Celtic nations, or of the Germanic, thus confirming by his extensive observation the assertion of Kemble, and our own native antiquarians, as to the existence of a true opus Hibernicum, clearly traceable from the earliest Pagan period, and carried on through many centuries of Christian art. The splendid specimens of manufactured gold in the Academy's collection, naturally excited his warmest admiration. a singularity of form and exquisite delicacy of finish, these ornaments," he says, " can only be paralleled in Etruscan art, and every natiquary and artist should study them as revelations of ancient art nowhere else to be met with" He enumerates, with astonishment, the twenty diadems of gold, the fifteen smaller circlets, the gorgeous torques, bracelets, and fibules for fastening the mantle, the silver brooches of immense dimensions and original and elegant design, with other smaller acticles, amounting to the number of three hundred; and affirms with truth that no other country possesses so remarkable a collection of Celtic antique gold. A vast quantity has also been lost or dispersed at various Masters," and the transactions of the Logistic with Academy. And he also made acquaintance with the Bardic Legends of the Ossianic Seciety, Petries and the inability of the Academy to purchase, from the Bardic Legends of the Ossianic Seciety, Petries want of funds. The distinguished Frenchman, according to the Academy to purchase, from which all national customed to the splendour with which all national objects are supported in France, must have learned with astonishment the amount of the petty spins devoted annually by government for the general sup-port of the Royal Irish Academy, of which only a very small fraction can be applied to the purchase or preservation of these national treasures; and when he tells of them with wonder in his own country, he will aid, no doubt, that the richest collection of Celtic autiquities existing is located by the rich English government in a meaner building than the poorest and pettiest state in Europe would devote to

such a purpose. Having made a pilgrimage to the Druidic monu-ments of the Phoenix Park, "the Bois de Boalogne of Dublin," and the Round Tower of Cloudalkin, "one of the mysteries monuments of Irish antiquity," M. Martin proceeded on an extensive tour through freland. "Of Killarney," he says, "the Irish may be justly proud. Nothing on the Continent can surpass its blended softness and grandeur. Mountains of harmonious form, cascades tosming down into abysses of verdure, islands of picturesque ruins and historic memories, rocks hidden under the luxuriance of a Southern vegetation, arbutus trees finer than those of Provence-all these make the celebrity and

the glory of unrivalled Killarney." The scene changes as he passes westward. He had seen Ireland in eternal beauty at Killarney - he now beheld her utter desolation as he traversed the plains of Galway:-" No words can describe the sombre aspect of these dreary plains, dotted and unroofed, deserted cabins. Death and desolation seemed over all things from nature up to man. In other parts of Ireland one has occasional glimpses of the ruined, descried homes of the poor emigrants, but here the entire land was desolate. It was as if a whole people had arisen at once, and fled away from a misery that was no longer endurable."

Next week we shall give some further extracts from M. Henri Martin's very interesting remarks on Ireland and her people. - Dublin Nation.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, laid the foundation for a convent for the Sisters of Charity, in Tramore, on Tuesday.

DEATH OF THE REV. W. MURTAGH, P.P., CASTLE-POLLARD. - After three weeks' illness, this pious and exemplary minister of the Gospel resigned his pure soul into the hands of his Creator on Monday evening last, surrounded by the consolations of the religion of which he was so distinguished an ornament and defender. That meekness and patience which characterised his amiable and blameless life were manifested during the painful disease which terminated his career of active benevolence and Christian charity. His death was worthy of his life, and he passed quietty away to the reward which he ever sought to be worthy of, by following at an humble distance in the footsteps of his Master. The remains lowed by his numerous flock, to whom he was ever the long-tried friend, generous benefactor, and guide. The funeral cortege proceeded round the town of Castlepollard, and amongst those who were in it were men of every class and creed, all anxious to do honour to the memory of the reverend deceased, who will long be remembered with affection and veneration by all who had the honour of knowing him. -Freeman's Journal.

DRATH OF THE REV. FRANCIS O'NEILL, C.C., LANG-FIELD.—Died, at his residence, on Monday evening, the 30th ult., the Rev. Francis O'Neill, C.C., Lang field. Father O'Neill laboured for many years in the parish of Langfield with all the zeal and devotion of a faithful pastor. He was especially beloved by his flock, and highly respected and venerated by all who knew him, without distinction of class or creed. His loss is deeply deplored. His remains were removed to the family burying-ground. Termonamongan, on Thursday last, Solemn Office and Mass having been previously offered up at Drumquin chapel for his eternal repose. The funeral cortege was followed by clergymen and gentlemen of all persuasions, and by thousands of people from the surrounding districts. Requiescat in pace. -- Ulsier Observer.

DISTRESS IN CONNEMARA. -- It is not alone that the people are suffering to a degree nuknown since the famine of 1847, but they are suffering with the silence of dispair, as if they had lost the will or the voice to make their privations be heard, as such harrowing privations should be heard in any Christian or civilised-country. Not only are the suffering people sunk in hopeless despondency, but those who through so many relatious are bound to be the witnesses and the organs of such intense destitution and the advocates for its prompt and efficient redress appear to be seized with a contagious silence on the present calamity of the Irish nation—an ominous silence never witnessed before in the worst periods of its bistory. All-landlords, clergy, gentry, farmers, and every portion of the Irish people, not forgetting the Government, which seems to ignore all responsibility on the subject - have an interest in the alarming condition of the country which the prevailing indifference should not diminish. It could not have been imagined some twelve Jears ago, when a Parliamentary party was created to protect the people -the paramount object of all such associationsthat in the brief interval which has since clapsed the same people would become so valueless as not to be deemed worth making any exertions for their advancement, not even for the safety of their lives, by any party either inside or outside Parliament.

Tuam, March 16, 1863. Gentlemen,-I lose no time in responding to your zealous appeal in behalf of the destitute of your town and neighborhood, whose sufferings have, it appears the effect of provoking the fell spirit of proseytism, and besetting them with the emissaries of Satan, who come not to relieve, but to annoy them in their misery. I enclose a ebeque for ten pounds payable to your treasurer, the good Bishop. Your faithful servant,

† John MacHale, Archbishop of Tunm. The Secretaries of the Relief Fund, Ballina.

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND. - We are not surprised to find that with the commencement of spring the tide of emigration from Ireland has again begun to flow. The people are starving, -three consecutive mation, in the annual statement of the arrivals in nate man made a full confession of his guilt.

they have been living on their little capital where mosynary sid-and having lost all hope in the return of better times, they are flying while they rejourney. To those who have put faith in the bold assertious of the Irish Secretary that the distress in freland was partial, and that there was no extraordinary destitution, and that the cry of want was an imposition upon the feelings of the benevolent, it will doubtless appear strange that at the present moment there should be anything like a revival of the exodus of a period when all admitted that inmine and fever were doubly decimating the population. That such is however the fact we regret to say admits of no question. There is the answer to Sir Robert Peel's confident assertions that Ireland is not now suffering from any extraordinary destitution. If not, why are the people flying from their native land—and to the United States, ton, in the present perturbed state of that country? Is it not evident that nothing less than the most stern necessity could induce the small farmers and stout babbeers of Ireland to leave their homes now, in order to seek an asylum in the United States? They have not in general the means of proceeding to Australia, and their batted of England, to whose misgovernment they attribute their, wretchedness, prevents them from going to Canada, and in this dilemma they fly even to the United States, though they know that they will there run the risk of being impressed into the Federal army to fight for a cause for which they feel no interest. The only labor for which the civil war has left a dem and in the United States is tighting for the maintenance of Mr Abrah in Lincoln's despotic authority; and yet, so deplorable and hopeless do the Irish small farmers and laborers and their own condition, and the state of their antive land, that even New York, with all its perils of impressment or of starvation through want of other employment for hands than shouldering muskers, is covered as a port of refuge from the more imminent death by starvation that threatens them if they remain in tre land. It is probable that this new exodus of the Irish will be hailed with delight by a considerable portion of the people of this country. We doubt i the political economists of the cold Scotch school who used formerly to how so loudly about the redundant population of Ireland, will derive any pleasure from the present emigration from that part of the Empire, for it is clear that the population is already too scant for the caltivation not merely of the waste lands, but even of the acable land of the country. But the Exeter Hall tribe, - the followers of Lord Shaftesbury and the Protestant Alliance, and the stupid theorisers about Saxon and Celt, will exalt at the present Irish exodus as a happy deliverance of the Rupire from the influence of the Celt and the Catholic. They did so twelve years ago, and they will in all likelihood do so, again, though in 1854 we were made to feel the loss of the Irish Catholics and Celts, in the difficulty we encountered in filling up the broken ranks of the British army before Sebastopol. But their exultation will probably experience a check, if they only for a moment reflect that the exodus of the Celt and Catholic from Ireland is the propagation of the Faith in America and the British colonies, and that the Church will gain much more by the spread of the Irish all over the earth than it can possibly lose by the emigration of some of them from their native land. For, after all, there will remain enough of them at home to keep Ireland still a Catholic country, while there is only too much reason to apprehend that the emigrants will be the reverse of friendly to England and to the integrity and greatness of the British Empire. The gain by the present exodus as well as by its predecessors will belong to the Church-the loss will be to the Empire. - Weekly Register.

AWFUL DISTRESS IN GALWAY .- The following letter has been received by an English gentleman in the country, who has sent it to us. It was not written for publication :-

Honored Sir -- May I beg leave most respectfully to approach you thus, and to solicit at your hands, or at the hands of some dear friend of charity (through you), any little aid or assistance to help me to save the lives of my perishing and starving poor?

I cannot depict their deplorable state of misery and suffering. For the last four years their crops failed worked in vain. God refused to give the produce. doomed country The poor reduced misery and destitution, and compelled to sell and pawn all their available articles to save their lives such as clothes, beds, boxes, chairs, pots, &c &c. The poor father sells his jacket and his shoes for two stones of Indian meal, to save the lives of his nine poor children. In this doomed parish there are upwards of 500 destitute families without means, without food, without credit, struggling for the isstatives years, their misery increasing. Now on the brink of death.

I am on a mission upwards of 49 years. I never witnessed such symptoms of atter poverty, destitu. please the taste or square with the patriotic views of tion and want. It is truly heartrending to see weeping fathers, melting mothers, more than half naked. with their dying emaciated naked children, craving for God's sake the smallest morsel to eat or a ray 5 cover their naked limbs. Oh, would to God that the good and charitable people of England would come and see the frightful state of abandoned orphans, death-despair and pangs of hunger and misery. I think that the hardest beart would be moved to pity and would not refuse to extend the hand of charity to help to save the lives of one or two perishing poor families from death and starvation. God would re ward them: alas! I cannot.

Honored and respected Sir, it is with pain and with trouble of mind, that I make this my sad appeal to you from the far West, for a crying and perishing poor; soliciting at your sacred hands or at the hands of any dear friend of charity (through you) the smallest aid to help me to save the lives of one stary ing family from death and God will bless you.

With sentiments of profound respect and esteem, I am, respected and nonoted Ed., years and Mary, and humble servant, in Christ Jesus and Mary, Peter Wand, P.P. I am, respected and honored Sir, your most obedient

STATE OF THE COUNTRY .- Fine spring weather

Williamstown, Ballymoe, Co. Galway, Ireland, March 20th, 1863.

brings with it hopeful anticipations. The dry winds of March have produced their happiest results, and combled our farmers to make great progress with their spring work. We have had many bushels of that invaluable commodity, 'March dust.' A large breadth of potatoes has been planted and other spring work is in an anasually advanced state. This is sutisfactory, and we look forward hopefully; nevertheless, we must candidly state the opinion which prevails amongst those bestable to judge as to the disposition of the Irish people, and it is, that there never was so much disaffection, nor so great a disnosition to leave Ireland. The United States of America and our colonies are bidding for that unknown wealth of labour which we are casting from us as a useless weed, as a thing hardly worth consideration: our dead walls are placarded with the rival induce ments of the several colonies. But Ireland does not offer any inducements to her sons to remain. We have become so callous that we look on with indifference at the flight of our people. Even those most anxious for the prosperity of Ireland fold their hands and seem to say 'it is best for them to go.' We are told that grazing is the best thing for Ireland: that she is becoming rich and happy as her tillage decreases, and her land returns to a state of nature. One would expect as a natural result from the decrease of her population, and the increase of grazing that there would be larger exports of Irish butter On this point we have just received important infor-

Lancashire of Irish butter during the year, which closed on the 30th March, by which it appears that the arrivals were as follows : -

> Year ending March 28, 1861 ... 1862 ... 581,509 4. \* ti. 1863 522,758

During that period the area under grass had largey increased. It is apparent that since 1861 the arrivals of Irish butter in London have diminished by 133,867, worth at least £500,000 This fact is very suggestive to those who would encourage a further depopulation of Ireland, and a further increase of the grazing land of this country.

EMIGRATION. -It is really fearful to contemplate the vast numbers that have already emigrated, and are now preparing to emigrate, from the consules of Cavan and Leitrim this spring, principally for the United States of America. Many also have gone, and are preparing to go, out to Queensland and Australia. The great majority of the emigrants are composed of young men and women. On Manday morning no less than thirteen families from the parish of Annageliff and Urney (in which the town of Carna is situate) took their departure from the Caran terminus - Ulster Observer.

The drain still continues, and the great number of mose leaving their native land are young and vigor. ous mea. From Newport (Tip ), on Monday lifteen young men took their departure; and since several have gone from the County Clare. In fact, the drain is excessive, and some remedial measure is demanded to stop it .- Limerick Reporter

Emigration continues to increase as the season advances. A few are bound for Australia, but the great majority are wending their way to the " seat of war '-America. The Liverpool steamer, Zephyr, left the river to day, having, as usual, a large quantity of cattle on board, and also one hundred and twenty of the 'bone and sinew' of the land, composed principally of small farmers and stalwart agri cultural laborers. There were several well-dressed and " beautiful daughters of Erin " among those selfexpatriated people. One respectable family left our own city on Tuesday last for the more distant land of Australia .- Waterford Mail.

It seems strange, but it is the fact, that, notwithstanding the state of things in America, the tide of emigration has again set in from parts of the South of Ireland. It is stated in the Cark Examiner that the number of persons who have left Kerry for the United States during the last fortnight exceeded all that had emigrated during the two previous years. Almost every morning crowds of persons principally of the farming class, are seen taking their departure from the railway-station, Killarney, en roule to Queenstown for America. We are told that the unsettled state of affairs in that country does not deter them. "They cush out from the country as they would from a contagion, fearing that by remaining in it they may be reduced to pauperism, and then be come permanent impares of the workhouse." It appears that large sums of money have been sent over from America lately by the relatives of persons in that part of the country, and in many cases tickets have been enclosed in the letters for the passage across the Atlantic .- Times Cor.

The exodus has commenced in earnest in the west of Ireland. From an early hour on Friday morning a large number of men, women, and children arrived in this town, from the neighbouring counties of Leitrim, Roscommon, and Mayo, en route for America. The men were generally fine muscular fellows in the prime of life, the majority of whom seemed to have belonged to the small farming classes. - Ib.

The emigration from Dundalk is astonishing, if not alarming. Upwards of 600 of both sexes left last week by the steamers for Liverpool, and this week the number who sailed could not be less than 500! At present only a few of them proceed to America, the greater number being resolved to try their fortunes in Australia and Queensland .- Ib.

About 200 emigrants left Tralee and Killarney this week for Australia and America. From Thurles station to that of Mallow, we learn, the several stations were ' black' with emigrants on Wednesday last. Were the American war over, the numbers, we fear, would be centupled .- Ib.

The weather, on which so much depends, is, we ing. For the last four years their crops failed are happy to state, delightful. The consequence is that poor worked and tilled the lands. But that farmers are busy at work in every direction. and hopes are entertained that a propitious spring His holy will be done. Constant rain and frightful time will be followed by a good summer and an weather, such as no living man ever saw in this abundant autumn. In the interior the sufferings of the people are excessive, owing to the dearth of ma ney .- Limerick Reporter .

LANDLORD LIBERALITY. William Phibbs, Esq., of Seafield, has reduced the rents due up to November by his tenants in the neighborhood of Ballymore to the extent of one-third; and we also learn that Mrs. Armstrong has adopted the same course to the extent of one-fourth. These are evidences of genuing liberality.

If we may judge by some recent events connected with the Irish Press, extreme outtonalism does not the Irish people. The steps taken by a few undergraduates to prevent the illumination of the Catholic University on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales were warmly approved by the editor of the Morning News, who allowed the use of his columns to those students who imagined that an illumination on such an occasion was treason to their country. It appears that by taking this course, Mr. Sullivan (we mention the name because it has been mentioned in the M raing News itself) gave offence to the most distinguished supporters of his paper, and to save the 'ews from the consequences of his imprudent teatment of the incident that had unfortunately arisen in the University, Mr. Sullivan has retired from the management of a journal which be had himself founded and carried by his talents and energy over many apparently fittal difficulties. The Irishman, too, has parted with its founder and editor, since the 10th of March. We are not told distinctly by Mr. Holland, in his brewell letter, why he surrenders all interest as proprietor and editor in the Irishman, but we believe we are not wrong in surmising that his retirement has been in some, if not in a great measure, the result of his extraordinary speech as the Rotunda on St. Patrick's Day, to which we alfuded at the time .- Weekly Register.

