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THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK. A TALE OF CASHEL. BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER II.—HALLOW-EVE AT ESMOND HALL. We will now take the liberty of introducing

the reader to the drawing-room of Esmond Hall on that same Hallow-eve night, where the ' young mistress' so gratefully and often mentioned by Bryan and Cauth was entertaining with modest, all more or less connected with the family .-Nothing could be more cheerful than the aspect down a flood of warm light on the gay company, the bright-hued velvet carpet, the handsome modern furniture, rose-wood and marble of the latest Dublin style, the piano-one of Broadwood's grand-with its showy key-board open to view, and near it a harp which could be set down tones-than one of 'Erard's best.' A beautiful dog of the King Charles breed lay on the soft rug outside the fender, his long silken ears, of glossy black, reflecting the bright glow from the massive grate.

The crimson curtains were closed over the tall windows, hanging in heavy folds to the floor, and the lofty mirrors flashed back the gay scene with its richly-varied hues, its light and life and beauty. The 'wind of the winter night' howling without, served but to increase the luxurious sense of comfort within, and its plaintive cadences and loud fierce swells were little heeded by the company assembled in Mrs. Esmond's drawing-room .-And yet some of the guests were grave and far from young. One in particular-a stout, portly man, with short neck, square shoulders and large globular head - would have given you the impression of a barsh, stern man, as he looked at you from under his protruding brows with a glance half inquisitive, half defiant. This personage, attired in top-boots and knee-breeches of drab cassimere, with a bottle-green frock coat, black velvet vest, and scrupulously white neck-tie, occupied the seat of honor, a large Gothic armchair near the fireplace, with cushions of crimson velvet. He was addressed by both the lovely young hostess and her frank-looking, handsome husband, as 'Uncle Harry,' and his presence on that occasion seemed somehow to be regarded as a very special favor. Then there was his wife, a rather favorable specimen of the Irish lady of the last generation; though somewhat still and formal, there was nothing forbidding in her long, thin features, and she seemed to listen with complacency, if not with any great degree of sympathy, to the joyous badinage of her younger relatives. This lady was 'Aunt Martha.' Then there were sundry cousins, male and fe-

male, comprising a young attorney, a physician whose diploma was dated within the year, and another of some ten or twelve years' standing in the good city of Cashel. The last named gentleman, Dr. O'Grady, had a fair-faced little wife in that goodly company, and the former, Dr. Hennessy, a sister, some years younger than himself, a gay, light-hearted brunette, whose saucy, though good-natured repartees contributed largely to the general amusement. Mary Hennessy was a bright-eyed, handsome girl, with an inexhaustthle fund of good humor, and her presence was everywhere greeted as heaven's sunshine-warm, genial, and enlivening. Two other young ladies were there, connections though not relatives of the Esmands, one of whom, Bella Le Poer, was a distant relation of the elegant Lady Blessington, and the other, Harriet Markham, a pale and rather interesting girl, a recent convert to Catholicity, belonging to an old but much-reduced Queen's County family. This young lady was engaged as governess in the family of a certain noble lord whose princely mansion rises but a short distance from Cashel, almost in the shade of old ' Aunt Dolly,' whose natural acerbity of temper

Altogether it was a pleasantly-constituted professions happily assorted, and, to crown all, traits of character.

Tea had been served in the drawing-room, and as the Hallow-eve sports were to come off before supper, the matter now in hand was the order to be observed. After some good-bumored discussion the company all adjourned to the ball-room, that evening's entertainment than the rich carpet you. of the drawing room. The youngsters were all n a state of excitement, that was, in itself, haphous belief of the peasantry in the fateful char- the goodness to enlighten me thereupon?

acter of Hallow-eve, or the possibility of obtaining on that particular night a glumpse of life's assumed the greatest anxiety to 'try their luck, in accordance with the spell that ruled the hour. Every face was brimful of serio-comic impor- her eyes, and raised her hands, with a gesture complacency. tance, under which each contrived to manifest a laughing incredulity, that reduced the power of equal that !' Fairy-dom to a mere myth, and the Hallow-eve observances to a pure frolic.

First came the melting of the lead in a grisset, and the pouring thereof through the wards of a key by each unmarried person in succession. though lively grace, a numerous circle of visitors, This ceremony-gave rise, as usual, to the most unbounded merriment, on account of the ludicrous combinations presented by the charmed of the spacious and lofty room, with its bright lead in the various shapes it assumed falling in o coal fire, and its crystal chandelier shedding a shallow dish of water through the ring aforesaid. Truth to tell, the shapes were of that nondescript kind which might be construed into anything, and in that consisted the charm, for each one's lot was, therefore, predicted from the lead in the way most likely to promote the general amusement. Thus Mary Hennessy's 'cast' was for no other—even without hearing its silvery interpreted by all present into a tailor's scissor's! -Bella Le Poer's, a printing press !- and Harriet Upton's, a ship's rudder! It is to be re- in vain to combat. The impression was not grave enough for anything.' marked that the Hallow-eve lead is much more given to emblems of handicraft than any other; it seldom meddles with the professions, though once in a while, by way of variety, perhaps, a pen, or a compass, perhaps a telescope, is discovered amongst the motley forms into which it resolves itself in its passage through the key .-Much amusement was afforded the young people on that particular night by the result of Aunt Dolly's experiment, which was declared, after a minute and most careful investigation, to be a fiddle, indicating either a dancing-master or an itinerant performer on that favorite instrument.