CASTLEBAR. - A reward of £30 has been just offered by Mr. Stritch, the efficient resident mugistrate of this district, for any information that will lead to the conviction of some party or parties unknown, who cruelly and deliberately murdered a woman named Mary Carroll, by throwing her into a stream and smothering her. It appears from the evidence adduced at the inquest that the deceased was reputed to be worth some money, as she was in the labit of leading out money at interest, being a gombeen woman. On the morning of the night she is said to have been murdered, she came to this town to transact some affairs, and returned home rather late in the evening, having just as she left the town changed a note. She was not seen again till found next morning in the stream or small river, at a village called Cumanool, on the Newport road. The place where she was found was a considerable distance off the road, as dailtogether away from where she lived. Dr. Barrett, who made a post mortem examination of the body, proved to several marks of violence being on her person, just as if she was drugged along the ground by force. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. I may mention that, though her purse was found with her, the money she had in it when leaving town was gone. The police are doing their best to sift the matter, and to bring the guilty parties to justice.

On Wednesday, Daniel Ward was executed, at Belfast for the murder of Charles Wilgar. The unfortu-

OHANGES IN HEADFORD. - Some time ago we were tutional Government, submit to be threatened in a miniscences of half-a-century ago will excite won- claim is, on the very face of things, absurd. In a have no feeling in common with the English nation. able to announce that Mr. St. George of Headford, was about parting with his agent. . We believed our announcement has proved to be correct. In the subjoined communication the new agent is mentioned; and it will also be perceived with pleasure that the best relations are established between the parish priest and the proprietor of the town of Headford. This is as it ought to be. Mr. St. George is a young man just entering upon his career, and he could not do a more generous act than give ground for a church in which the great majority of his tenantry will be the worshippers. The St. George family have been remarkable for their liberality and generous conduct towards their tenantry. The present proprietor, Mr. Richard M. St. George, is worthy of the name and his proud inheritance; and we believe nothing except the evil council of the enemies of the people and the district would make him for a moment forfeit the confidence and esteem of We are delighted to see those friendly feelings springing up between him-self and the Rev. Father Conway, the worthy parish priest of Headford, who, labors indefatigably to improve the people of his parish morally and materially. The subjoined is the communication alluded to : -" We need not say that we feel very great pleasure in communicating to the public in general the grateful tidings that Richard M. St. George, Esq., of Headford, has given Father Peter Conway, P.P., Headford, a site for a church, schools, and a priest's house, rent free for ever, and some acres of land surrounding them, at a fair rent. This act of liberal kindness is the more to be appreciated as it was done in the most gracious and handsome manner. For sometime it was suspected that something was being done for the people of Headford, as there appeared to be in motion an electric telegraph between Headford Castle and St. Mary's. The secret was still so well kept until yesterday morning, but no one could learn the hands of the Court, and that, while he would not what was going on, but at half-past eight o'clock, a.m., Father Conway was seen to drive to the Castle, and in a moment the report spread through the town that he was at breakfast there, and at ten o'clock Mr. St. George came through the gateway which leads to the tower. He was followed by Father Conway and Mr. Lewis, the new agent, and they walked through the town and went to the different places which were most likely suited for the building of a church and school. When they stood on the market place, Mr. St. George was heard to say, 'Father Conway, select any sore of land on my estate for the building of a church, school, and a priest's house, and you shall have it with pleasure, rent free for ever. Father Conway thanked him, but replied in the most polite manner, 'beggars cannot be choosers,' and said be would leave all to Mr. St. George himself, and that he was sure he would do the right thing, and that would be a gracious set.'-and on the spot Mr. St. George replied in the most bland terms - Pather Conway, you are no beggar, indeed. if I thought you looked upon yourself in this instance as such, it would make me miserable,' and then said, No, come and select the spot and command it. The people were rushing from every house and cabin, and old and young, all blessing Mr St. George, and thanked God that they lived to see the day when the and that they would reap an abundant harvest for scion of the Headford estate was executing what his ancestors purposed doing, but never did, owing to prejudices and bad advice. At eleven o'clock Father Conway entered a field, Mr. St George first jumping over the wall, and as soon as he entered a field, Mr. St. George said to him-' Do you think this would sait?' Father Conway said it would. 'Well, then,' said Mr. St. George, 'have it,' and, suiting the action to the word, he stooped down, took up some clay, and gave him the possession of the entire field, and desired his agent to have the leases prepared in a few days Then they returned to the Castle, accompanied by the people, and immediately after the children of St. Mary's school, Headford, in number 200, pronseded to the castle and begged leave to thank Mr. and Mrs. St. George for the noble and magnificent act they were after doing. Mrs St. George herself came to the steps leading to the door and thanked the children. At that moment the sight was such as would gladden not only men but angels. At two o'clock the same day Father Conway had a large wooden cross erected on the ground, and in the evening there was a nice tent made, and this day. Palm Sunday, 1863, the congregation proceeded from the market shed to the site of the new charch, and joined the priest in offering up the holy sacrifice. - Galway Vindicator. One of the Phoenix prisoners has published the fol- ford Independent.

lowing letter to Sir Robert Peel :-

Skibbereen, March 12, 1863.

Sir, -In December, 1858, I, among others in this county, was imprisoned on a charge of treason-felony. Lord Derby and his party had then the direction of Government. Bail was relused for us, and we were kept in gaol until the following assizes, when we had hones of trial. We were disappointed even in this, for the Government, seeing it could not sustain the charge, postponed our trial until the next assizes. In the commencement of April, 1859, we were offered our liberty if we only pleaded guilty, or if we consented to leave the country. Knowing the falsity of what was sworn against us by Sullivan Goula, we refused to do either.

The Government of which you are a member came into office a few months afterwards, and the propositions were renewed to us, but rejected. The assizes came on in July. We were determined to do anything rather than plead guilty to what was sworn against us. On the first day of the assizes we would listen to no terms but trial. We went to court the second day, with the same intentions. Mr. M'Carthy Downing and Mr. Nelligan urgently recommended us to plead guilty-that it was only a matter of form to get the Crown prosecutors out of a fix - that there would be nothing evermore about the matter, and that there were no fands to employ counsel for the defence We consented, on condition that Dan. O'-

Sullivan. Agreem, would be immediately released.

If you will refer to the Judge's and the Attorney-General's remarks on that occasion, you will see it stated that we were not to be called up for judgment unless found guilty of those practices with which we were then charged. Is it not then monstrous to assert that we could be called up for the commission of any other offence? A meeting of sympathy for the flock to it on Sundays and holidays, while the Prostruggie of the suffering l'oles was organized here in Skibbergen last week. In this we have differed with crowded. In these circumstances a large Protest-the parts of Her Majesty's dominions where such sym- ant Church can only make the paucity of Protestpathy is manifested only in the manner of expressing it. Some of the Phoenix prisoners were naturally supporters of the demonstration. The police, or other testants seem to understand this, and necordingly authorities, made some official noise about it, and on the appointed day about 200 armed police, headed by while they basy themselves with the erection and four magistrates, suppressed the procession. I was endowment of churches in other parts of the Proone of the party myself to tell the magistrates that we had no intention to violate any law, nor were we the proceedings at a recent meeting in Dablin, at doing it; but we would, however, disperse if they in- which Primate Beresford and Mr. Whiteside took a doing it; but we would, however, disperse if they insisted upon it. We acted as they desired.

This evening Mr. O'Connell, R.M., called upon me and Mr. Moynahan, and informed us we were to be called up for sentence if there be a repetition of this so-called offence of manifesting sympathy with the Poles. Doubting the Government, in this season of festivity and rejnicing, gave him instructions to this effect, we have asked him to read or show us this agreeable information, but he has refused to do so, ism has failed to propagate Protestantism, the cry telling us to write to the Castle, and that we may now is for more churches. 'Let us,' they say, 'plant

get a copy of them. that I would to-morrow again assist in the same de- this theory they adduce the evidence of Warden monstration of sympathy for the Poles if it could be Daly, of Galway -a very amiable and worthy man of any service to them, just to prove whether or not in his way, who writes to them that when he visited such a threat could be carried out. I am anxious to know if he has any authority for issuing it. I told of that then almost unfrequented wilderness, that him that the present Attorney-General (one of our, they had been Protestants, but that finding no Procounsel referred to) could not be so ignorant of the testant places of worship in the district, and no Proterms of our treaty with the Government, or so auxions to break that treaty, as to be a willing party to the Stipendiary message.

have acquired a character for being outspoken, manly, and English in the discharge of your duty as han in this letter.

I remain, Sir, respectfully yours, JER. O'DONOVAN, ROSSA.

In the Recorder's Court 8th April, Joseph Moy, Michael Byrne, James Colgan, Daniel Hand, James Magee, John Dalton, James Woods, J. Kennedy, R. Herbert, Joseph Molloy, and Michael Lynch, were indicted for riot, assault, and wilful devastation on the occasion of the celebration of the Prince of Wales' marriage on the 10th of March.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., opened the case on behalf of the prosecution in an able and eloquent speech, in the course of which he stigmatized the conduct of the rioters in the celebration of the Royal marriage as disgraceful and distoyal.

The charges having been fully proved by the police, and by gentlemen whose windows had been broken, Mr. Curran was about to address the jury for the defence, when

The Recorder suggested that, as the prisoners had been in custody for a month, he thought that if they submitted to the indictment they should not be dealt with so severely as if a conviction were obtained. He was the more induced to make this suggestion as the evidence had disproved the idea of any disloyalty being at the bottom of the riot, and also had shown that the conduct pursued on the occasion emanated from no spirit of disloyalty, but from the wanton and mischievous spirit of boys.

Mr. Curran said he was quite willing to acquiesce in his Lordship's suggestion.

Mr. Barry observed that the case was entirely in object to whatever his Lordship was pleased to do, he was not to be taken as a consenting party.

It was then arranged that the prisoners should remain in confinement until the 16th inst, when they are to be brought up for judgment .- Dublin Times

NEW ROSS QUARTER SESSIONS .- At ten o'clock on Friday morning his worship entered court, and after disposing of one or two cases.

The Clerk of the Peace called over the names of the Grand Jury, when the proper number answered

-Mr. Alexander, foreman. His Worship, in addressing the Grand Jury, said

that it was his most pleasing duty to state that it would not be necessary to swear them, as he found that the calendar of criminal offences was blank. This pleasing fact he need not tell them gave him the utmost satisfaction, as he was certain it did to them. It was, therefore, quite unnecessary for him to occupy their time, especially at this particular season of the year, when he was sure all of them were so busily employed. He should, however, take this opportunity to congratulate them and the county at large on the improved state of all the crops, excepting that of barley. He hoped that a merciful Providence would further extend his kindness to them, their labour and expenditure. It now became his pleasing duty to claim from the sub-sheriff, a pair of white gloves.

Mr. Wilkinson, Sub-sheriff, then rose, and said that as this was the first instance within his memory in which the judge of assize, or the chairman of quarter sessions in this county has had to deal with an empty dock, or blank calendar, it becomes my pleasing duty, as the humble representative of Major Hacvey, the High-sheriff, and following in course a time honoured custom to present your worship with these simple, but expressive symbols of the purity and in-nocence indicated by the absence of crime. I do this with much pleasure and beg to express a bope that your worship may long continue to preside there to administer the laws as you inveriably do with jus-

tice, judgment, and truth.

Mr. Wilkinson Lere presented his worship with a pair of pure white kid gloves, beautifully fringed

His Worship in returning thanks to Mr. Wilkinson complimented him on the manner in which he invariably discharged his duties, and also observed that as the gloves were an emblem of innocence, he trusted that they would all always discharge their duties with justice and impartiality. At least he hoped to do so, whilst he held the position he then did. - Wer-

small coffin, which naturally surprised him, and, thinking there was foul play somewhere, he sent for his employer, who was no less surprised. After consulting a few moments it was resolved to send for the police, who were soon after on the spot, sure of being in company with a murdered infant. The officers of the law immediately ordered the coffin to be opened, and to their great disappointment the occupans was -a dog. On enquiry it was found that a son of Mr. Matthews, who had lived there formerly, had a pet lap dog which he was so fond of that when it died he butled it in the garden. - Armagh Guar-

MELASCHOLY ACCIDEST. -- A melancholy death took place on Tuesday last at Paliaskeury. Miss Clara Quaif, housekeeper to Mrs Caulfield, widow of Goneral Caulfield, of Copsewood, went with another young woman on a tour of pleasure to Askeaton on Sunday last. When returning, the driver of the car struck the horse, which starting suddenly, the driver was knocked off, and in coming down caught held of Miss Quait and brought her to the ground. The poor girl came on her head, and was apparently only a little stunned by the full. She remained at the house of her companion that night in the village of Pallaskenry, and got no medical assistance till too late. She died on Tuesday. She was brought over from England by Mrs Caulfield, who is about to become a resident in Copsewood. Mrs Canlield is a most be-nevolent and excellent lady. An inquest was held on Wednesday, and a verdict in accordance with the lacts was returned .- Limerick Reporter.

Capacious as the Cathedral of the Archbishop of Tuam is, it is still too small for the multitudes that testant Church at its one Sunday service is never ants more conspicuous, and the contrast between the two Cathedrals more glaring. The Irish Prothey teave hord Plunket and his Cathedral alone, vince of Connaught, as we perceive by a report of prominent part. According to their programme twenty new churches are to be immediately endowed, as the means of making proselytes among the Cutholic population of Conuangue. It is certainly a decenter plan for the perversion of the benighted Papists than the old one of bribing starving creatunes into apostacy by largesses of bacon and cab-bage and greasy soup on Fridays. But as souperchurches in abundance among the people, and the I now respectfully do so, as I told Mr O'Connell Reformation will spread apace.' And in support of Connemara in 1813, he ascertained from the people testant Clergymen to minister to them, they were forced to become Catholics to avoid relapsing into

despotic manner with transportation for expressing der even among the fellow-labourers of Mr. Dallas world so full of conflicting opinions, no man who an opinion on Polish or Irish politics; and as you in the field of proselytism in Connemara. The names of the peasantry are certainly not redolent of the 'Reformation,' and it is notorious that the Martins Chief Secretary for Ireland, I respectfully request a and D'Arcys—the late principal proprietors—are suitable reply to what concerns me and Mr. Moyna- modern perverts. The late John D'Arcy of Olifden was a Catholic for half his life. He became a Protestant in order to indulge the miserable vanity of which a Catholic was then disqualified by the penal fallible Church. Under these circumstances, some profit is left on the transaction, so the Northern laws from discharging, and he died, as we can state will come to one conclusion and some to the other: States must provide themselves with some batter do performing the functions of High Sheriff of Galway, upon the best authority, screaming in vain for a Priest. When he apostatised he was the owner of one of the largest properties in Connaught. Before he died his estates passed away from him and is plain enough that the Established authorities make deraid States.— Times, his family for ever—and his town and his eastle of matters worse by tenaciously refusing to allow any Seizure of A Confer Clifden are now the property of Catholies. But of man who has once been ordained to obtain his bread its failure no one who has calmly studied the his- in any way except as a clergyman. No doubt the by an announcement that an American war-vessel tory of the 'Reformation' in treland can have the present state of things affords a delicious revenge to had been seized in the Liverpool docks. It seems slightest doubt. A great increase in the number many a Churchman. Clerical converts to the Cathat on Sunday Mr. Morgan, one of the surveyors of churches may, and doubtless will, he paraded at tholic Church are exactly those whom he most hates. Her Majesty's Customs, took possession of a small Exeter Hall as proof demonstrative of the spread of He has the pleasure of knowing that by keeping the gun-boat, the Alexander, in the Toxteth Dock, and Protestantism and the decay of the Catholic religions as it is, he not only keeps some hundreds of them gion in Ireland, -at which there will be 'tremendous in compulsory idleness, but he has the keener pleas mises of Messes Miller and Co. Mr. Morgan acted cheering, followed by large subscriptions to push on the good work. But the imposture will cease and the delusion will pass away in due time, and thirty years hence the same truth will be again promulged To a man naturally vindictive and keenly energed for the service of the Confederates. The matter which thirty years ago Lord John Russell proclaimed against converts, few subjects of reflection could be will be fully investigated by the law and other in Parliament, that the progress of Protestantism more delightful. Unluckity, everything has its draw officers of the Crown, before any proceedings are the converts the Proceedings and this state of things is as well known to taken beyond the more delightful. tion of the revenues of the Established Church, and that time and protective laws and wast endowments it is to the Bishops. And they are closely concern-only made the numerical inferiority of the Protest- ed. A young man who is asked to become a Parson, ant more decided and conspicuous. The ruthless now knows that bundreds of the men who became persecutions of Elizabeth and the butcheries of parsons twenty years back, have come to the delibe-Cromwell succeeded in producing a close approxi- rate conclusion that they cannot continue to not as mation in their day, to equality of numbers be- parsons, and that the Bishops have influence enough tween the Irish Protestants and Catholics, and in some of the counties in Ulster the former were at bread in any other way. It cannot bat dry be exone time the majority; but in 1833, though the en dowment of the Law Church amounted to £800,000 a-year (as admitted by the Government) and the penal laws had hardly ceased to be felt-the Catholies were to the Anglicans as six to one. Famine, authorities act prudently in giving up part of their pestilence, and bad government have since then enormously thinned the population of Ireland; but the proportion of Catholics to Anglicans has been very little disturbed, and there is this great consolation to the Catholic mind, that every Catholic whom emigration removes from Ireland is an active missionary of the Faith in foreign lands. - Weekly

Register. The April meetings of members of Protestant socicties in the Rotunda and elsewhere, divide the religious interests of the Auglican population with the cattle-show in Kildare-street. So far, both are reported, even by their patrons, to be failures. There are Parsons here from every quarter of the island, with a spare gathering of Prelates, under Primate Beresford, and of evangelical and bucolic Peers, headed by Lord Clancarty. The Rotunda will be held for unother week by this flying brigade of Ministers, the pious matrons and maids of the city, the Curates, and the senior members of the rural Parsonages, who now make their sole annual visit to town, feeling more than a mere spiritual interest in those Christian re-unions.—Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

MURDER OF MR F. FITZGERALD. - A man named John Carey, from Elton, has been arrested and placed in Bruff Jan, having, it is stated, some evidence to give against Matthew Dillane. It is further stated that he attended the last assizes, and, when questioned, varied from what he before said. If such be true -and we are not in a position to vouch for its accuracy-is is strange that the authorities should have arrested him for the purpose of giving information against the unfortunate man not yet tried. We would respectfully ask of the authorities whether they have ascertained who was the party that concealed the pistols in the thatch of Lee's house, as report has it that they were not hid there by Beckam, who stated so before his execution, and that he placed them in the cream tub; but this is given as a fact .- Limerick Reporter.

THREATENING LETTER - Investigation at Newcastle West .- A private investigation was held yesterday at Newcastle West, into a charge brought against Moses M'Carthy, and his son, Thomas M'Carthy, farmers and tenants to Robert Ferguson, Esq., Barrister at Law, threatening william Lynch, his under agent, with death worse than Braddell or Fitzgerald. investigation continued for some time, and all the A DISAPPOINTMENT. - A few days ago while a man | magistrates of the district were in in attendance. Messrs. Leahy and Keyes were concerned for the defence. There are many in the country who entertain very doubtful notions about some, at least, of those threatening letters, the recurrence of which is rather extraordinary, particularly in the face of so many terrible examples made by judges of the land of persons tried before them .- Limerick Reporter.

> this gentleman have been received in Limerick .-It is unpleasant to make a statement conveying painful intelligence to a large body of supporters and friends, but our duty to truth compels us to say the intelligence communicated to us is to the effect, that the malady under which the respected gentleman labors, is deemed and declared to be incurable. it is a cancerous affection of the throat, and however powerful the patient's constitution may have been, and however advanced medical science undoubtedly is, in the present day, the disheartening conviction is that neither can resist the progress of the painful affliction. Whilst there is life there is hope, and the hope may be indulged; but the suffering gentleman has, we understand, made his preparations for any event, and embraced the Catholic faith preparatory to the great change, which with a calm spirit of resignation be anticipates.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

PROTESTANT SPOLIATION. - Commenting on the plunder of the Catholic Church by the English Reformers, the London Times thus gives vent to its grief:-" It is curious to consider how the property of the Church has vanished. Originally there was enough and to spare, not only for the primitive population of these islands, but for all their posterity that might yet be born. A little plunder went on at all times, but the first great loss was from impropriations. If all that the land pays in tithe ostensibly for the Church's service were actually applied to the service of the Church, there would be no work for an Ecclesiastical Commission. But the great tithes of a parish are carried off in countless intances by lay proprietors, and the residue left for the vicar is a mere nothing. The lands of the mon-asteries were seized by the King and wasted. A portion went to the endowment of the new nobility, one her portion to new hishoprics, and some share to colleges and schools. But for the most part the spoil melted away, or stuck to the fingers which Pentateuch. bandled it."

And thus has the "glorious Reformation" worked themselves to teach a multitude of dogmas many bundled in number, and never to abandon any

can count chances will really believe that the men but men who can render a reason will either give up dould and would willingly earn if they were allowed. toe young Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge as | Liverpool Post. to maintain the laws which forbid them to got their pected that he will commit himself uniess he is airsolutely certain that the time will never come when he too will have scruples. Can any man of threeand-twenty be quite sure of it? Might not the revenge against those who have left them, if they are able by that sacrifice to remove one difficulty from the way of those whom the Establishment must attack if it is to stand much longer? - Weekly Register.

ATTEMPTED POLISH MEETING IN HYDE PARK ON SUNDAY 5TH APRIL. - In consequence of the an- to bee removal from the North Prison, Mrs. M'Lachthat a monster meeting of sympathy with Poland when old Mr Fleming struck the first blow, instead would take place in Hyde Park on Sunday after of being out for whister, as she said she was in her noon, between two or three o'clock, about 2,000 persons had assembled on the open space of ground in the park adjacent to the Marble Arch and the scene of the late Garibaldian riots. Shortly before two o'clock a large body of police, under the command of Mr. Superintendent Hannaut were marched into the park, and being told off in pairs proceeded to patrol the ground. At three o'clock a considerable number of foreigners - Poles, Frenchmen, and Italians-accompanied by several well-known leadwere at once surrounded by a large crowd. They were about appointing a chairman when Mr. Superintendent Hannant, attended by several police-constables, came up, and in a courteous but firm manner informed those who appeared to take an active part in the proceedings that no meeting would be allowed to take place, and that he should be compelled to order any person into custody who attempted to take the chair, or to address the people. The police were remonstrated with, and their attention was called to the respectable character of the assemblage, the entire absence of the 'rough' element preponderating at the late Garibaldian meetings, he almost certain unanimity which would characterise the proceedings, and therefore the little probability of any disturbance arising. The police, however, were mexorable, stating their instructions to prevent any meeting whatever being held were imperative. After about half an hour's parley with the police, the promoters of the meeting, finding any attempt to hold it would be prevented, gave up the point, and retired from the park evidently much disappointed, being followed to the gate by a body of police. The crowd up to four o'clock kept continually increasing, and the manifestations of discontent at finding the meeting had been frustrated were very great. At five o'clock, the prople seeing all prospect of any meeting taking place at an end, gradually dispersed themselves over the park. large body of police had been kept in reserve at the adjacent police stations, but their services formnately were not required, there not being the slight est attempt at disturbance, although what was called the arbitrary conduct of the police authorities was freely canvassed, and not in the most complimentary terms. It is due to the police on the ground to say F. M'NAMARA CALCUTT, Esq., M.P.—We regret to that they performed their disagreeable duty with learn that unfavourable accounts of the condition of good temper and forbearance. During the afternoon there could not have been less than 20,000 per sons on the ground.

THE COLESSO CONTROVERSY. - The whole spectagle afforded by this boisterous disturbance in the ordinary luxurious equanimity of a sect destitute abke of dogma and jurisdiction, is amusing to us who are within the Church. We suppose there is not a Ca-tholic, however humble, to whom the subject offers the very smallest difficulty. We are not such geese as to suppese that the Bible is a self-explaining intal lible guide of revealed truth. It is not in the nature of human language, nor in that of the human mind, that it should be so. No doubt, God, by a perpetual ly acting miracle, could have made it so. But the has not. If He had, its meaning would always clearly appear the exact same to every mind. Whereas more understanding of its meaning. The Bible is solely and essentially an auxiliary revelation, which we only know to contain truth at all, or to be divinely inspired at all, from the Catholic Church. From the Catholic Church, and from Her alone, it derives whatever authority it possesses to us. And clear as its meaning may be to all who read or study it under the explanation of the Church, without that and independent of it, it is little better than unintelligible rhapsody. The Established sect seems to be meeting with its just retribution for having torn those secred oracles from their proper position in the Divine revelation; and, by a profession of extra veneration for them, to apologise as it were for its criminal separation from the Universal Church. The result has been that multitudes -all the more earnest religionists-have flocked along the path it marked out; and the Bible has been degraded to the pernicions and anti-Ohristian use of legitimising sects and divisions. the right of private judgment in matters of Faith, and individual independence. - Weekly Register.

It is stated that Mr. Kinglake will clear nearly £10,000 by his 'History of the Crimean War,' and that Bishop Colenso gets £6,000 for his work on the

We carnestly desire to remain at peace with the United States - how earnesty, we have shown only itself out. Educated men will no longer bind too well by our constant advocacy of a strictly neutral attitude, by the calmness with which we have met every species of slander and vituperation, by of them as long as they live, unless they are the patience with which we have endured the want able to see that those dogmas have been revealed of cotton, from which a month of war would have by God. The Protestant Archbishop Whateley, effectually delivered us, and by our refusal of recogpreactions many years ago before the University of vition, intervention, or mediation. But if war must Oxford, declared that the difference between the come—and nothing is so likely to produce it as such claims of the Catholic Church and the Church of attempts to give countenance to the assertions of the England was this, that the first claimed to be infal- American papers that there is really a sympathy in lible, the latter declared that though she is liable to England for the barbarous policy of a sham emancierror, she had never erred. The first is nothing pation under a servile war - we shall, we trust, be startling to any man who believes that God has found ready to meet it, not undervaluing its perils made a revelation. If He has, who can wonder that or its losses, but certainly not the least afraid of He still maintains it? And all Catholics know that finding traitors at home who pray for the success of ons to break that freaty, as to be a witting party to recent decomes of the strange story; and the strange story;

We desire to enjoy our liberties, and for that purpose to live under the rule of law. We do not wish to who drew up the Thirty-nine Articles, though just see a return to ex-officio prosecutions for violations as liable to error as their neighbors, chanced to of a statute which it is open to any one who pleases stumble upon the exact truth on every possible to enforce, and while we abhor the slavish timidity point. The result is that Englishmen are beginning (which would call upon Government to abridge lito see that they must either abandon all doctrines as | berty at home in order to conciliate animosity abroad, such, and content themselves with opinions, or we are firmly convinced that as no law has been else they must no longer be contented with a strong enough to put down smuggling when a large fence than our Foreign Enlistment Acr and their doctrine altogether or receive it from the successor own inefficient navy if they wish to arrest the deof Simon Peter, the Vicar of Christ. Meanwhile, it predations and confound the enterprise of the Confe-

SEIZURE OF A CONFEDERATE GUX-BOAT AT LIVER-Pool .- The town was rather startled this morning launched very recently from the ship-building preure of knowing that many of their wives and chil- on instructions received by Mr. Price Edwards, the eren are literally wanting the bread which they collector of Customs, from the Government, who had reason to believe that the Alexander was being

THE SEIZURE OF THE MAGICIENNE, -Mr. Samuel Baker, of Liverpool, the owner of the Magicienne, has received the following despatch from the Foreign Office :--

"Foreign Office, April 3.

"Gentlemen - I am directed by Earl Russell to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the 23rd ult., that Her Majesty's Minister at Washington will be instructed to apply to the Government of the United States for full compensation to the parties interested in the Magicienne. - I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

6 Е. Намионо

" Messra, Baker,"

This vessel was seized on her voyage to Maramoras by a Federal cruiser, and was sent to Key West, where she was released.

THE SANDYFORD MURDER. - The Glasgow Heraid says, - We have good grounds for stating that, previous nouncement made in some daily and weekly papers | tan told more persons than one that she was present of being out for whistey, as she said she was in her sensation 'statement.' But this is a small matter is comparison with another report which is circulating through the city, and which we are disposed to receive as the plain and terrible truth. We have been told that Mrs. M'Lachlan made a confession of her guilt, in which she entirely exoperated old Mr. Fleming; that her 'statement' was an afterthought, and a pure fiction from beginning to end. According to this confession Mrs. M Leichlan did the bloody deed alone, partly in the bedroom and partly in the ers of the working classes, arrived, and taking up kitchen, in some respects in the same manner in their position nearly in front of the Marble Arch which she said it was done by another. She it was which she said it was done by another. She it was who trailed the bleeding budy over the flag stones and into the room, where she tocked it up and took Away the key to prevent premature discovery. It was she alone who washed the kitchen floor, and when the old man came down stoirs before the got away, she concealed herself in the lobby press, that afterwards bore the marks of her victim's blood. When the old man went up stairs again she gathered together her plunder hurriedly, and made her escape by the back door; and this burry partly accounts for some of the silver plate being left under the table in the bedroom. We have heard this confession, or alleged confession, repeated at far greater length than it is diere set down ; and, assuming it to be true, surely it is monstrous that the innocunt should suffer social excommunication and contumely for the sins of the guilty.

> In the House of Commons, Lord R. Cecil asked if it was true that spies had been sent to laverpool to watch the dockyards and the Confederate agents. Sir G Grey denied that any spies had been em-

doyed by the Government. Mr. Gladstone stated his belief that the increase of

trade with France had more than balanced, the loss of trade occasioned by the American war.

Mr. Cobden gave notice of a motion in reference to the seizure of the Alexandria.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS - A Hundred Chestlives in one .- Not the least striking metre of Hastetter's Celebrated Bitters is the wide scope of their operation as a preventive and remedial preparation. As a protecrive medicine they ward of all the diseases - and their name is Legion - that originate in an whole-come air, impure water, exhausting heat, or other local and climatic causes. This above would be sufficient to secure for any corrective and alterative medicine a world-wide and undying co ebrity. But Hashitter's Great Sproyle has a bundred other claims to the contidence and high consideration of the public. In dyspensia, liver complaint, chills and fever, bilions remittent fever, cholers morbus, cramps, cotic, constipation, general debility, premature decay, female irregularities, sexual disability, constitutional weakness, sea sickness, diarrhoss, dysentery, flatulency vertigo, fainting his, hystericks, and all complaints proceeding from imperfect digestion, and a disordered condition of the liver and howels, Hostetter's Stomuch Bitters are the most powerful, speedy, harmless and agreeable of all remedies advertised by the press, or administered in family practice.

Agents for Montreal, Devine & Bolton, Lamplaugh

& Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co. sects than we enumerate have issued from various J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picanis &

> NEARLY EATER UP ALIVE. - Who has not heard of the case of Martha Whitney of Bullislo New York? She was attacked by Scrofula of the most rapid, deadly and losthsome type, - Vast ulcers, that deepened daily, consumed the flesh of her lower limbs. The very bones rotted. Ten months she lay on her bed, wasting to a skeleton. Physicians were summoned from far and near. All gave her up. She prayed for deatt. At this juncture Bristols Sarsuparilia was recommended. It saved her, as it had saved thousands before her. The plague was stopped. The sores healed and cicatrised. Her appetite and strength returned. In short, her health and cheerfulness were thoroughly restored, and she has ever since enjoyed those supreme eartmy blessings, soundness of body and content of mind. For every form of scrofala, cancer, tumor, abscess, and theumatism Bristols Sarsaparilla is aunounced, with the assent of the faculty as the most prompt and certain of all known re-

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# The True Winness.

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Miso at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

A very angry feeling is rapidly manifesting itself in England on account of the aggressions and monstrous pretensions of the Federal authorities; and unless these aggressions are discontinued, and these pretensions abandoned, it is greatly to be feared that war before long will be the result. In substance the claim of the Federal Government seems to amount to this: That its craisers have the right to seize and make prize of all neutral ressels which it may suspect, even, of carrying cargoes that may ultimately come into the possession of the Confederates. British ships sailing from a British port to a Mexican port, and carrying mails, are upon this pretence seized and borse off as prizes by Yankee cruizers; and were the British Government to recognise the claims put forward by the Federals, the commerce of the Empire would be at the his motion of "Want of Confidence" in the presmercy of the Yankees.

There is but one simple rule with respect to the rights of neutrals, which consistently with a due regard to its honor and its interests, the Brit sh Government can recognise; and that is, that a neutral ship, engaged in a bona fide voyage from one neutral port to another neutral part, has the right to carry any cargo her owners please to put on board of her, without molestation from either of the belligerents. This rule the Yankees have always insisted upon having applied to themselves when they were in the nosition of a neutral, and the British in that of a belligerent Power; and upon this rule, though they now repudiate it, they will again, when it shall suit their convenience to do so, insist.