This announcement was received with unbounded applause and followed by the most up-

' Aunt Dolly is going to have a fiddler-good gracious! good gracious!' cried Mary Hennessy, 'then we shall do nothing but dance all the year round !'

'Uncle Harry, do you hear that?' said Bella. in the good-natured expectation of bringing smile to the face that even then was grave.

'I am not surprised,' was the answer, 'I always thought that Dolly had a decided turn for

'Bravo ! bravissimo !' cried the young men clapping their hands, while the fair girls around young fellow like Moran, with a fair chance of made the roof ring with their light-hearted laughter. Even Aunt Martha, Uncle Harry's staid and sober helpmate, smiled condescendingly as for the curses'—he smiled scornfully—'I'd at the odd conceit, but Aunt Dolly herself was highly offended, and said she deserved no better for allowing herself to be made a fool of. The very curls on either side of her high narrow forehead - they were barrel-curls of fair rotundity-seemed to swell in sympathetic indignation, and her long, thin nose assumed an alarmjugly sharp point as she rose from her seat and declared her intention of returning to the drawing-room as people there didn't know how to case. conduct themselves.

The angry spinster was, with no small difficulty, prevailed on by the host and his gentle wife not to break up the party. For you know, Aunt Dolly, said Mrs. Esmond in her sweetest tones, 'we could never think of remaining here, any of us, and let you sit alone in the drawingroom, -on a night like this, too,' she sportively added, 'when the Fairies are all on the alert to

catch unwary mortals.' ' Nonsense, Henrietta,' said her husband gaily, Aunt Dolly wants only a little coaxing. Come, come, my fair aunt, I will take you under protection for the rest of the evening,' and drawing her arm within his he led her back to her seat with a half smile on her face and a look of heroic determination on his as though meaning to convey to all concerned the strength and firmness of his purpose. A suppressed titler went round in Killough. There was, too, a vinegar-faced old acknowledgment of Harry's comic powers, and maid, the sister of Uncle Harry, familiarly called the lead having gone its rounds another ordeal was instituted for the trial of each one's fate .acted as a whetting-stone to the lively humor of the Four plates were set on a table, one of which youngsters, and gave them no small entertain- contained clean, another muddy water, the third some fresh clay, and the fourth a ring, drawn the bandage, and, with her usual love of mistroops of loved ones, dead or distant, rise before from the taper finger of Mrs. Esmond. The chief, persisted in choosing the clay just to the dreaming eye of the Irish readers at thought party, each one marked by strong peculiarity of ring, in being handed to Doctor Hennessy, who frighten them all. one kind or another, the ages and characters and arranged the plates, dropped by accident into the clay, whereat Mrs. Dr. O'Grady uttered an each known to the other in all their prominent exclamation of horror. All eyes were immethe matter.

'Oh, nothing, nothing at all,' said she in a faint languid tone, looking quite overcome at the come, now, I think we have all had our turn at storied, poetical, old world past? same time, 'but, dear me, Doctor Hennessy, the plates.' how could you be so awkward? You ought to the smooth caken floor of which better suited have known better; I really cannot forgive

'Forgive me for what, madam? I would willingly ask your pardon if I only knew the ness. Though all far superior to the supersti- head and front of my offending. Will you have gard to the muddy water-or the rusty gold the some one has quaintly called the old festivals. doctor was speaking of a while ago.'

'Some other time I will, but not now. Mrs. | Harry Esmond, if I were you I would not have so as it made the lawyer look a little sheepish who had, in his day, enjoyed the unenviable untrodden path, they all, as a matter of course, given the ring off my hand for any such purpose | - and much mollified by the success of her well- character of being the worst landlord in the

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCII 20, 1863.

O'Grady ?'

that said ever so plainly, 'Well, anything to

' Mean! why I mean that you did very wrong to give your wedding-ring for such a purpose.-Any other would have done as well.'

' And pray, where's the difference?' laughed Mrs. Esmond, but her voice trembled a very little; 'what harm does it do the ring?'

'No harm to the ring, child, but-but-I wouldn't have done it, that's all!'