But whilst Federal cruisers have been seizing British ships bound to Mexican ports, it seems that Mr. Adams, the Minister of the Yankee Government in London, takes it upon himself to grant licenses to other vessels bound to the same ports, to carry arms and munitions of war for the use of the Mexicans in their war with a substantial dish in comparison with the frothy France. This violation of courtesy and neutral rights Mr. Adams justifies on the grounds of the creditable object in view, the Government of which he is the representative being at peace with that of France, against which the arms and munitions of war sent out to the Mexicans are to be used. It is thus that the Yankees understand the rights and duties of neutrals, when they are not belligerents.

In the same way they have two rules, two sets of weights and measures with respect to the building of ships by neutrals for the use of belligerents: one of, which they insist upon applying to their neighbors, the other to themselves, with one of which they buy, selling with the other. Thus the New York Tribune coolly proclaims: -

" What we claim in this case, therefore, it by no means follows we can be asked to concede when we are neutral and Great li itain belligerent. In other words; we have a right to require that Great Britain shall prevent the building of rebel ships in her dockyards, but we are not bound by that precedent, we choose bereafter to build ships for a nation friendly to us, and at war with Great Britain."

When such claims are coolly put forward by the Yankee press, and effect is given to them by the action of the Yaukee cruisers, it would seem as if war were inevitable. Either these claims must be abandoned, or hostilities must ensue, for it is impossible that any nation, however weak, should submit to them without a struggle. The French Government also have a legitimate cause of complaint against the Federals, in the action of their Minister in England, above alluded to, and we learn therefore without surprise that Louis Napoleon is highly indignant, and intends to recall Count Mercier from Washington.

The intelligence from Europe is very meagre. We gather however from the last mails that the Poles still hold out; and it is added that, if Russia do not accede to the terms proposed in the joint note of the three Powers in behalf of Poland, Napoleon is prepared to draw the sword. In England the chief topic of conversation is the American war, and the complication in which that war may involve Great Britain. There is strong and general indignation at the conduct of the Federal Government, and the Times insists that no further concessions be made to its claims. The steamer Alexandria has been detained by maudin drivellings of the Methodist journal, and from which we have above quoted :the British Government; but it is said that there | the inane babblings of the other member of the

authorise her detention; we learn also that effectual measures are to be adopted to put an end to recruiting in Ireland for the rank of the Federa; army. The reports of the state of the growing cases, and then to noke fun at the preacher? crops in Ireland are very satisfactory.

The army of the Potomac, under General Hooker, having crossed the Rappahannock river in two divisions, one above and the other below Fredericksburg, a series of severe battles commenced on Saturday last. The Confederates, whose communications with Richmond were threatened by General Hooker's movements, concentrated on their left at a place called Chancellorsville, and there the main struggle took place. During the Saturday and Sunday the battle, or battles, continued, but with what result it is impossible to decipher from the very meagre and confused accounts forwarded to us by telegraph.

The telegrams we receive are however all made up to suit the Northern palate. Slight advantages are magnified into decisive victories, and severe repulses are glossed over. It leaks out, in spite of their precautions, that on Saturday the Yankees were well thrashed by the brave Confederates under General Lee, with the loss of 14 guns, and that one division of the invading army was driven off the field in confusion. Gen. Hooker had to fall back, and take up a new line, which he boasts is "impregnable"-a strange boast for one acting on the offensive to make. There is every reason to hope that the Confederates may give their enemies another good drubbing: but up to the time of going to press, no nositive information had reached us, as to the final result of the desperate struggle of the last three

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- The great party battle of the session commenced on Friday evening, when Mr. J. A. M'Donald brought forward ent Ministry. Since then, the time of the Legislative Assembly has been occupied with the debate upon this motion, which still continues, and may be protracted to the very end of the week. Both parties profess to be confident of success; but the majority-ou which soever side victory shall declare itself-will probably be but small. Our readers will, no doubt, be thankful that we do not inflict upon them the long discourses, which this motion of want of confidencee

City subscribers changing their residence are requested to leave instructions for the delivery of their papers, at this office.

LIGHT READING .-- We know no literature so light, so utterly destitute of stamina or nutritious matter, as that which evangelical papers are continually publishing in their columns, with reference to their "Foreign and Domestic Missions." Ice cream to a starving man would be unsatisfying stuff which our contemporaries aforesaid are in the habit of dishing up for their respective readers. We are often a loss to know how the mess is received by the latter: whether they really like it, and have a relish for such mawkish intellectual provender; or whether they do not sometimes loathe the food set before them, and turn with qualins of conscience, if not of stomach from the unsavory and unnourishing pottage with which their literary caterers provide them. A man blest with a good appetite takes pleasure in seeing a piece de resistance on the table before him, something solid upon which he can take off the sharp edge of his sacred hunger. But no such a dish figures in the carte of our evangelical friends; and their inhospitable board, even when most pretentious, most suggestive of a good repast, bears nothing more solid than soap-bubbles, or more savory than the rinsings of the duty plates from whence departed guests have already eaten their fill.

We have got a lot of this "Religious Intelligence" before us, and we look upon it, we confess, with some such kind of inelancholy curiosity as that with which a medical student may be supposed to regard a well developed tumor, or any other abnormal and revolting form of human disease. As he takes a pleasure in the dissecting room, and rejoices in the bottled specimens of morbid preparations which surround him, so can we take a certain strange delight in the moral and mental deformities with which the columns of journals such as the Montreal Witness and the Toronto Christian Guardian present us. It may appear cymical to make such a confession, as if we took delight in the public exhibition of human imbeculity; as if the display of the folly of our fellow creatures—for is not even the editor of a Witness or of a Christian Guardian, "a man and a brother"-were matter of congratulation. But we cannot help it. If a mao will write himself down an ass, why should we try to efface, or blot out the record? If the gentry of the conventicle volunteer to play the part of buffoons, why should we spurn the cheaply proffered entertainment? We confess it; in the dearth of other and more intellectual amusement we try to extract fun from the

is not sufficient legal, evidence against her to evangelical press. What do the young men of the Protestant world for the most part go to Meeting for? Is it not to fall in with the girls, to see them home or "hum" after evening exer-They know what a humbing the whole evangelical concern is, and that it is only valuable or worth patronsing as the provoker of mirth. Why then should not the Romanist looker on treat it as a humbug ! or why should not be be permitted a laugh at the solemn twaddle of Jabez Buster-what time the worthy man, copiously perspiring, narrates how grantously, oh! how graciously, the Lord has been pleased to bless the work; how the field is white unto the harvest - and how naught is wanted but a little, a very little more cash-for surely the laborer is worthy of his hire.

For after all this is the burden of the songs of our Ston-" give, give, give;" and it is partly perhaps the difficulty that the Missionaries en counter when endeavoring to explain what has become of the large sums of money placed at their disposal, that renders their Reports 'so vague and unsatisfactory, not to say bewildering. The Lord has always done, or is just about to do, great things; but what these great things are, or wherein Christianity is interested therein, it is impossible to discover. Take as a specimen the following extract of a Report from the Indian Mission Field, given by the Toronto Christian Guardian of the 29th ult :-

Missions in India.—The general aspect of the Missionary work in India awakens at the present time, large expectations in the minds of those who are best qualified to form an opinion upon the subject A missiouary writes from Calcutta : - "I cannot but express the conviction, which I share, I believe, with almost all missionaries, that vast changes are gradually but surely working themselves out in this land. There are comparatively few conversions -- that is real change of heart and avowal of it, and consequent sufferings of manifold persecutions. But there is a vast amount of floating opinion, settled in nothing, but unsettledness, boasting of having found the truth in one of the many forms of Deism; but inwardly dissatisfied with everything; crying out, 'Who wil show us any good?' and prepared, of course, for the influence of Divine grace, to be convinced that no good can be found except in the 'lifting up of the ight of God's countenance.' The knowledge of the English language is being spread to a most astonishind extent. Every one is thirsting for it: and with it, of course, English ideas are being spread also. et the educated natives of India have but moral strength to act up to their convictions, and marvellous indeed would be the result. Two refutations of Hindoo philosophy have just been published by learned native gentlemen. They are regarded by the Friend of India as marking the commencement of the apologetic epoch of the Indian Church. The cry rom India is for more 'labourers.'

What there is in the actual aspect of Protestant Missionary work in India to awaken feelings either of gratitude, or of cheerful anticipation, we as Christians are at a loss to perceive .-There are but "few conversions," we are told; - and there is a vast amount of scepticism, "settled in nothing but unsettledness." And this is the sum total of the work done by Protestant Missionaries, after generations of labor, and the expenditure of untold millions of dollars. Few conversions, and almost universal scepticism. If a tree may be known by its fruits, surely from the above confession of the Protestant Missionaries it is not bard to conclude what manner of tree the "Indian Protestant Church" itself must be.

Another promising "Mission Field" at the present moment is the Italian Peninsula. There the philosophical and religious principles of '89 are making considerable progress amongst the demoralised populations of the large towns; and a few lewd priests, of the Achilli, the Gavazzi and the Chiniquy stripe, occasionally gladden the hearts of the faithful by their open profligacy, by their contempt for the sanctity of an oath, and the precepts of the Sixth Commandment. Out of such unpromising materials it is not easy, even for Protestant Missionaries, who are obliged to affect a regard for some Christian dogmas, and for Christian morality, to make a good story; but here again their platitudes, and their skilfully selected ambiguities enable them to tickle the fancies of an ill-informed and credulous Protestant public, with lively anticipations of the approaching wholesale conversion of the Peninsula to the faith as it is in Exeter Hall. Thus i referring to the Christian Guardian, we find that a Methodist Missionary has been most courteously received at Parma; and that a Reverend Mr. Punshon has announced to a Missionary meeting at Leeds that "there were no fewer than five Romish priests ready at this moment to offer themselves to the Methodist Ministry;" and that moreover a real live "major in the army and a barrister were prepared to relinquish their present occupations and become disciples of the Gospel." The truth is, that infidelity and immorality are universal amongst the revolutionary party in Italy, as they were in France to '92; and these facts are gladly hailed by the Missionaries and Swaddlers as indubitable symptoms of Protestant progress, and of the spread of the principles of the Reformation.

The Home Mission " Reports" are those however in which the greatest amount of nambypamby is to be found, and upon the composition of these the Missionaries expend their highest powers of twaddle. Here are some specimens selected at random from the Methodist organ

"I have preached the Gospel"-writes one Mothodist | for the Royal approval.

Missionary-" to many Roman Oatholics as well as Protestants, and believe good was done. All these shanties were visited by Priests this winter, but their adherents have said they would rather bear me, because they could understand what said."

Mark, how by way of giving a seasoning to the above, an emphasis in the form of Italics is laid on the word " Priests," as if these were a kind of monsters-and their visits to their own flocks a sin. It is a consolation however that the superior natural endowments and intellectual acquirements of the Methodist Missionaries always suffice to silence and put to flight the emissaries of the Man of Sin. The same writer in the Christian Guardian-treating of the great things that the Lord has done on his mission, gravely informs the world that :-

"We have had considerable spiritual prosperity during the year. Our missionary meetings have been spirited and good. Our tea-meetings on the various missions have been very successful.

Are " tea-meetings" Scriptural ? are they then the divinely appointed means for "spreading the Gospel? Do they confer grace, and are they supposed to supersede or take the place of the Eucharistic banquet? Reader, have you ever seen an evangelical " tea-meeting" with its mountains of buttered toast? for buttered toast is deemed a powerful instrument of conversion. Have you ever listened to the unctuous man of God presiding over the sacred banquet, exhorting the dear brothers and sisters-with the hot tea, and the buttered toast oozing out of him at every pore, and dribbling in innumerable stream. lets over his greasy tace, and his limp white choker, like the precious ointment upon the head, that can down upon the beard, even Aaron's beard? If you have not then have you never realised the fullness of sanctuary privileges, or the blessedness of the saints, to whom it has been appointed that they should carry tea and salvation to the attermost parts of the earth.

Here is another specimen, taken from the Montreal Witness of Saturday last, which in its turn quotes an evangelical journal of New York. The writer is a Rev. Theodore L. Cagley, and he is describing an inquiry meeting at which he had presided:—

"It was held in a large private house which had been thronged that night with a prayer meeting of unusual fervor and extrestness. The atmosphere seemed unearthly in its influence on all who came within it: even the lads who sat on the stairway in the hall were melted into a tearful solemnity, as i the day of judgment were projecting its shadow over the scene. Two or three veteran Christians wrestled at the mercy-seat: two or three sweet inviting hymns were sung-hymns that with invisible hands took hold of every soul present and led them up toward &c., &c., &c.

The rest is blasphemous, and we need not repeat it; or tell how one young woman burst into tears, and could not be put together again for ever so long -- how another went home in "strong despair," and a bombazine gown-or how a young lawyer "who had been running away from the meetings for a fortnight to escape the Spirit," was "cut down" and fell into violent convulsions "crying for mercy." The man, albeit a lawyer, is now a deacon, we are told; now the rest of the acts of the Rev. Theodore L. Cugley, and his gracious conversation, are they not written in the columns of the Montreal

Seldom do these reports deal in facts and figures; but as an exception we find one missignary reporting the conversion of 15 head of children, who "have professed to find peace in believing," and of whom "some have been made subjects of converting grace." But as a general rule, and when the conversion of a Papist, or a controversial triumph over a "Romish priest" is announced, we are never allowed to be witnesses of the process, or to obtain a glimpse of the arguments by which the emissary of the Man of of Sin was confounded. This reticence is to say the least, prudent on the part of our evangelical friends; but it is one of the causes of the general inspidity of their narratives. Whether relating to " Home" or " Foreign" fields their Reports are all alike, for in neither of these fields has Protestantism, as represented by the sects still professing to retain a smattering of Christianity, aught to hoast of, or upon which it can afford to enter into truthful details. We do not deny that Catholics often lose their faith, and renounce their Church, but when they do so they invariably renounce every vestige of their Christianity. And it must be so, because no man can admit the premises of Protestantism-which are that there is not on earth any living infallible Church or teacher of truth in the supernatural order, - without thereby admitting that the person known in history as Christ was either an impostor, or an enthusiast; and that in neither case, is the religion, or code of doginas attributed to Christ, worth preserving, or entitled to the respect of any educated and conscientious per son. The same argument that destroys belief in the divine mission and infallibility of the Catholic Church, is destructive of all belief in the divine mission and infallibility of Christ.

ORANGEISM IN THE LOWER PROVINCES .-We learn from the Vindicator that the Legisporate the Orange Society and that the Lieut .-Governor has given his assent thereunto. Great excitement prevails, and meetings are being held to prepare petitions to the Queen praying Her Majesty to disallow the Bill when laid before her

EMIGRATION .- We have received the Second Report of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, and signed by the Chairman, Mr. Archibald M'Kellan. The Committee contents itself for the present with recapitulating some foregoing recommendations, and making the following suggestions :-

"(1). That an Emigrant Map of Canada, showing the settled, partially settled, and wholly nosented portions of the country, ought to be at once prepared under the supervision of the proper Department, and every means taken to ensure its being generally circulated throughout the British Islands, Germany, and the Northern countries of Europe."

"(II)-That Township or District Maps be distributed gramitously, or at a numinal price, to immigrants or native settlers, thus teaching them, through the eye, the situation and boundaries of their future property; and for this purpose that copies of such Maps should be placed on board the Canadian Line of steamers, and other emigrant passenger vessels; also in the possession of the local Clergy, Crown Land Agents, Colonization Road Agents, and Emigration Agents."