This trifling episode was little heeded by any of the others, and Harry, if he had noticed it, would doubtless have quizzed Mrs. O'Grady unmercifully for her old-world notions, but somehow the ill-timed remark of that sharp-sighted lady made an impression on the mind of her to whom it was addressed, which her reason strove voice to a half whisper, 'and you shall see me weakoned by the succeeding incidents of that

ple was, in turn, led blind-folded to the table, have the taming of you and you would be grave and shouts of laughter greeted their groping efforts to make for the clean water and the ring. The clay, emblematic of death, and the muddy | like of that?' water of marriage with a widow or widower, as the case might be, were, as a matter of course, anxiously avoided.

Some did happen on the muddy water, and that was the signal for increased merriment .-The Attorney was one of them, whereupon the other young men clapped their hands and cried ther from behind as they entered the spacious simultaneously, 'the widow Gartland-the widow Gartland — by Jove!' added Harry Esmond, 'you're a lucky dog, after all, Phil Moran.'

'That's to be tried,' said Dr. O'Grady with emphasis; 'money is not always luck, and in New England instead of Old Ireland.' there's many a bitter curse on that same money of old Gartland's. I'd rather work my own way in life and trust to Providence than start on a Harry, who had just taken his seat near the head you?" fortune that was wrung from the heart's blood of

Harry, sententiously; 'money is money, and ing the blush, and mistaking the cause, interpretwhat is more, money is power. If I were a success, I'd go in for Gartland's houses and lands - and money, too-with a heart and a half .take them by way of mortgage !'

Uncle Harry was a privileged person in the circle, and was tolerated, on account of his age, in a lattitude of tongue according to no one else. The Doctor contented himself, therefore, with a smile of peculiar meaning, whilst Moran laughed filled with magnificent apples, the orchard's and said it was time enough to balance the proand con of that question when one had an interest in it, which, on his honor, was not his

'Mary! Mary! take care!' now burst from the eager circle round the table-Mary Hennessy was trying her fortune, and her hand was hovering near the plate which contained the fateful clay. Old and young gathered round, for Mary was the favorite of all-every eye followed the motions of her fingers as though Fate indeed hung in the balance - again and again was the warning given, half jest, whole earnest, to take care-yet still Mary's hand, slow and wary, and moved away for a moment, would return to the forbidden spot-all at once, Harry Esmond extended his hand, playfully, crying, Nonsense, Mary, that's not the plate for you! but instead of drawing her hand away as he intended, it so happened that his and hers both came down together on the damp, dark earth, and Mary's cry of terror, whether real or assumed, was echoed, by Mrs. Esmond-Harry was at her side in a moment, laughing at her childish folly, and shaking his finger at Mary Hennessy who was herself a shade paler than usual, he declared it was all her fault, giving it, moreover, as his opinion that she had managed to see under

Upon my honor, Harry Esmond, cried Mary shaking back her long curls and looking at him with a saucy smile, 'you are not improving in cold, harsh world bave changed almost to stone diately upon her, and every one asked what was politeness since your marriage. To accuse me -Mary Hennessy-of practising deceit in a matter, positively, of life and death. Come, ever-yawning gulf between us and the past-the

> 'All but Aunt Dolly,' put in Moran slily. Aunt Dolly wants no more turns -she thanks you,' was the ancient maiden's tart rejoinder, and she drew herself up in her fullest rigidity .-Every one basn't your luck, Phil Moran, in re-

-and -' here she stopped, and after glancing at aimed shaft, Aunt Dolly smiled a vinegar smile country-or, at least, in the barony, -for, truth the fair hand and then at the ring, turned up and nodded her head several times with great self-

Perhaps gentle Mrs. Esmond was not sorry that supper was announced at that particular It was now Mrs Esmond's turn to inquire moment, and she took Uncle Harry's offered belpmate, and Moran went up with a dancing been made by Doctor Hennessy to the defunct tune of 'The Rakes of Mallow,' humining at the same time loud enough for all to hear-

"Beauing, belleing, dancing, drinking Lived the Rakes of Mallow."

What a grave and reverend signor-for ; lawyer!' said sprightly Mary Hennessy; 'do you ever expect to wear the ermine, or cover those locks of yours with wig judicial?"

'Undoubtedly, fair lady; thicker lreads than mine have worn that venerable coiffure. Only you take the taming of me,' he said, lower his

'Oh! you incorrigible scion of the law,' said The sports went on. Each of the young peo- lest-handed compliment you pay me. Let me enough for anything-angels and ministers of grace, heard any unfortunate damsel ever the

'Well, but yes or no.'

'No, decidedly-I leave you to old Gartland's gold - the Lord forgive me !' she added with sudden seriousness, for naming the dead so lightly.'

'Who were you naming, then?' said her brodining-room where supper awaited them. 'Will Gartland, or who?