(III) -" That an Agent be appointed for New York and Portland, during the emigration season." (IV) -" That an Agent be appointed to reside in England, with large powers, and corresponding rank, who might in other respects also be found use ful as a Representative of the Province

The recommendations of the Committee seem good in their way; but it must be remembered that little can be done by mere legislation to attract emigrants from Europe to Canada, and to terain them here after they have arrived. These things are determined not by legislation, not be Reports of Special Committees, not even by the representations of Emigration Agents, but simply by the natural and material advantages of the Province. "Good wine" says the old adage "needs no bush." A country which holds out many and great material advantages to the immigrant; which is blessed with a mild climate and fertile soil; where labor is constantly in demand. and the rates of wages are high and steady, will never experience any difficulty in obtaining bundreds and thousands to till its waste lands, to break up its virgin soil, and to develop its resources. On the other hand, it is in vain to puff up a country which is wanting in any of these natural advantages; whose climate is severe and uapropitious, whose soil refuses readily to yield up its freasures to the husbandman, and where the labor market is periodically crowded or over stocked. Indeed it is a fact, and a striking fact, that those countries or colonies which have been the least oursed, which have been the least legislated for, and to which emigration has been the least forced, have thriven the best-as in the case of the colonies on the southern and eastern seaboard of New Holland. Men of all classes rushed to these, not because of the excellence of their several systems of emigration, but because of the immense natural advantages which they held out to settlers, both to capitalists, and to those whose sole capital consisted of a strong back, and a stout heart; and any other country which possesses the same advantages in an equal degree, will prove equally attractive to the intending immigrant. Men will flock to it as naturally is water flows down hill; and the legislator may sit down and quietly smoke his pipe the while .-All that we would ask, or expect of him, is that he abstain from putting any obstacles in the way of the stream which will most assuredly flow towards every country blest with a genial climate. a fertile soil, and a never ceasing demand for

When the stream of emigration slackens, or when it is directed to other shores than ourswe may be certain of two things. First, that the pressure upon the means of subsistence in the mother country, has relaxed; and secondly. that we no longer hold out such material advantages to the settler as do those other countries towards which the stream of emigration directs itself. It is the custom we know, always to attribute every thing to the action of Government; to say "Oh! if the Government would but do this, or had not done that - we should be receiving immigrants in shoals, and from all quarters.12 Widely spread however as is this belief, we look upon it as a delusion, and a most singular delusion. It is the pressure upon the means of subsistence at home which compels men to emigrate; their destination, or future site is determined for them-(1) by the respective natural and material advantages of the several countries open to colonisation-and (2) by the cost of royage. Not one in a thousand or a million bothers his head about the action of the Government, or is influenced by the Reports of Blue Books. If, for instance, a larger number of the emigrants from the British Islands prefer the United States to Canada as their future home, it is because the climate of the latter is milder, its winters shorter and less severe, and the price of labor-before the war at least-higher and steadier. To these causes, and not to any remissness on the part of our rulers, do we attribute the fact, that the United States receive annually more immigrants from Europe than do the Provinces of British North America; and in the same manuer, and for the same reason, the lature of P. E. Island has passed a Bill to incor- latter attract more of the annual immigration than do the countries lying further North, in the vicinity of Hudson's Bay, and the Arctic Sea. No legislation, however bad, will deter people from emigrating to a country which possesses certain natural advantages; and no legislation,

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—

settle in a country wanting or inferior to the South-east of it, at 8 a.m. on Monday forenoon; former, in these natural advantages. The average temperature, the average yield per acre, the shore on rocks about four miles to the North of average rate of labor, especially of unskilled it. Either their reckoning must have been out render them nurseries or preparatory schools to the labor, and the cost of voyage, are what deteimine the choice of the emigrant in favor of any particular colony or settlement; and those countries which present the greatest material advantages, will always be most attractive in the eyes of those who are compelled to emigrate.

Where the Government can exercise the most beneficial supervision over emigration, is on board of the emigrant ship, and by taking care that the passengers in the latter are neither over-crowded nor under-fed. Philanthropists declaim, and not without good reason, against the slave trade, and the horrors of the middle passage; but we have seen emigrant ships whose holds were as fetid, and whose passengers were almost as badly treated, as those of any slaver running betwixt the Coas: of Africa and the Brazils. Shelter too for the pauper emigrant upon his first landing on our shores, it is in the power of the Government to provide; and to both of these points the attention of the Committee on Emigration has of course been directed. Thus though we do not imagine that its labors or its Reports, that its Maps or its Agents, will do much towards diverting the stream of European emigration from more genial climes, to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, we think its members deserve well of the country for the pains which they have taken, and the attention they have paid to the subject.

LOSS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON .- We have the details of the loss of this steamer, which bring to light a mad case of bungling and negligence on the part of her officers. The informant is the surviving chief offices - Capt. Burgess having bravely perished at his post. The story of the | 1861, and 1862; and which show that the Engformer we give at length below :-

FIRST OFFICER'S STATEMENT. - The Angle-Saxon experienced strong westerly gales until Saturday 25th, 8. p.m., when she foll in with ice and a thick fog. Ingines were immediately slowed. At 10 p.m ice being so thick and heavy, engines were stopped altogether. A light breeze from the S. forcing ship ahead about one knot an hour. At 5 a.m., on 26th fog lifted, and ice having slacked, we set fore-topsails, moving engines occasionally a dead slow. At 10 20 a.m the fog cleared away altogether, and we saw clear water to west north west from mast head. We continued our course toward clear water. At 2 p.m got ship clear of ice and steered N.W. by W. with full speed and with all possible sail. A moderate breeze was blowing from S. at this time At noon, lat. 46.57, long. 57.23, by chronometer. At 10 p.m. breeze freshened, and blew strongly from S.S.E., and a dense tog set in. We took in all sail at 8 a.m. on 27th The fog still continued to be dense, and supposing the ship to be 40 miles off Cape Race, we altered her course to the W. half-north, and slowed the engines to half-speed, which we supposed would have taken us 17 miles south of Cape Race. At ten minutes past 11 a.m., breakers were reported on the starboard beam. Capt. Burgess immediately ordered the engines to be reversed at full speed, but before her headway could be stopped, she struck flat on the rocks off Clam Cove, about 4 miles north of Cape Race. A heavy sea rolling in, drove ber quarter on the rocks, carrying away her rudder, stern post and propeller. Finding that there was no possibility of the ship coming off, order was given to let go both anchors to hold | Popery. the ship on the rocks. The carpenter was forth with sent to examine the fore-peak, and found it filing fast with water; he also examined the fore-head, but found no water there. The Chief Engineer coming up directly afterwards, reported forward stoke hele filling fast; he opened valves and blew steam out of boilers. The bonts were all immediately lowered successfully, except No. 1 and No. 3. The ship was so close on the rocks that these could not be got out. Boat No. 2, with some of the crew and passengers, commanded by Capt. Crawford, was sent to find a place to land the passengers. Some of the crew being landed on the rocks by means of a studding sail boom, with the help of some of the passengers, got a hawser secuted to a rock to keep the vessel from listing out. We then sommenced to land female passengers on the rocks by means of the fore-yardarm; the first class passengers were put into a boat. At about noon the ship's stern swung off from the rocks and she settled down very fast--listing to port at same time and sunk in deep water. The captain and a great many passengers were on deck at the time with part of the crew, and all were lost.

The disaster occurred on Monday the 27th; and it will be seen that on the previous day, the weather had been sufficiently clear-from 10 a.m., to 10 p.m.—to enable the Captain to obtain sights for his chronometer - for the longitude as by chronometer is expressly given. We may therefore conclude that the sun was visible, and that, if its meridian altitude could not have been taken, sights for "double altitudes" might have been procured by means of which the latitude could have been determined from observation .-In the chief officer's report we are not told wheobservation, or by dead reckoning, and yet this is a point of the very highest importance with respect to subsequent events.

At all events, being in Lat. 46.57 N. on Common Schools:-Sunday at noon, the Anglo-Saxon shaped a to keep 17 miles South of Cape Race, when at 11 a.m. on Monday morning she struck on rocks | heresy." 4 miles to the North of that Cape. Here then explanation of this strange error is attempted .same kind is manifest; or else the ship must have been kept running at great speed from day-

however good, can do much to induce people to out to be 40 miles from Cape Race, and to the system of education, in which the radiments of their and in three hours they bumped their ship on by word and example, without either iet or moleste most grievously, or else, during the dense fog of Monday forenoon, and in the immediate proximity of a dangerous coast, the Captain of the ill-fated pressed with the fact: "that nothing contributes vessel kept her running at the rate of upwards of 12 knots an hour. If, as they tell us they got studies. sights for their chronometer on Sunday, we can tion let it be ever so good in itself, is non better than not understand how they could have been so a watch without a main spring. The teachers' comgrievously out of their reckoning on Monday morning; and the natural conclusion seems to be that the Anglo Sazon was run ashore by the gross neglect and recklessness of her commander.

After the accident occurred, the captain seems to have done everything that man could do, to save his passengers, and he perished manfully at his post. This justice must be done him; but with the data at present before us, it is As touching the second question, we begleave to impossible to acquir imm of gross negligence and sufficient to carry out the said system of teaching; imprudence in not having given Cape Race a wider and on a future occasion we shall point out the berth than 17 miles in foggy weather, and in in the practical part of the Bill, in order that it having run his ship considering that weather, at a might in the mean time meet the ends for which it dangerous speed on the Monday forencen. It does not appear that he ever took a cast of the lead, or attempted to ascertain his position by means of soundings, and he seems to have neglected all the ordinary precautions which a seaman should take in approaching land in thick weather; I tional purposes, with authority, like other corporate but he in a measure redeemed his errors by his gallant demeanor after the ship struck, and he died bravely, doing his duty like a British seaman.

STATISTICS OF DRUNKENNESS .- In the staistics of Trade and Navigation for the British i Islands, during the year terminating 31st December, 1862, we find some very important facts : as to the consumption of ardent spirits, in Great and Ireland respectively—for the years 1860, lish and Scotch are far greater consumers of intoxicating liquors of all kinds than are the people of Ireland. This shall appear from the following figures-which show the numbers of gallons of home made spirits " retained for consumption as beverage only," during the years above men-

ENGLAND	SCOTLAND	IRBLAND
1860-11,894,355	4,729,705	4,714,358
1861-10,816,605		
1862 - 10,458,892		

From this it will be seen that according to their respective populations, Scotland is, of the three countries by far the largest consumer of ardent spirits. England, comes next; but in England beer and porter are greatly used as intoxicating beverages, and their consumption of course tends to diminish that of home made ardent spirits. Ireland, the drinking habits of whose people are almost entirely represented by the consumption of home made ardent spirits given above, stands highest on the list for temperance. Perhaps the Witness will admit that these figures say a good deal for the "moral influence" of timony that all priests and teachers who are excom-

HARPER'S MONTHLY -- May 1863 .- This magazine always contains a number of interesting stories, and the present number is rich in this respect, and the illustrations are good. We cannot say as much of its tone, or of the spirit in which it is conducted.

BLACKWOOD-April 1863-This is a very excellent number, less political than usual; but abounding in interesting matter. Messrs. Dawson, of Great St. James Street, have always all the American periodicals on hand, and the reprints of the British Reviews and Magazines.

Though we insert the subjoined comments from our esteemed friend on the Separate School Bill lately passed, we do not pretend to pass any judgment upon that measure. In the first place it is for the Catholics of Upper Canada to criticise it; prosperity" in this village, it must be conceded that, the fact that robins are offered for sale in the market and in the second place, it would be unjust to of the ungodly system. During that period there are popping away at every kind of bird that files at pass judgment on a measure before it has received a fair trial. We hope for the best; and trust that by mutual good offices, the new School Bill is, in so far as it is in their power; but the parent has them. We agree with our contemporary in denounce to pay the teacher, and consequently the latter ought; ing this wanton brutality, and saying that it should now the teacher, and consequently the latter ought; ing this wanton brutality, and saying that it should now the teacher, and consequently the latter ought; ing this wanton brutality, and saying that it should now the teacher, and consequently the latter ought; ing this wanton brutality, and saying that it should now the teacher, and consequently the latter ought; ing this wanton brutality, and saying that it should not be the case. may be made to work to the satisfaction of all. in spite of the theoretical imperfections, or blemishes, which our correspondent points out :-

## To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sin-The enemies of Catholic education in Upper Canada arrogantly ask-Why should Catholics demand Separate Schools where education is so libether the latitude on Sunday, 46. 57. N., was by rally and amply diffused, for the benefit of all denominations? The only explicit and conclusive answer that can be given to that impertinent question is contained in the following passage from the TRUE WITNESS of June 7th, 1861, which expresses the united sentiments of all Catholics, in reference to

"The Common Schools of Upper Canada, as in the United States, are exclusively proselytising institucourse so, as by the calculations of her officers, tions, established and maintained primarily with the object of perverting Papists who, by law, are compelled to support these soul-damning institutions of

In view of the existing circumstances, two imporwe have in less than 24 hours, an error of no less First—what system of education do Catholics really than 21 miles in latitude to account for, and no want?—and again, will Scott's Separate School Bill, in the shape in which it has passed its third reading, secure to the Catholics of Upper Canada, in their And then for the longitude, another error of the capacity as Catholic and British subjects, those rights in educational matters, for which they have so long contended?

light on Monday morning up to the moment full confidence in the promises of their Blessed Rewhen she struck. By their reckoning—and they God and its justice, and everything else shall be had sights for the chronometer on Sunday—the of their children upon His predictions. Catholic officers of the Anglo-Saxon made themselves parents, consequently, demand a thorough Catholic

holy religion shall be carefully inculcated, and the maxims thereof impressed upon the minds of youth tion; and that the course of studies commenced in these elementary schola should be such as would Catholic institutions of that untire shready established in the Province. As to the nature of the literary education to be paraued, Catholics are well immore to improve the faculties of the human mind than a well-regulated and a well-digested course of

Without adequate teachers, any system of educapetent to carry out the above system of secular education must be such as his parents procured for young Francis Borgia, afterwards Duke of Gandia, as related in his life: "It was the first care of the narents in the choice of the masters whom they placed about their son, that they were persons of uncommon piety, whose example might be a continual lesson of virtue, and whose instructions should all ultimately tend to the grafting in his mind true sentiments of morality and religios." The above comprise all that the Catholics of Upper Canada claim as their right, and they will accept nothing less.

state that the provisions of Mr. Scott's Bill are not changes that are absolutely required to be effected has been so urgently demanded.

Union is strength; and to be united is the chargeteristic of the Catholic Church. Catholics of Upper Canada, if they prove true to themselves by uniting as one body, can force any administration to grant them "Freedom of Education" All they have from the beginning demanded was, that they should be constituted by law as a corporate body for educabodies in Canada, to frame and pass such by-laws and regulations for the tuition of their own children as they might from time to time, in their own discretion, deem necessary, without either interfering with other denominational modes of teaching, or that others should molest them; or, in other words, that they could enjoy the same privileges and protection with respect to -docation - as they so happily experience relative to their religion, with this addition, that while State Schools are in existence they should be allowed to receive an equal dividend, according to their number, of all in ones granted for educational purposes, on the same condition and in the same manner as Common Schools

It is clear that what Catholics have yet obtained has been parely granted out of fear, and not from any good will that has been evinced towards them, or that has been yet manifested, in order to render the kind of measures enacted in any manner adequate to the purposes for which they have been pretendedly granted. It has been the case from the heginning, that whilst in every Separate School Bill the theory of the system has been granted and regranted, the practice has been carefully withheld;and in that respect Mr. Scott's Bill is the same. The inconsistency of the framing of that Bill clearly betrave the bad intentions of its promoters. The Preamble says: "It is just and proper to restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain rights which they formerly enjoyed in respect to Separate Schools? This sounds very flattering indeed, when we see by the subsequent provisions of this famous Act that we are now deprived of the only privilege which we have bitherto enjoyed - that is the power of qualifying the teachers to be employed in our schools. By Mr. Scott's amendment, we have no control whatsoever over the internal government of our schools; let the teacher's conduct be ever so scandalous or hurtful to his pupils, the Catholic parents cannot on any account impeach him Until the passing of this Bill, there was no precedent in Christianity for the teachers and professors of a Catholic system of education being both qualified for, and exclusively directed and controlled in, the government of the schools noder their command, by ministers and Protestant bishops. Let Catholics bear in mind that the greatest curse that can come upon a people is a bad priest; and that the greatest after that is an immoral teacher. Now, we call upon Catholics to bear tesmunicated from the Catholic Church are received en arms into the favor and conf testant communities; and if any such characters impose themselves so as to get charge of a Separate School, the Catholic authorities cannot repel them. More of this again.

I have the honor to be, Sir, yours, April 28, 1863

#### To the Editor of the True Witness. Schoolroom, Eganville. April 27, 1863.

highly gratified that it had been the fanatic Gowan and we invite our friends to take them immediately, means under Providence of promoting the morality ble, to defray the expenses of his journey, for his is and prosperity of the people of Upper Canada." I an artistic talent of which Canada may well be for one believe this assertion to be false, as I have proud, and which Canadians ought to encourage had ample opportunity of knowing that they tend Experience teaches" has grown into a kind of apothegm; and as I have been employed for the last six ; sufficient to guarantee its success. - Montreal Herold. years in one of these promoters of "morality and to instruct the whole population. I remember, four years ago, a boy of sixteen being called on by his father to give evidence in his behalf before a Magistrate. The latter asked him what was the nature of an oath? The boy could not tell, nor could be re- Danger should always be boldly and quickly concite the Lord's Prayer. He attended this school at the time, and is the son of a Highland Presbyterian. This is one of the pupils of a school system which

my Chief Superintendent extols to the skies. It would not seem so bad were he not a Reverend pretending minister of religion. Emphatically do I say that he who advocates indifferentism in education, is worse than the Hindou, and should be beld in abhorrence by all good men, be their Christian code what it may. The educational institutions from which everything connected with religion is In this city, on the 6th inst., at the residence of wholly excleded, are in the highest degree dangerous her son-in-law, P. Ryan, Esq., Mrs. C. Bromell, aged to the well-being of society; for nothing in man is 59 years. - May she rest in peace. great, but in so far as it is connected with God. The man who reads Luing's Travels, and reflects upon the manner in which he has depicted society in Prussia c'clock, on the 8th inst., to the Parish Church, and -the hot-bed of State-Schoolism - will acknowledge the debased state of morals in that country. Let him turn to the page describing the Murkers, and be In reference to the first question, Catholics, having | can find proof enough of the effects of the State mon-

In my next I shall give you stubborn facts as to the morals and the working machinery of the schools in this country.

MICRAEL O'BRENEAU.

CELEBRATION OF THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE QUEERS SEMINARY .- On Thorsony one 30th uit, being the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Quebec Seminary, was celebrated in an imposing manner by the Professors and students of that establishment. The courtyard was gaily decorated with flags of the different nationalities suspended from the windows of the building. A beautiful arch was erected at the entrance, leading from the market equare, with rows of evergreens extending towards the main gate The chapel was gorgeously decorated with flowers and paintings, several alters being erected at the sides in addition to the main one. At six o'clock in the morning a grand high mass was sing in thanksgiving for the success or the Seminary founded 200 years ago by Mgr Laval. During the afternoon the chapel and grounds were visited by hundreds of our critzens. In the evening a grand vocal concert took place in the lecture hall of the Laval University, which was crowded to suffication. - Queliec Daily News.

Mn. Forneaght .- This gentleman's lecture on the Oxford Movement' was decidedly and deservedly successful. His simple statement of facts duly appreciated by the numerous and highly respectable anditory. Their breathless silence, when listening to the moving account of trials and privations undergone by many distinguished converts. whose names are now familiar as household words - their rapturous reception of the strokes of quiet humor with which the parration was occasionally diversifiedevinced deep sympathy with all matters relating to this extremely interesting subject. Of Mr. Fothergill's abilities our opinion has already been given. We may also state that his manners are those of the gentleman, and that no one, of wintever religious belief, can possibly take offence is anything contained in his lectures. Mr. Fothergist intends soon to visit Hamilton and other places of importance. To our friends everywhere we say, do not fail to hear him By so doing you will assist in developing talent of a superior order, while spending your own time with pleasure and profit. Our city readers will be glad to learn that Mr Fothergi-I will probably revisit Toronto in the course of the summer. We will endeavor to give early notice of his arrival, and have no doubt he will again be warmly and hospitably welcomed. Canadian Freeman,

The following telegram was communicated to us (Montreal Gazette) on Saturday evening :-

St. John, N.F., April 30. To Messrs, Edmonstone, Allan & Co : Cabin Lost, - Miss Arkwith, Miss Mulby, Capt. Stoddard, Lieut, Clarke, Affice Wilson, Messrs, Fisher. Pemberton, Scott, Milis, Houghton, Rogers, Christiens, Child, James, Child, two unknown.

The Bloodhound leaves on Saturday morning. WM JENKINS, Parser.

We heard on Saturday afternoon that Mr. Young and family had arrived at Halifax. There are those in this city to whom the above list is very sad news. We also heard on Saturday, that Captain Stoddard for instance whose life was saved, remained on the wreck to agaist in saving other passengers, and in the performance of this duty, died, -as a British soldier slwsys will die-as that band of heroes died, standing still in a line, while the women and children were saved, when the 'Birkenhead' went down,

The Anglo Saxon was one of the first vessels built for the Montreal Ocean Steamship line, and was launched in 1855. She is the sixth steamer lost by the Company, the losses baving taken place in the following order : -

Steamships Ganadian (No. 1)...... 1857 Indian ..... 1859 Hungarian . . . Canadian (No. 2)...... 1861 

The Anglo-Saxon had three hundred and eixty passengers, and a crew of eighty-four. Seventythree persons escaped from the wreck to the short by ropes and spars and (wenty-four in No 2 life boat; ninety were bicked up in two bosts by the Dauntless; seven embotked on a rafe, but did not reach the shore. The number last or massing is 257 out of 444 Besides those reported saved, New York press despatch names the 1st and 2nd engineers, the doctor, and Lieutenant Sampson of the Royal Artillery. After the vessel aunk, several persons to whom no assistance could be given clang to the fore rigging name the foremast fell, and they perished It is said that a large consignment of the ciothing purchased in England for the Canadian Volunteer

Militia, loss teren lost in the steamship Anglo-Saxon. Many of our merchants and those of Quebec have considerable quantities of spring goods in the 1031 wrecked steamer.

We learn with pleasure that Mr Dominique Dacharme, the favorite young artist of Montreal, is to give a concert, on the 11th instant, at Nordheimers' Hali, for his own benefit. Mr. Ducharme has been a long time working for others and it is but right that, in turn, he should do something for himself. The proceeds of the concert are to pay the expenses of a journey to Europe, which it is the intention of Mr. Dura Sir-On reading the first "Resolution" of his musical powers at the fountains of the great masthe Torontonian anti-Separate School Meeting, I was ters. Already a great many tickets are given on, no other good Protestant-who adduced in in order to insure for our young musical countryfavor of Common Schools that "they were the chief man a good benefit, and to help, as much as possievery way in their power. We are informed that more to demoralise than to elevate the youthformind, the concert will be a brilliant one, and many newes have been mentioned to us, which, to our mind, are

THE GAME LAWS - The Herald cells attention to has not been a single word of Christian doctrine this senson, in the immediate vicinity of the city, and taught in the school. It may be argued that this is even in gardens of gentlemen bring down birds at a to give the children both religious and secular in- cease. If the Game Laws will not meet the case, struction; and it very often happens that the parent and under them the unthinking and inhuman young comes from the Highlands, or Connemara, speaking who are guilty of such cruelty cannot be punished, Gaelic, and incapable of instructing his English they can at least be convicted and sont to juil as speaking child. As to the Clergy, they may do as trespassors. The mountain is all of it private promuch as they are able; but it is impossible for one perty, and as it is there the principal mischief is done, whose mission extends over three or four townships the proprietors ought to unite and take some steps to punish the miscrenn's. - Transcript.

> REAL COURAGE. - A woman in Georgia recently shot a negro slave dead, for attempting to rob her fronted. A box of Bryan's Palmonic Wafers stops consumption, cares a cough in five minutes, and a sore throat in an hour. 25 cents a box.

> 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.

## Died.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 41, St. Mary street, at 7 from thence to the Catholic Cemetery, without further notice, as no cards will be issued.

In this city, on the 1st inst., Margaret Burns Owler, second daughter of Wm. Owler, Printer, aged years and 9 months.

On the 8th ult., at Gore Crescent, Pendleton, near Manchester, England, after a few days illness, Sarah Perry, third daughter of the late Allen Perry, of Cotean dn Lac, aged 37 years, wife of Ashley Hibbard, Esq., late of this city.

THE CROPS - The accounts of the, wheat crop in these counties are highly favorable. It has almost entirely escaped injury from frost, and everywhere it looks well and promising. Farmers believe that the lateness of the Spring will prove very tavorable to the fruit, and an abundant yield is hoped for .-Kingston News.

On Friday morning an inquest was held on the ody of a man named George Fouger, who was found dead in his home, about six miles from Hamilton, on the road leading to Wellington Square. He was an unfortunate drunkard, and on the previous day was seen in a state of intoxication. He died as rictim to his own vices, and thereby added another. the long list of rum's poor degraded victims.

### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, May 5, 1863. Flour-Pollards, \$2,50 to \$3,00 : Middlings, \$3 to 3,50; Fine, \$3,80 to \$4; Super., No. 2 \$4,10 to Superfine \$4,35 to \$4,40; Fancy \$4,55 to 4,35; \$4,65 | Extra,\$4,85 to \$4,95 | Superior Extra, \$5,15 to \$5,50; Bag Flour, \$2,40 to \$2,50.

Outmeal scarce and in demand; per brl of 200 lbs. bout \$5 to \$5,25.

Wheat-U Canada Spring, 92c to 96c; U.C. Whit-Winter, nominal, \$1.03 to \$1.05 : ex-store.

Peas per 66 lbs, 75e to 80e. Oats per 40 lbs. 55c to 00c

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,90o \$5,97h; Inferior Pats,\$6,00; Pearls \$6,10 to \$6,15. Butter per lb., medium, 11c to 13hc; fine, 124 to 13]c; choice, 14c to 15c.

Eggs per doz, 10c to 10hc. Lard per lb, fair demand at 71c to Sc

Tallow per lb, 71c to 8c.

Cut Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 5c to 7c; Canrassed do, 7e to 9e; Bacon, 3he to 5e; Snoulders the to 3hc.

Pork per bri. Old Mess \$10,50 to \$11; Thin Meso -\$9,50 to \$10; Prime Mess \$9,50 to \$10, little offering : Prime, \$9 to \$9,50 New Yess, \$12,00 to \$12,50. Beef: Prime Mess, \$9,50 to \$10; Prime, unsaleable. Montreal Wilness.

### DAY SCHOOL.

Corner of McCord and William Streets.

### MISS LALOR

WOULD take this opportunity of respectfully in forming ber friends and the public generally the she will continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, see hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage shich she has hitherto enjoyed. Her course of instruction comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History, together with resons on the Piano-Porte. Montreal, May 7, 1863.

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

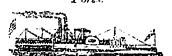
### DAILY

Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BY Same

MONTREAL & QUIBEC,

Regular Line of Steamers BETWEEN

Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sore & Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'As. sumption and other Intermediate Ports.



FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until In ther notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves

#### STEAMER EUROPA. Capt. P. E. Cotte,

Will wave the Quebec Steambort Basin for Quebec every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Bariscan. Parties desirous of taking Passage on board the Ocean Steamers from Quebec may depend upon having a regular connection by taking their Passag- on hourd the Steamez EUROPA, as a Tender will come alongside to convey Passengers without any extra charge.

STEAMER COLUMBIA,

## Capt. J. B. LARRLER,

Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Tuursday and Samrday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

## STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Capt. Jos. Duvat.

Will leave the Jacques Cartier What for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Soiel, Maskinonge, Riviace du Loup (in hout,) Yamachiche and Port St. Francis, and leaving Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 3 o'clock P.M. STEAMER FICTORIA

Capt. Cus. Daveling.

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharftor Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 oclock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanorsie, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock. STEAMER CHAMBLY,

Capt. Fas. LAMOUREUN,

Win mave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 delock C.M., stop-

ping, going and remaining at Vercheres, Contra-tour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belouit, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias : returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M. STEAMER TERREBONNE.

Capt. L. H. Roy,

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

## STEAMER L'ETOILE.

Capt. P. E. MALHIOT,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and re-turning, at Bout de-l'Isie, Riviere des Prairies et Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 50'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M.

For further information, apply at the Richellen Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE.

General Manager

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

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books. Almanacs. Diaries and Postage Stamps for saleat DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner of Crang and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1863.

### POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### FRANCE.

Numbers are leaving Paris for Poland almost daily to take part in the insurrection, which appears to be gaining strength. Among these are preme Court of Cassation to obtain a reversal of same pomp of worship as that with which the Vioar pears to be gaining strength. Among these are preme court of Christis wont to celebrate; and because these French as well as Poles, and it appears they are the judgment given to the effect that there was latter, as was their duty, refused to serve, ministers all well supplied with money:

Prince Napoleon says the Dziennik Poznanski, has been challenged by count Sigismund Wielopolski for having insulted his father in the notorious speech delivered in the French Sen-

The French journals announce that Mgr. Dupanloup, the celebrated Bishop of Orleans, has lately sent to Rome the sum of 40,000 francs for the St. Peter's Pence.

The Courier of Lyons states that in one of the private lunatic asylums in the neighborhood of that city there are not less than forty persons confined labouring under mental aberration caused by 'spiritualism.'

### BELGIUM.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS .- While in France those who live in the reputation of Christianity complain of being persecuted if they are not assured of Christian burial after their death, a school of infidels in Belgium has formed itself into a society, the members of which pledge themselves to refuse all Christian rites, to die without the Sacraments, and to be buried without Christian ceremonies. These miserable men call themselves solidares, i.e., mutually pledged. M. Verhaegen, the president of the lower house of the Belgian Parliament, who lately died, belonged to this ghastly contraternity, and although his family have always been specially religious, his death and burial was in strict accordance with its miserable rule. A society for the same object, called the Freethinkers, has been founded at Namur. A young man, one of its first meinbers, lately died without the Sacraments. The members of the society made a great parade of what they called his "civil burial," and proclaun it an uncertant idea, " which will speedily bear its truits." They publish a bombastic address to the dead unbeliever, in which they say, "You are the only one among us who know the secrets beyond the tomb," ending "au revoir, ou adicu." Alas! how much these miserable excesses should excite every Catholic to additional gratitude for that "gift of Faith" which lights up for us the world beyond the grave, so dark to others.

### ITALY.

National revolution in Italy has as yet brought about no social change. Predmont has swallowed Italy without being in the least degree Italianized. Cavour revolutionized the Govermient; but never troubled his head about reforming the Court. The Piedmontese nobility, proud and poor, like the Scotch-without opposin; unovation, simply stood aloof from the movement. With the brave instincts of a warlike race, they kept their ground at the head of the of starvation at the time. military establishment. By mere right of possession, grounded on centuries of loyalty, they encompassed their sovereign with the facit ex- prove, and that the last consultation of the physiclusiveness of a ivileged service.

en fidelity to their harsh and uncouth dialect. has given you the Duchies of Modena, and Parma. Italian, if driven to it when addressing strangers; and to missacre the Pope's soldiers. What is it for reporter of facts, that will be his pleasant office this but any other language than their darling patois one who encount the insurrection of Rimin in 1845, week. Will be also record, for the benefit of persons course, and they are as fain to drop it as a countryman to doff his Sunday suit, which constrains his movements. Among themselves, whether at home or abroad, they invariably use the lowest vernacular. Som your eyes, and your wars will never be able to distinguish by her grammar or ber accent a high-born marchionness from her inflated to any existing sect. He has set up a kind in the evening the only cry that was raised was, ample, and, strange to say, his partiality to Rattazze and other Monsters, and his dislike to Racasoli, Peruzzi, &c., to some extent are grounded on his districtmation to the use of the pure Tuscan, in which, however, he can perfectly well convey his thoughts if he chooses.

On the woode, it must not be denied, Predmont is small and cannot make room for Italy. The Piedmontese are the hardiest, the bravest, the most worthy race in the pennisula, but they have either not the will or not the power to meet their brothren half-way. In a general catastrople which upset five or six thrones, which convulsed as many political centres, and demolished as many social edifices, Piedmont alone remained unchanged, unshaken. There has been properly speaking, no revolution on this side the Tiemo. Charles Albert octroyed a constitution. Victor Emmanuel maintained it: but no army was ever broken ap here, or administration was dis aganized, no law summarily set aside. The be born of a Virgin; and yet he denies the virginity of old state of things continues as a whole, only very the illessed Virgin after her giving birth! superficially modified. Any man awakening at the present day, after a 13 years' sleep, would hardly on a first survey be aware of any substantial change. He would find Turin the same dreams of their frenzied minds. reatilment, rectangular, barrack-like place; he would be struck with the same amount of parading and drumming; he would see the same cold. blank, impretending palaces, with the same sober, formal, musty nobility dwelling in them. This conservation of Predmont is no misfortune in itself-indeed, it may and will be turned into a great blessing, into an element of order and stabildy in Italy; but it has its drawbacks-for the present, at least. Piedmont cannot make room for Italy, not take her in, not comprehend her. That same God Terminus which closes the gates of the Royal Palace against four fifths of the King's heges equally resists all encroachment of Southern and Eastern Italians upon the precincts | The Allelnia of Pius IX, and the Allelnia of the of the old Subalpine bureaucracy. All the ef- Revolution, the Armonia of Easter Sunday says :forts of Tuscan, Æmilian, and Nearolitan statesmen towards the nationalization of the Administration founder against the rock-like tenacity of Piedmontese officials. They are in posses- sect of the wicked had succeeded in driving away

The Correspondance de Rome says :- The rage of those in power in Italy against the Bishops in such, that the prosecutor at the Court bunal had to order the cause to be conducted in forma paupeiis. But the public prosecutor's to his diocese in the midst of the cheers of his people. The Archbishop of Sieana, Mgr. Ferdinando Baldanzi, and the Bishop of Colle, Mgr. royal placet. The pastorals of the apostate Gavazzi, and all the apostles of error, enjoy, on the contrary, the lavors of the Government, and are exempted from any formality of placet. The monasteries of the Annunziata, the Capuchin, the Alcantarine, and the Observantine Franciscan Fathers have been suppressed at Foggia. The Capuchins' church has become a stable. The judge of the district of Termoli has seized in Mgr. de Angelis's house the Bull called of the Crusade, and his correspondence with the clergy of the diocese. In the district of Guglionesi, the parish priests are being prosecuted for having received that Bull. At Civita-campomarmo, the police has arrested and imprisoned the Archpriest, Don Francesco Valente, for having published the Bull.

The Bull is the ancient dispensation from abstinence, granted formerly by the Popes to the faithful in Spain, for contributing in proportion to their rank in life to the expenses of the crusade against the Moors. During the last three centuries, the money so collected has been applied to several religious works, and among others to the maintenance of the religious establishments of the Holy Land. The privileges of this Bull were extended to the Two Sicilies on their becoming subjected to the Kings of Spain .- [Ed.