'What a good guess you are, Maurice!' said his sister evasively; 'you should have been born

Mary Hennessy raised her eyes as she said of the table at the right hand of the youthful lady of the mansion. She blushed consciously 'That's because you're a fool,' said Uncle without knowing why, and the man of law, see- giving her opinion. 'For once, I entirely agree the same in his own favor.

> homestead from Cape Clear to Fair Head. Of caulcannon, the plates of oaten cake, thin, and white, and crisp, and the tall crystal fruit stands pride. To the latter class belonged the Halloweve goose, cooked to its highest perfection, and the rich variety of nuts, walnuts, filberts, almonds, which the poor scarce knew even by name, with the delicately flavored hazel-nut so forbid I did under this roof!' and she looked common in Irish woods. This is, after all, the Hallow-eve nut, par excellence, for it alone mond Hall, who was famous throughout the borrows a charm from the fated night, and indicates-or is supposed to do so-the secret motions of lover's hearts when placed in couples on the hearth within burning reach of the heat from people, whilst his uncle prepared to astonish the the fire. The Hallow-eve nuts, and the rosycheeked apples wherein the curious damsel stuck her ten new pins - throwing the tenth one away -to place it under her pillow, hoping to dream of the fated one who was to tread life's path with her-oh, who that grew to manhood or womanhood in 'dear old Ireland, gay old Ireland,' land of love and of all things genial, that has not watched with eagerness the capricious movements of those Hallow-eve nuts, an they sat side by side on the well-swept hearth before a clear turf fire, representing two of the company present, or just as often, two who were absent-what a host of bright illusions rise before the worldweary heart as memory touches on those festive hours with the harmless mirth, the gleeful sport that youth alone can know in perfection. What of the Hallow-eve sports-some-oh many! to be seen no more on earth-brightest and gayest and fondest, too-others whom Time and the -- we ask ourselves have these scenes all passed away, are we, indeed, in a new world, with an

Such thoughts as these were all unknown to to try. the gay party round the Esmond supper-table that Hallow-eve night, for the sports and the joys of the Past were still present with themeven the oldest there had not outlived the joyous celebration of the 'year's stepping-stones,' as

During supper the conversation turned again,

This speech was loudly applauded, the more by some singular chance, on old Will Gartland to tell, few of the landlords of Tipperary County were, in that day, remarkable as good ones.

For some cause known to himself, -and, it might be, to some of the others, too,-this disparagement of the departed spouse of the rich somewhat cornestly, 'What do you mean, Mrs. arm with right good will, while Harry, ever free | widow was particularly distasteful to Uncle and easy, followed with that gentleman's grave Harry. Some contemptuous allusion having step to make his salaam to Mary Hennessy, individual who he styled the oppressor of the with whom he joined the order of march to the poor,' Uncle Harry filled his glass to the brim, and standing up, said with angry vehemence .turning his scowling glance on Hennessy,

I drink to the memory of that much-caluminated man-he was my friend and neighbor for nigh thirty years-we all knew him-all shared his hospitality - 1 give, then, the memory of William Gartland!

He drained his glass to the bottom, but no one followed his example-every glass save his own either stood untasted, or was turned down

'So none of you will drink my toast?' said Uncle Harry, with a heightened color on his face. Will not you, Harry Esmond !

'Excuse me, uncle, replied the nephew, his handsome face flushed with generous indignation, I had no respect for the man when living, nor have I for his memory when dead. The best thing you can do for one like him is to leave his memory where his body lies - ' unwent, unhonor'd' - in the earth on which his soul grovel-

Bravo, Esmond P cried Hennessy and Moran, clapping their hands, while Dr. O'Grady, less demonstrative, slapped the table gently two or three times with his right hand by way of approval, with a quiet . Hear, hear.

'Upon my honor, gentlemen,' said Uncle Harry, with difficulty restraining his passion, upon my honor, I take this conduct of yours as very unkind,-very disrespectful to the dead, and certainly not complimentary to the living,as far as I'm concerned.' Then, as if hoping to this, and encountered the stern gaze of Uncle soften the matter he added, 'Ladies, what say

The ladies, as if by facil consent, left the answer to Mary Hennessy, who was not slow in with the gentlemen. I'd as soon drink -old Chadwick's ' memory as old Gartland's -- sooner, A regular Hallow-eve supper graced the well- indeed, of the two, masmuch as Gartland being, spread board. Some of the dainties there were or professing to be, a Catholic, was the more common to rich and poor that night, whilst others | inexcusable for his cruel oppression of his Cawere only to be seen on the tables of the rich, tholic tenantry. I have myself seen too many though proper to a festival celebrated in every of the victims of his pound-of-flesh exactions not to hold his memory in somewhat very like abthe former class was the indispensable dish of horrence. I tell you, sir, the whole world will one day cry out shame on the cruelty and minstice of -some Irish landlords,'

'You do not include all in your fierce anathema,' observed Uncle Harry with forced composure.

'Certainly not, Mr. Esmond!'-she usually called him, like the others, Uncle Harry - ' God with moistened eyes at the young master of Escountry as one of the best landlords in it .-Harry blushed like a young maiden at this delicate allusion to his well-known standing with the company by an out-and-out defiance. 'Well?' said he, after draining another glass, and setting it down with most convincing energy, well, good people, once for all, I tell you this-I despise the people too much to regard what they say of me, and I'd just as soon have their bad word as their good word any day in the year .-I know they look on the landlords as their natural enemies, and, like cowards as they are, conspire in secret to injure them all they can, even where they don't go the length of murder. Now, there's myself, for instance-you all know that I'm not a bad landford-never wasthough I don't say what I will be. Well, you know how often my cows have been haughed, my haggard burned, and various other outrages of a similar nature perpetrated on my property. How can I speak well of my tenantry? What kindness do I owe them. I tell you I hate them -hate them all-man, woman, and child !'

'And maybe they don't hate you!' said a deep hoarse voice not heard before at the table. It certainly came from none of the guests, and all eyes were turned on the butler, the only servant in the room, but he was pouring out a glass of water for Mrs. Esmond, so it could not possibly be him. Still Uncle Harry was determined

'Do you hear, you fellow !- I say, niece,

. Mr. Chadwick, the agent of a large estate in Tipperary, was shot a few years before in broad daylights near the ruins of Holy Cross Abbey, while superintending the erection of a police-barrack, which his own heartless tyranny, and that of others in his position, alone rendered necessary.

laughed heartily-it was so totally unlike the the blessings of an untainted faith on the joint voice heard but a moment before. 'Do you think I'd make so free as to spake to a gentleman unless he spoke to me? I'm a poor boy, National Board, reprobated, denounced, and to and I don't know much, sir, but as little as I be shunned as unclean things, with which no conknow, I know my place when the quality is to nection is to be held; and yet those condemned the fore. Bedad, I do, your honor.

Where did the voice come from, then?-Would you have us believe, you rascal, that it came from the ceiling?'

" Wisha, how can I tell where it came from?" was the mnocen; and half bashful answer in a that we denounce those mongrel model schools, sort of whining tone that was indescribably ludicrous when compared with the stalwart proportions of the man; 'sure nobody wonders, your honor, at anything they hear-or see, either -on a Hol'eve night.

The rest of the company all laughed at this sally, but Uncle Harry did not laugh. He sel- likewise to close our eyes on the helpless condidom did laugh, and he was nowise disposed for laughing then. He fixed his stern eyes for a ed from their homes by the very men who affect moment on the butler's somewhat stolid features, such concern for their offspring. Is it from the and somehow, as he looked, the expression of his own face changed and his look became more surrender the education of the poor into the earnest. At last he said through his closed hands of their enemies, we should expect purity teeth: - If I had my horsewhip near me, my or freedom in the superior collegiate and univergood fellow, I'd find a back to lay it on, without going very far from where I sit.

with a sign from his wife, 'we're waiting for you now a period of thirty-two years-the substanto fill your glass I've a toast to give. Are tial interests of the Catholic people have been you ready? I see you are. Well, here's may sacrificed or neglected under the specimus plea of we all be alive and as merry as we are now next providing for their education. Of all the changes Hallow-eve night!

it seemed to restore the general good humoreven Uncie Harry so far forgot his previous irritation as to sing, at his niece's request, 'One building grants were determined. Driven by ne-Bumper at Parting,' written by Moore, to the lively air of 'Moll Roe in the Morning.' No body ever sang that song, Henrietta Esmond said, half so well as Uncle Harry; and, as if catching the inspiration of the gay, dashing music, her own sweet voice mingled with his when came to the beautiful words:-

"The sweetness that pleasure has in it Is always so slow to come forth, That never, alas! till the minute It dies do we know half its worth.

"But time, like a pitiless master, Ories 'Onward !' and spurs the gay hours, For never does Time travel faster Than when his way lies among flowers."

Then every one that could raise a note joined were bright," as the company left the table to finish the evening in the more refined amuse-

(To be continued.)

TUAM.