The police officials have made a fruitless domiciliary search at Naples in the apartments of Mgr. Taglialatola, Archbishop of Manfredonia.

Suicides, which were previously unknown in Catholic Italy, are now becoming plentiful in " regenerated Italy." We find this week in the Pungolo of Milan mention made that on the 31st of March the brother-in-law of the Duchess of Genoa's second husband blew his brains out in ins own villa near Acqui. Another Italian journal mentions that a former Garibaldian captam, 30 years of age, and since a railway official, threw himself from the parapet of the Cathedral of Milan into the piazzi. His body lell on a street gas lamp, and was stattered upon it, previously to falling on the pavement. At Salerno, on the 27th ult., Ulrica Vana, late Secretary-General of the Province, throw himself from a fifth-floor window in despair, he being in a state

The Presse of the 2nd inst. gives us the melanchoty information that Signor Farint's nealth does not imcians leaves no hope of his restoration of his snoity. His successor, Marco Minghetti, has proposed to the Socially speaking, Piedmont has undergone Parliament to grant to Farini an annual pension of no alteration whatever. The Subalpine nobles, 8,000 francs (£320). All the journals say that even the hest educated, preserve in their unshak- | \$,000 francs are not enough. What is it for one who and Bologas. What is it for one who counselled and They speak indifferent French, and even worse encouraged you to invade the Marches and Umbria tories, his iet e.s. his journals, and his proclamations

Ma, of the 18th March, some particulars about the apostate Gavazzi il- is now ising in the Vm della Vigns in Fiorence, where he has taken into his head to form a church which is not to be Catholic nor af- duced to illuminate by the threats of the police, but washerwoman. The King himself sets the ex- of platform, and preaches there to a few curious auditors. After having read an extract from the Bi- montes!" The Duchess of Genoa gave an enterble, he says that his Church is more. Christian than | tainment to which few respectable Neapolitans went. all the councils, because they meet in the name of and the tradesmen of the palace figured among the the Pope, while his tollov - meet in the name of guests. The marked aversion of the two nations is Jesus Christ, He then gives it as well to the Protestants as to the Cathonics is along to his auditors the most ridiculous stories. Gavazzi professes to respect the Bible immensely; this, however, does not, we find, prevent him from opposing it in the most shameful way. He maintains, in fact, that the to search and imprison any person they may suspect, deluge was not universal, but flooded only a small part of Asia. And thus the poor apostate does not know, or seems not to know, that not only the Vul- family is driven to emigrate by the constant vexagate, but even the version of Diodati teach that the tions to which they are exposed. Those who have waters of the delage rose to the height of tifteen cubits above all the high mountains of the world. "Super omnes montes sub universo cielo;" that is to say, as Diodati himself translates - All the high mountains which are under all the heavens were covered'-(Gen. vii., 19). Besides this, Gavazzi begins and ends his conferences in the name of the most Holy Trinity, and yet be denies that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Chost are persons! He believes in the virginity of the Blessed Virgin before she gave birth; he teaches that Emmanuel was to the abyss into which those who abandon the Cathothe Church precipitate themselves! They arrive to the pitch of giving out as truths the most horrible blasphemies, and all the vain and unconnected

Roxe. -The Armonia of Easter Sunday begins with the following words: - 'To-day, Easter Sunday, are to arrive in Rome more than a bundred thousand francs which an illustrious personage will generously deposit at the feet of our Holy Father Pins IX, as the fruits of the St. Peter's Pence gathered by the Armonia during the first months of 1863 It is a thing deserving of mention by us, the uncompromising champion of the Holy See, the Armonia, has already collected and sent off to Rome in money alone, the sum of one million, seventy-eight thousand, five hundred and three francs (£43,160 2s 5d sterling); without reckoning the offerings in kind.' The drmonia adds:-'A box of the latter has also been sent to the Holy Father, and we hope that it will reach in time to be deposited at his blessed feet. Viva Pio IX. ! In an article entitled There is nothing so solemn, so grand, so sublime as Easter Sunday in Rome, a Sunday rightly called, 'dies magna, dominica Sancta in Pascha, solemnilas solemnilatum.' But what would it be to-day if the sect of the wicked and succeeded in Africa and Succeed

is incessant; it is natural; it is just.— Times' That demagogue in those days made an hypocritical show of religion and Catholicity, and would have the Correspondent.

The Correspondence de Rome says:—The Alleluia sounded for the Romans. We read the account of it written by Carlo Luigi Farini himself in his Stato Romano, vol. III. p. 320-1, Florence, 1851.

"On coming to Easter Sunday, the triumvirs comof Appeal of Modena has resorted to the Su- manded to the Canons of St. Peter's to prepare the no cause to prosecute Mgr. Pietro Rota, Bishop of God as they were, in the capacity of the utensils of Guastalla. The venerable prelate left his de- of traitors a Priest, Chaplain of the troops, was tence entirely to Divine Providence, and the tri- found (whom some suppose to have been interdicted), and they made him, as it is the custom to say, pontificate at one of the four alters of St. Peter's, at which only the Pontiff and the Dean of the Sacred College. accusation was defeated, and the Bishop returned delegated by Pontifical Bull, are allowed to celebrate. The church was in complete festive pomp, the triumvris assisted as well as many deputies, officers, the clubs, the Tuscan, Swiss, American, and English Consols. The military bands played during Giuseppe Chiaroman, are being prosecuted for the ceremony. At the end of Mass, the Priest went having published pastoral letters without the in procession to the great loggia of the Basilica, from which the Poutiff is wout to bless the Gatholic world. He carried the Blessed Sacrament in the midst of the Republican standards, and he blessed the multitude kneeling in the great plazza, amidst the noise of the caunon and bells. Mazzini showed himself on the loggia, and the Republic was cheered. Those who saw this spectacle (and I saw it) thought sadly of this damnable hypocrisy. We know of a French painter who saw it, and who was so disgusted at it that he resolved at once to amend his debauched life, and begged a religious friend of his to take him, there and then, to a confessor. He has persevered ever since. Dall'Engaro, a Priest, entitled this feast, in the Monitore Romano, 'Novam Pascha,' lauding the Republic, which had caused the free people to be blessed by Christ in the Sarrament, and he ended his panegyric thus : - " It was not through our fault that the Vienr of Christ was absent. He gone, there remained the people and God."

Coppi in his 'Annals of Italy,' vol. xi., p. 257, Florence, 1862, has preserved to us the name of the wretched Priest who sung in Rome, on that day, the Alleluia of Mazzini. He was called Luigi Spola, a Piedmontese.

The Canons of St. Peter's who had refused to sing the Mazzinian Alleluia, and to take part in the sacrilegious profanations of the Priest Spola, were condenned by a decree of the Triumvirate to a fine of one hundred and twenty dollars (£26) each, for offending seriously, not only the dignity of religion,

but also the Majesty of the Republic (i.e., Mazzini)

as the decree stated with pompous absurdity.

A letter from Rome addressed to the Journal de Bruxelles on the 1st inst, says 'that the circular of the Piedmontese committee, which is dated from Rome although it comes from Turin, is now counterbalanced by another circular from the National Garibaldi Committee, which also dates from Rome although it is very likely in Caprera. The Garibaldi National Roman committee says to the Roman :-Remember that the satellites of the foreigner, ungrateful to their benefactor and traitors to their country, have tried to stop the General, by death, on the sacred way to Rome' Which is the National Roman committee?

A letter from Genoa informs the Monde of the following facts: - The arrest of Cavaliere Fausti in Rome has spread alarm among the conspirators throughout the Peninsula. Fausti was, it appears the safest link of communication between Turin and the 'National Roman Committee.' The said committee received a beavy blow last year by the arrest of Venan, and now receives a new discouragement from the loss of Fansti. The arrest, in flagrante delicto of a man known as one of the assassins of the two Priests who were murdered last winter, in the streets os Rome, by nocturnal stabbers, has also had important consequences; this wretch, by his revelalations, has brought about the arrest of eighteen of his fellow cut-throats all of them strangers in the Roman States, and coming for the most part from Modena, Bologna, and Cesena, and has caused the flight of others. The Roman revolutionary party finding itself from these causes in a state of complete disorganisation, has been obliged to adopt new mea-

KINGDOM OF NAPLES - Naples, March 20 .-- I wonder want would have been said by "R. W." in the days of the defunct tyranny if he had had to chronicle twenty-nine fusillations in cold blood between March the 7th and March the 20th; and if he is a week. Will he also record, for the benefit of persons it for one who supported the Revolution with his his- of police have ordered that all letters shall be demanded in a raised tone of voice, so as to be audible to the spies always on the watch for suspected cor-The Armodo says: - We read in the Buson Novel- respondence-Conservative journals (yours among others), and letters from Rome. The King Victor Emmanuel's birthday was celebrated the other day by command, and many of the inhabitants were in-"Viva Garibaldi, Viva la Polonia, Abbasso i Piemost conspicuously dispayed by the abstinence of all save the Piedmontese officers and the forestieri from all the court gaieties.

Arrests are daily, and in every class and rank of life. The carabiniers are furnished with full power and to visit by day or night any house belonging to a Royalist. The consequence is that family after members in prison or engaged in the Reaction are of course most subject to this species of apnoyance, or more properly persecution, and every day adds to the list of emigrants to Rome, who, seeing no safety in even a retired life, in Naples, are obliged to seek the City of Refuge in despair. Captuin De Blasio's house is almost weekly searched, and no sort of perty vexation is spared either him or his family, or any other officer of the ex-army, whose honor and whose sword have not been a matter of bargain and sale. An instance of cruelty has come to my knowledge: I should begitate to chronicle, did 1 not know it to be true. A surgeon of Garibaldian principles, in charge of the hospital of Nola, and noted for his previous ill-treatment of Bourbonist soldiers under his charge during 1860, has just signalised himself by a still more fiendish act of inhumanity on a poor Royalist peasant, a patient in his ward, Guadagno by name, who said one day that it would be well for the country if Francis the Second were restored. The surgeon ordered the "aides" to seize him, and forcing him to put out his tongue, split it in such a manner that the poor wretch (who is now begging in the streets of Nola, can only speak inarticulately, as any one may ascertain by enquiring on the spot,

where the fact is notorious. MARCH 21. - I'wenty arrests of students were made on the 20th, in consequence of the Garibaldian demonstration, and the National Guard of Mismileri, Serra, Cassarchiano, Cantano, Molinara, and Castelvolturno were dissolved for the same reason. The commorcisti in the different prisons of Naples, to the number of 130, have been deported to Ponza in the dread of a rescue. They were conducted to the Darsena, and thence conveyed on board the 'Plebiscito' (the very name is a mockery in Naples), in spite of the cries and indignation of the crowd. No vernment is that it is based on well-administered laws-where the maxim 'La Legge e equale per tutti' is written in conspicuous letters in the courts of

finsillation goes on augmenting daily. At Montorglioso on the 18th Guiseppe Motta for harbouring brigands. At North Carmone two fusiliations on the 17th. At Frosolone, in Molise, Genuaro Tedeschi for Reaction. At Campo Marino two fusillations on the 19th by the National Guard. At San Marco, one on the 7th. At Lanciano Vincenzo Andreoli, on the 16th. Dominico Bruno and Francesco Cagnano at Foggia on the 21st, Viva l'umanita. The most salient piece of injustice, however, that it has been my fortune to record for some time is the recent decision of the Court of Cassation at Naples in the appeal from the Court of Assizes in Isernia. I mentioned the trial at the time during the autumn, but it is well to recall the cause of Polish independence is not a revolution. it to your readers. The Royalists in question rose in defence of Francis the Second in October, 1860, against the invation of Garibaldi, and repulsed the attack made on them by his troops. Outnumbered. they were subsequently forced to surrender, and were consigued to prison on a charge of high treason against Victor Emmanual, on which they were arraigned in October 1862, and condemned to the galleys. Their appeal to Cassation has just been rejected, and they have been sent to undergo their sentence. Now this instance is too important a specimen of the sort of justice meted out to Royalists in the kingdom of Naples by the new courts of assize to escape a little wholezale rentilation. Let us look at the dates. In October, 1860, not one of the Great Powers had recognised Victor Emmanuel's title to the kingdom of Italy. Francis the Second was doing battle for crown and nationality on the batteries of Gaeta, the Abruzzi was in arms, Messina, Civitella, and Avezzano were Royal fortresses. As late as the 11th of December the Emperor Napoleon wrote to Francis the Second, stigmatising the aggression of Piedmont as unjust, and the struggle as one in which right and justice were enlisted on the side of the vanquished. England herself did not withdraw the right of legitimate representation from the Cavaliere Fortunato tal the letter of Lord Russell, dated Febrnary 28th, 1861, informed bim he was no longer the recognised envoy of the Two Sicilies at the Court of St James. How, then, can a process for high treason be conducted in the name of a Sovereign who was not, at the period of its overt acts, a reigning king? and how can a sentence so obtained be tolerated by public opinion? This is a flagrant justance but it is only one of thousands, for half the political accusations date back to a time prior to the surrender of Gueta. If an amnesty is not pressed on the Italian Cabinet by English humanity this session the autumn will see more flagrant violations of all justice and right; another army will be required to guard the political prisoners, and the seething mass of discontent and misery will translate itself into either armed resistance or the torpor that comes on a people from whom all hope is shut out of a better state of things. The Garibaldian deserters have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment, but no such mercy (except in two or three isolated cases, where foreign influences have acted on the Ministry of Turin) has been extended to the Royalists.

Pilone is again at the head of his men, after a brief period of arrest by the French (from whom he escaped), and maintains his position on the flanks of Vesuvins and the Sarpo unchecked and undaunted by the troops constantly sent to attack him. Encounters are of daily occurrence; and the price paid by Piedmoct for the maintenance of her power in Naples no one but the war-office at Turin can

count. The Garibaldians and Mazzinians are very fully employed at present in fomenting discontent in every | health of Federal troops on the southern coast from country in Europe. They have just despatched a number of agents to Spain, and speak confidently of the accomplishment of 'Iberian Unity' with Portugal ous. Cas a Sovereign State, of course, and the downfall of Royal. the last of the Bourbons as proximate events. When these desirable ends are attained will our jaunty Premier mark his approval by a cession of Gibraltar. It would be a cheap price for the pleasure of rooting out the race of St. Louis from every throne in Europe, and seeing the lilies replaced by the Iberian tricolor. Estremadura is spoken of as the ground likely to be first 'exploite' and it is unhappily too full of socialist agents not to offer some leverage for the Mazzinian party.

The feeling in favour of Neapolitan autonomy is steadily taking shape. The new party of 'autonomisti' embody men of every shade of politics, only united in the desire of separate nationality. The Polish insurrection is giving strength and consistency to the movement, and the opposition Piedmont set of diamonds wild the rale sparrikle, giving his is universally making to all Polish demonstrations is check therefor for \$7,800. Patrick had followed the a tecreble constraint in their familiar inter- and wine the manifesto of the insurgents. What is writing Poste Restante to Naples, that the delegates a confirmation of the fear she entertains of the prin- army, gathering the soap grease, and discounting ciple being carried home to bar own provinces. The officers bills; and the jaweller learned, on presents adhesion to the authority of Francis the Second in his check at the bank, that his name was good for the Addresses of the Two Sicilies at the New Year four times the amount, has been followed up by one from the Papal States | The Commanding Co expressive of loyalty to the Pope and a desire to re-jother Federal officers at St. Louis are doing a large turn to his allegiance, signed by four hundred thousand persons, and will be presented by recognised day the straggling contrabands are gathered into

Deputies of the annexed provinces after Easter.

The English and French who come from Naples are unanimous in saying that the agitation is at its sold or exchanged for cotton; the transactions being height, and that a revolution is shortly expected. An Englishman of high standing has gathered particulars which make one shadder, on the state of the prisons in Naples. In one prison he found twenty. eight priests, with but very little light and air, martyred by insects, fed with a little meat on Thursdays only, and with bad and insufficient food on the other days. None of them had seen a judge, and they loudly demanded not to be liberated, but to be judged. History will show to whom the blame is to be attributed - Cor. of Armona.