From an admirable Pastoral Letter of the Lord Archbishop of Torm we take the follow-

such as famine, pestilence, disease, oppression, no matter whether coming from the elements, or inflicted by the free agency of wicked men, are a portion of the vengeance which an has provoked, the wider the sweep of those terrible instruments in afflicting the people, the more it is incumbent in behalt of our benefactors in Canada, the U. on them to humble their hearts in penance and in prayer, fervently supplicating the Almighty to stay His wrath, and spare them in His mercy .-Accordingly we find that although penance, mortification, prayer, and almsdeeds are prescribed as ordinary duties, it was in seasons of severe trial, when hunger and pestilence stalked through the land, or some ruthless foes strove to destroy its inhabitants, that all-old and young, priests and lasty-flocked to the temple of God, beseeching Hun, with uplifted eyes and outstretched hands and broken hearts, to spare His sorrowful people. It is not necessary here to cite those familiar examples of general and successful penitence, with which the Old Testament abounds; nor have instances of similar humiliations, equally effectual, been wanting in the history of the Church: such are the Rogation Days, which are still celebrated to record the memory of the powerful influence of public and fervent prayers in removing or miligating destructive calamities. That with which we are afflicted is not confined to individuals or lamilies; it embraces the whole community of every class and gradation, and, as a common misfortune, requires the concurrent aid of all in sustaining a nortion of its pressure .-Besides the Lenten ordinances of fasting and abstinence, enjoined by the Church, and which will be religiously observed by its children, works of charity and mercy, from which none, thank God, whatever may be their rank or religion, claim exemption, are of those of which, on the present occasion, we most earnestly implore the due fulfilment. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy,' convey the promise of the followers to the practice of this virtue.

To the permission of using flesh meat on the Saxon population. above days, we strictly annex the condition of contributing, each according to his means, to the holding the realist of England fendatory to the Holy See, diocesan collection uniformly made those several

what's your butler's name?-Pierce !- exactly. to assist in securing Catholic education for their and generosity of the people more necessary than co operations of their parents and their pastors. Witness, for example, the modest schools of the institutions, against which episcopal interdicts are most deservedly issued, are yet sustained, encouraged, and carried on in despite of those episcopal anathemas, by Catholic Commissioners, whose piety and faith we commend in the same breath which, in accordance with the wishes of a bigoted Protestant Viceroy, they are supporting, in opposition to the Catholic ordinary. And yet it is in behalf of such schemes, and their setfish abettors, we are required not only to sacrifice the faith and innocence of Carnolic children, but

tion of their parents, who are often cruelly evictcouncils of such Catholics, who are content to sity education, to which it is desired, but not at all desirable, to associate them? Ever since the 'Uncle Harry,' said the host, in accordance inauspicious formation of the National Boardand variations that have marked the career of The toast was drunk with all the honors, and that hostile body, none has been more insidious or delusive than the recent one, by which they affect to relax the rigor of the rule, by which cessity, and the indignation of the Catho ic body, from the position they so long maintained of refusing building grants, unless the schools were vested in themselves, they have given a lardy consent that they might be vested in trusteesevon Catholic trustees-nay, Catholic clergymen. But on what conditions? Conditions most

revolting to Catholic feelings, obliging those Catholic trustees to carry out all the bigored and anti-Catholic regulations on which the Board has so long insisted, relying on the corrupted influence of its vast pecuniary patronage. These offensive conditions are distinctly set down in the deed or lease, so that all the Catholic clergymen who would consent to take a grant gains by this concession of the board is, that he becomes in the choins, and " hearts were light, and eyes the slavish instrument in carrying out those obnoxious and offensive conditions which the Catholic clergy of Ireland have hitherto so vigorments of the drawing-room. Meanwhile, the ously combated. This fresh instance of the unstorm without increased its fury, the leafless abated hostility of that board to our religion defaced and ruined. branches of the trees swung like skeleton limbs should make its due impression. Some few in in the fierce blast, and doors and windows creak- other places, we regret to hear, were deceived by ed in dismal consonance to the wild music of the the apparent liberality; and were it not that we winds that came sweeping down from the stern | raised our voice in warning against the deceitful old Rock to rush in unimpeded fury over the proffer, the board might have imposed on some of broad plains of Tipperary away to the lar the clergy of this diocese also. As the persecu-Galtees and the distant hills of Clare. But lit- tion against the Holy Father has not yet ceased, tle cared the joyous party assembled in Esmond ane as the sufferings of our people are more se-Hall, for as none of the guests were to leave till vere than during the last year, the clergy will only warm, but burning in the heart of the Irish peomorning light, at least, what was the storm to add to the Collects of the Mass the "Oratio pro them, or the witches and fairers who, that night, Papa, and poo quacumque tribulatione, until bestrode the blast? The louder the wind blew, the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. the more merrily "laugh, and song, and spark- In your Lenten instructions you will no tfail to ex- on the cabin floor, and when poor, desolate, frozen ling jest went round"—the host and hostess merriest of all the circle.