The German correspondent of the Monde says :-The state of the mission of the North of Germany becomes more flourishing. The Protestant North not being very much peopled out of the large towns. is subject to immigrations. The inhabitants of Eichsfield, in Prussian Saxony, those of Upper Silesia, and several other Catholic countries with a crowded population, are doing here the same work as the Irish are doing in North America, in planting and propogating the faith. It is true that many mixed marringes takes place: but a Cotholic will hardly ever bring up his children in Protestantism, whenever there is a Catholic school or a priest within his reach. The Protestant part often become Catholic after the marriage. The Liberal journals are ever folly is the arrest of certain people in the West complaining of this proselytising spirit of the Cathocare, and only because, they were guilty of wear the complaining of the complaining and the c lies. There are instances of small Catholic congregations which have resisted all Protestant propagandism, although they are visited but once or twice a-year by a Catholic priest. Fortunately such instances are becoming more and more rare. Prussian Saxony, being dependent on Paderborn in Westphalia, has seen its Catholic parishes increase so that at present uearly all its numerous towns and boroughs have one. Lust year, Mgr. Martin, Bishop of Paderboru, consecrated new churches at Salzwedel. Naumburg, Scommerda, and Neustadt-Magdeburg, during his pastoral tour. Other churches are being built, and four new parishes with temporary churches have been founded in the same province. The ancient and celebrated archiepiscopal city of Magdeburg now contains three Catholic parishes, one of which, however, has only a temporary church. In giving an account of the Bishop's journey, the Universal German Gazette of Leipzig could not help praising the tact and dignity with which the Catholic clorgy behave in the midst of the population of shows, however, that this fact arises from the use of which the great majority is Protestant. The Bishop-worthless varieties, unskilful preparations by incomone can uphold the Camorra, which is a synonym ric of Kulm (Eastern Prussia) has reckoned 183 con-of all that is vile; but where the boast of the Go- versions during the year 1862. At Breslau, the Rev. Mr. Spieske received 25 persons into the Church during the last month, after having instructed them for the last five months."—Weekly Register.

egotistical and base tactics of the revolutionary egotistical and base skulking intermeddling is immediately fatal to any cause which does not instantly diately fatal to any cause which does not instantly resent the profanation of its touch, there was just a possibility of his giving such a unity of purpose to the autions scattered efforts ph apic only could any struggle have been kept up against the Russian power, as should have enabled the insurrection to maintain its ground, and have afforded thus some basis of intervention to England and France. The least symptom of division in the camp of the insurgents could not but be fatal. This was why Me. rolawski's services were declined, as well as because. ary one. The odious faction to which he belonged took their revenge. They had just power enough to ruin the cause of national independence, and untional liberty in Poland. They thus revenged themselves on a bleeding and fattered nation which preferred religion and loyalty to their hateful dogmas; and that was enough for them. England and France were very sympathetic. But sympathy is no match for force; and even their sympathy has died out. Polland is again in Russian chains, and England France, and Austria have each sent an "ideaties note." We ought to have added that Portugal bas sent a note to the Cxar, of similar import. The next probably will be from the Ionian protectorate.

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 7.—The following are the principal passages of the address to the Emperor, voted unanimously at the meeting of the nobility of the Government of St. Petersburg. The address gays: 'The pretensions to the patrimony of Russia aris. ing from the troubles in Poland excite our grief and indignation. The era of reforms, inaugurated by your Majesty, will not be favourable for the projects formed against the integrity of the empire, The nobility, united with all the other classes of society, will not shrink before any effort or sacrifica

to defend the territory of the empire.' DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, April 7.- The Dagbludet of to-day in its review of the week, publishes another article hostile to the candidature of Prince William, which concludes thus :-

We must not forget that Europe and Greece do not render any service to Deumark in choosing a Danish Prince for the vacant throne. Should Denmark accept the election, it is she who extricates both parties from embarrassment. Unquestionably, therefore, we are perfectly justified in making such conditious as, while assuring our right, shall at the same time secure the tranquility and equilibrium of Europe. In accepting our terms, Europe would obtain a King for Greece, and would put an end to the Schleswig and Holstein question.

It is stated on reliable authority, that the coudiditions imposed by Prince Christian for the acceptance by Prince William of the Grown of Greece are -1st, The formal abdication of King Otho. 2d, That a suitable allowance should be made to the Prince. The King of Denmark, will only give his consent to the arrangement, upon condition that England should guarantee the present order of succession to the Danish provinces. The Danish Gorernment will further on no account agree to a Regency of Duke Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha during the minority of Prince William.

### UNITED STATES.

The hot weather is having a fatal influence on the the Potomac to the Mississippi; sickness is increasing rapidly, and deaths becoming daily more numerous. Cases of fellow fever have appeared at Port

We have an example of the waste of war in the 7th and 8th New York regiments which returned to New York on Tuesday last after two years service. They left for the seat of war in May, 1861, with 2050 men; they returned with 1060; and of these less than 500 were originally in the regiments, the remainder being recruits received since.

A Western paper strikes the names of two subscribers off its list, because they were recently hung. The publisher says he was compelled to be severe, because he did not know their present address.

An Irishman, who two years ago was an employee

The Commanding General, Provost Marshal and and profitable trade in the irrepressible negro. Every the calaboose, or negro prison, whence they are shipped off for various points in Dixie, where they on such terms as to be mutually satisfactory.

A correspondent of the New York World writes that on the bank of the levee opposite Vicksburg te walked for two miles on the new made graves of Federal soldiers, over two thousand of whom, dead of disease, were buried there during the short period of high water, when no other dry ground could be found even for a grave.

A meeting of colored people was held in New York on Monday last in support of the Federal Government and in favor of enlisting in its defence .-It was addressed by Frederick Douglass and other speakers of the colored and inferior white race; the result was one dark gentleman gave his name as a

volunteer. We must no longer boast in this country of an immunity from arrest and all the petty and humilialing tyrannies known to the unfortunate people of Venice, Hungary and Poland. They have been faithfully reproduced on this soil by our Butlers, Schencks and Milroys. Photographs have been scized, private citizens compelled to buy new flags and repair old ones, the colors on women's dresses have been objected to, while arrests have been made on the most frivolous charges, and from the basest of motives. The latest instance of administrative folly is the arrest of certain people in the West being a breastpin made of copper representing a nead of liberty. But does it not make one rub his eyes and ask himself 'Is this really free America?' when he reads an instance like the following, which we

clip from an Illinois paper: A prominent citizen of Cairo was advised this morning, confidentially, by a friend, to immediately divest himself of a pair of brown jean pantalcons which he had on, for fear he might offend some one who knew that the same material was worn in the Southern Confederacy. The gentleman replied that he had worn such goods since he was a boy in New Jersey, and he did not think he would cease to do so now .- New York World.

Mansfield's Dispensatory says that most of the Sarsaparilla of the shops is inert and worthless. Dr. Ayer in his writings on this drug states that not only is it inert as found in the shops but so slso are most of the preparations from it or bearing its name. He worthless varieties, unskilful preparations by incompetent men; that the true Medicinal Sarsaparilla (Srza Smilax off.) of the tropics, when freshiy gathered in the bud, is one of the most effectual alteratives we possess. Combined with other substances of great alterative power, like Iodine, Stillingia, Dock, &c., it makes Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which we have reason to believe is one of the most effectual remedies for humors, akin diseases and for purifying the blood which has ever yet been found by anybody .- Bangor (Me.) Mercury.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY OF

MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE AND MISS CLARKE WILL be REMOVED, on the FIRST of MAY, from No. 8 VITRE STREET, to No. 12 SANGUINET at STREET, near Craig Street. April-8, 1863.

## COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT,

### NEAR MONTREAL.

ariests and trothers, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross.

mary and Commercial, in a course of four years. At 5 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 12; cents, and up to This includes reading, writing, grammar and composition, arithmetic, the elements of history, ancient with new courses the degree of the content of the course of the co and modern, geography, book-keeping, linear drawing, algebra, geometry, mensuration, the elements of astronomy and of general literature; in a word, every branch of knowledge necessary to fit persons for occupations that do not require a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with equal care. Zard. Ulassical studies, such as are asself made in the principal colleges of the country. This course comprises seven years, but pupils who are very assiduous, or endowed with extraordinary ability, may go through it in six or even five years. Revertheless before a pupil can be promoted to a superior class, he must prove by an oral examination and a written composition, that he is sufficiently acquainted with the various branches taught in the inferior class.

III. We pupil can be admitted to a course exclusirely commercial, unless he has first acquired a correct knowledge of those branches usually taught in Primary Education

IV. No one can commence the Latin course until be writer a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical analysis of the parts of speech of his mother

tongue.

y Every pupil coming from another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Coperior of that Institution. VI. There will be a course of religious instruction

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

to develop that spirit. VIII. CLASSICAL COURSE

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

2nd Year - Latie Syntax, French Grammar, English Grammar, History of Canada, Geography, Arithmetic, Caligraphy.

3rd Year - Method, Greek Grammar, English and

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

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

Buglish Exercises, Roman History, Natural History, Algebra. 5th Year-Latin, Greek, French, and English

Belles-Lettres, Medizval History, Natural History, Geometry. 6th Year-Rhetoric, Elocution, Greek, Latta, French 20d English Exercises, Modern History, Geo-

metry, Astronomy. 7th Yes: - Philosophy, Physics, and Chemistry.

IX. TERMS FOR BOARDERS 1st. The echolastic year is ten months and a-half.

2nd. The terms for board are \$75. The house furnishes a bedstead and straw mattress, and slee takes charge of the shoes or boots, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. By paying a fixed sum of \$24, the House will undertake to furnish all the school necessaries, books

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

5th. The terms for half-board are \$2 per month.

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

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

7th. Doctors' Fees and Medecines are of course ex-

tra charges.

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

rumental Music \$1,50 per month. 2th. The cleanliness of the younger pupils will be

attended to by the Sieters who have charge of the losirmary. 10th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the

Treasurer a sum proportionate to what clothing is 11th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct,

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

JOS. REZE, President.

## NOTICE

## PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the very liberal patronage afforded to him during the last twelve Jears in business, wishes to inform them that not-withstanding 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 Whalesale 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 be has occupied for the past eight years, but double the size, being 60 ft. front, by 97 feet deep, and is to be floished by the 1st of September. He has now released his old stand for another season, where will to found one of the Largest and best assorted Stocks of FURNITURE ever on view in Montreal, and which will no all finished and completed by the 1st of April, part of which has been purchased for gold in Boston and New York at the great gold discount, which will enable him to sell such Goods at less than listen and New York prices.

-- ALSO, --A large assortment of BLACK WALNUT FURN -TURE, manufactured expressly to his order in Upper Canada; and from the large quantity ordered and by laking 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 clearepout at Gost 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 shopstepers, 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 Jourselves of the present opportunity to get decided bargains;

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

### WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

RESPECTFULLY Informs his Friends and partie about to Build that he will open his Office in May

No. 43 St. Bonaventure Street,

where he will continue to prepare Designs for every description of Building at moderate charges. Mea-surements and valuations promptly attended to Montreal, 30th April.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER: 50,000 ROLLS.

ROBERT MILLER, (Late R & A Miller) 60 S . François X -vier Street,

Monteau

#### NOTICE.

A YOUNG spectors, capable of Teaching ENGLISH in all its Branches, desires : main a Situation in some private? smally Aprily of this Office April 30.



THE peculiar talat or infection which we call Schofuls lade as the constitutions of multitudes of men. In either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state Tof the blood, wherein that fluid becomes in-

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

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

Part of it.

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

## AYER'S

## CHERRY PECTORAL,

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

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

relied on to do all it has ever done. Prepared by DR. J. C. ATER & Co.,

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JUST READY, THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

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

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

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

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

Publishers' Notice.

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A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, S1.
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In May, FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y ... And Corner of Notice Dame and St.

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A MALE COOK. He must produce testimonials as to character. Apply at this office. Montreal, April 23.

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SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to THE Subscriber, having effected an arrangement Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cum-with MRS. MACKAY, will undertake the printing and publishing of her Directory. No effort will be spared to make it as correct and as useful as possible Agents will begin to take the Names, &c., of the Citizens on the 4th of May, and the Directory will be issued early in June

JOHN LOVELL. Montreal, 16th April, 1863.

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Montreal, April 1, 18 3 The Montreal Gazette

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He would specially havne Gentlemen, thinking of Beating their Houses by Steam, to end and see bis system in working order, at his Fremices,

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AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than tall other metal, or 124 cents per pound, at which price we watrant them 13 mouths. Send for Circular.

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### SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSE St. Laurent, neur Montreal.

The Course of Study comprises: Religious 12struction, Reading, Wiring, G atomic and Coloressition, Arithmetic, History, amount and modern, Geography, Book-keeping, the Elements of Artronomy, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocat and matrumental, Painting and Drawing, &c , &c

Besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and lancy need lework, embroidery, all kinds or crotchet work, nerting, artificial flowers, Sc., &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care.

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For Summer -- Dark blue dress, with cape of the

same material; a straw hat, trimmer with mark hase

ribbon; a white dress, with large ...... For Winter .- A brack or dark cray mnat. a; & black bonnet, trimmed the same as in sammor.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. lat. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. 2nd The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50. the House furnishes a bedstead, and also takescharge of the sines, provided there be at least 170

pairs for each pupil.

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

farmsh the complete bed and bedding, and also ake charge of the washing. 5in. I'de ferms for half-bourd are \$2.60 per month. 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges.

charges Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; assort Pano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing tessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. 8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provide. for their cludured will deposit to the hands of the

7th Lessons in any of the Pine Arts are also extra

Lady Superior a sum proportionale to what clothing is required. 9th. The parentsshatt receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the nealth, conduct,

assiduity, and improvement of their chitoren 10th. Every mouth that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th Patents can see their chitaren on Sundays

and Thursdays, except onling the offices of the Charch.

13th Each papil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, hash and ewer, a tembler, a knife, fork and spoon, table capkins. It paying 50 cents per annum, the House win futnish a stand,

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WILL OPEN an ACADEMY for BOYS on the 20th of JANUARY, at 296 ST. JOSEPH STREET. He will give LESSONS in the different branches which his pupils may desire to be instructed in Grammar, History, Geography, Writing, Aculimeter, Drawing, and Book-Keeping. He will at the same time Open a NIGHT SCHOOL for MEN, and give becomes on the PIANO, after his classes. Extra payment will be required for Music, Drawing and Look Keeping. All at a moderate charge, Montrem, Jan. 15, 1863.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

CHANGE OF TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 27th instan

FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. EASTERN TRAINS. Mail Train for Quebec, at ..... Mail Train for Portland and Buston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) 3 00 PM

6.10 P.M Intermediate Station, at ..... WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston Toronto, London, Detroit and the 

mediate Stations, at..... Mixed Train for Brockville and Way Sta- ? tions at. TRAINS will ARRIVE at BUNAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:-

From Brockville and Way Stations ..... 9.15 A.M. From Brockville and way Stations. 3.15 A.M.
From Portland, Island Pond and Way 11.15 A.M.
Stations, at. 3.30 P.M.
From Island Pond do do 3.30 P.M.
From Kingston do do 8.10 P.M.
From Quebec and Richmond do 11.15 P.M.

Managing Director

Montreal, April 23, 1863.

9.45 A.M. 5.45 P.M.

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THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1727, and just article of the kind over introduced under the name of 'PULMONIO WAFERS,' in this

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Relieve Congles, Colds. Sore Throat, Hoarseness. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

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FOR the REMOVAL and permanent Cure of all

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Scroula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cuta-neous Scrutions, Erysipeles, Pimples on the Face,

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It invariably cures ladigestion, or Dyspeceis, Ge-

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For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons : THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years Lymans, Clare & Co., Carler, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the many targe and commoditous three-story curstone curificing—fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flatz and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers. Price 25 cents per hox. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. Ge-

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The Great Purifier of the Blood,

And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

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

And every kind of Scrofalous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD

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

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless inlants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each buttle ; and to guard

against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Sole Manufacturers,

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

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WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for [Established in 1826.] the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business. They hope by strict have constantly for sale at their old attention and moderate charges, to merit a confi-

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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.

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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 BLOTOHES

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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## STOMACH BITTERS

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

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. FROTECTIVE PROPERTIES:

Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever; fortifies the system against Miasma and

the evil effects of unwholesome water; invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; steadies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

Oures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Hendache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipution, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or brounced ph shecial 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 distusive 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 unwhole-some atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a cafeguard.

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistable as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge; and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvellous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly eaturated 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 sperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constituation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and scoretive 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 sexes.

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

For Sea-Sickness it is a positive specific - either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them

the terrible nauses, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned. As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

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

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

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmaconceia 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 danger-ous 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 emineut 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 "OSTET-TER'S BUTTERS.

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## 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-

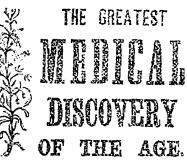
It will not be found to satisfy the lovers of heavy foreign Wines, which, even when genuine, are highly fortified with Alcebol, to prepare them for exportation, and in the majority of cases are only skilful imitations, made from neutral spirits, water and drugs; but those who have drank the pure light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

55 Cliff Street, New York.

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

## 36 M'GILL 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 Prospic

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

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 canker 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 and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

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

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the mos: desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt

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

scrofula. Directions for Use .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, 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 of Scrofula. 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 linen rag

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 o your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-

For Scubs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid ooming through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so

than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming cuuning sores; by applying the Cintment, 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 beir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 War-

ren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States ind British Provinces.

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

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

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return 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 neglected 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 SHORE, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

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

> SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.