Cite the devotion of the faithful to the Passion of brighter radiance in that miserable but than all the the Cross, so fraught with instruction to all, but with special consolation to the poor and the af- Erin with his assessors and attendants; he stands PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF flicted. On Good Friday, during the morning cold and stern, determined not to be overcome by ceremonies, the sermon will be preached to the people, in their own Irish language, in the several churches in which the Office is usually celebrated. As gratitude is a virtue so acceptable When we consider that the direct calamities, our great obligations to the noble peoples of disto God and man, we should not be unmindful of tant lands, who saved the lives of many of our perishing flocks in the course of the last most trying year. How deplorable it is that some of those nations should be waging war against each other. Let us, then, invoke the Divine mercy

> States, and as far as the remote shores of Califorma, and of Australia, too, as well as those in dealy broke upon her famine, fever assuming al-Europe. The clergy of each deanery in the most the character of pestilence, invaded the greater diocese will select a day during the Lent to offer up a solemn High Mass for all the benefactors of our people, specially commending to the Divine mercy the warring nations of the Northern and Southern States of America, that they may be spared the further effusion of blood, and that they may be blessed with a lasting peace."

HOMAGE TO IRELAND.

AN ALLEGORY.

Written by the Reverend Aristides Pierard, ADDRESS TO THE DISHOP OF ORLEANS.

(Concluded from our issue of March 6.)

CHAPTER III .- CATHOLIC ERIN ACCEPTS WITHOUT A MURMUR THE PALM OF MARTYRDOM. "Standing before the throne, clothed with a white

robe and a palm in hand."—Apoc., c. vii: v. 9. We cannot restrain our tears, when we see that England, once the most zealous in the cause of catholicity is now become its most cruel enemy. Who will not be touched with sorrow to see a kingdom once attached to the centre of unity and of faith submerged in error and heresy, to which man in the pride of his rebellious spirit has given birth?

England, it is said, received the faith in the time

Joseph of Arimathan, says Saunders, with twelve disciples, introduced Christianity into the island. England remained firm in the faith during the persecution of Diocletian, and many of her primitive Ohristians scaled their faith with their blood. Durrich reward by which our Redeemer invites His ing the reign of Constantine, the first Christian emperor, faith increased very much. About the year 596, St. Gregory the Great sent over St. Austin with forty Benedic ines monks, who converted the whole

years past, on the first Sunday of Lent, for the year on the feast of St. Michael, and Peter's police, from the Pope, and paying a thousand marcs every | troy their cherished home. years past, on the first Sunuay of Lieft, for the year on the feast of St. Michael, and Peter's peace, bruefit of the people themselves, and aspecially according to the number of hearths in those king- ago, we learn that during twenty years, from 1841 performed, and the ashes of him who had served God house gave large relief. There were at present sixty

doms; which was first promised by King Ina, A.D. 740, sugmented by King Etholf. Ficen English I say, your clierce—did you speak to me just children. And never were the zeal of the clergy kings and eleven queens have renounced the world and assumed the habits of religion in different con-'Is it me spake to your honor!' the butler rein those times to succor that innocent and helpvents; twelve kings were martyrs, and ten have
plied in such a thin, weak voice; that every one less portion of the flock, who must depend for been placed on the catalogue of saints. It is said in Eugland which had not a patron saint born on the anot. Henry VIII. himself, during the first years of his reign, was so attached to the catholic faith that when Luther attacked it, he persecuted the followers of the German heresiarch even to death, and caused all his books to be burned in his presence by the public executioner. He then published a book defending the doctrine of the faith on the Seven Sacraments in opposition to Martin Luther, and dedicated it to Pope Leo X., who on this occasion henored Henry with the title of Defemler of the Fuith But atas! the thunder growls; the storm bursts forth; the unfortunate Henry VIII., to gratify a licentious passion for a wicked woman plunges himself into a vortex of crimes involves the nation in his ruin; thus making England, once the glory of the Church, a sink of wickedness, impicty and error. The power of the Pope in England and Ireland was rejected at the Whoever professed to believe in the susame time. Whoever professed to believe in the su-premacy of the Holy See was declared a rebel. The sacrifice of he mass was abolished; prayers, fasting. abstinence, celibacy and all the rites of catholicity were likewise suppressed. He forced his subjects to embrace the false and impious doctrines of Luther. He put to death two cardinals, three archbishops, eighteen bishops and archdeacons, five hundred priests, sixty superiors of religious houses, fifty canons, twenty-nine peers, three hundred and sixtysix knights and an immense number of the gentry.

The successors of Henry the Eighth continue this war against catholics, and during this violent and long-continued tempest, what will Erin's children

There you find our virtuous Erin, like a modest flower, hidden from the gaze of men, the joy of heavon. She has shrunk instinctively from the public gaze, and retirement is her choice; she has not frequested the forum; she has abborred the licentions theatre; she has never mingled in the gay assem-blies of pagan households. Gentleness, modesty, tenderness and sensitive delicacy are amongst her first qualities, and they are cultivated from her infancy. Let her be seized by some traitor, and suddealy dragged before the public eye; it is not a crowd but a multitude by which she is surrounded. A clamorous, lewd and brutal mob. The sight of her modest charms seems but to increase their fury.

As a warrior you have already seen her put on her belimet of salvation, the breast-plate of justice, the shield of faith and the sword of God's word. She has fought in the Lord's behalf with as much courage as David, with as much generosity as Joshua, and with as much success as Judith. Now, she is covered with the mantle of martyrdom, and like Christ, her Lord, she will have to suffer and to die Bid men came with biting tongues, tongues sharp as a sword; they came reviling sacred things; they came scoffing; they came challenging; nay, they came blaspheming what they knew nothing of. These men came not with the pure power of sanctity; they came with words of wickedness; they came with the appearance of godliness; denying the sacraments; denying the mother of God; deriding the saints of God and everything that was sacred and

The Virgin Erin is deaf to all these clamors. But what becomes of religion. Where are its noble churches - its stately abbeys-its flourishing institutions of learning?—the roofs are stripped off; the altars overthrown; the niches plandered; the walls

Not a church was left to Erin; not a place, in which she could assemble to worship God, not a college, not a school, not an institution whereby religion could be supported; not any one of those appliances by which the inward devotion is so much warmed and sustained; not a function of the church, not an object which could move to religious affection; it is a miracle, indeed, how, with the loss, the total loss of every one of these aids to religion, the ancient faith was preserved not only alive, but bright; not

ple. Well, then, during these three hundred years, while the was ridiculed because her people dwelt in mud cabins, and amid the bogs and marshes of the land, when the last spark had died out from the turf nicated to it. The judge is before the holy virgin this poor frail woman. Erin, this holy virgin may and the yells of executioners equally thirsty for her words that she shall speak; with life, she will have ease, enjoyment and rank. Only say: 'I renounce the Catholic faith, and you are safe,' blandly insinuaics the courteous president. Erio pauses but for a moment as she lifts her eyes to heaven, and stretches forth her arms in prayer, then with a calm look and a firm voice exclaims: 'I believe in my Lord Jesus Christ and his holy Church.' It is enough to consign her for centuries to the ironical jeors and oppressive enactments of temporal sovereigns. After so long austaining the power of her oppressors, it appeared as if the might of the wrath of God sud

portion of Erin's country.

I do not speak of the dreadful famines of 1727, of 1741, of 1817, of 1826 and of 1836; I am speaking of more recent sufferings. Since the month of Octo ber, 1861, a great number of parishes of the counties of Mayo, Galway, Clare, Cork, Sligo, Donegal, Londonderry, and Antrim, are not only in urgent want of potatoes, but every other necessary of life. A curate writes on the 18th of February that more than eleven hundred of his flock have no provisions. At Skibbereen, a great number of laborers and fishermen have no other food than raw turnips and seaweeds. In several parishes of the county of Clare, strong and healthy men remain in bed a part of the day, not having work, and hoping thus to assuage the pangs of hunger. A curate purchases a provision of corn, too happy to be able to give his paristioners each a portion, to appease their hunger. In a parish of the county of Mayo containing 5,700 inbabitants, 2,150 in the month of March, were without food and without resources. Others had no shelter and were reduced to nourish themselves with salt boiled in water, or else seaweeds which they procored when the tide was low. To the famished man may still remain the consolation of having a dwel ling place. But, what will become of these poor. sufferers, when they are thrown upon the high roads, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Here, we see a village containing a hundred families, ninety of them are turned out by the proprietor of their miserable hats, and you can still see the desolation of their solitary village on the peninsular of Belmullet. On the lands of a dignitury of the protestant church, in the midst of a rainy and cold November day, fourteen families see their poor huts torn down and find themselves without a shelter On another occasion, a catholic parish church is given up by a protestant proprietor to 400 soldiers Further on a detachment of soldiers is sent to take from farmers the lands they have cultivated and enriched by the toil and industry of many generations

A poor old man, before leaving his home, kneels down and kisses three times the door of his but, as if he wanted to bear away with him a remembrance of engravedhis modest dwelling. His wife and children kneel by him, and follow his, example; then, stifling their sobs and lifting their souls to God, they help to des-

to 1861, 366,000 tural dwellings disappeared. (Speech of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, July 25th,

1860.) It was too late now for the oppressors to come with their money in their pockets and their perfidy in their hearts, when Erin's religion has regained its ascendency in the country, not the ascendency of power, but the ascendency of zeal, of constancy and of virtue. It was too late too come now to the people, when they had battled through their trials; it was too late to tell them to throw aside the staff which had supported them along these perilous paths; to pluck away the rudder which had steered them through so many tempest-beaten seas of tribulation; to rob them of that bread of life which nourished their fathers and gave them the endurance of the Maccabees, and was for themselves the bread of salvation - it was too late now to tell the faithful children of Erin to abandon the bark of Peter, when its sails were magnificently unfurled to favouring breezes, and it was sailing nobly across the ocean in a state of comparative tranquility; when the sun was shining out, after a long darkness, relieved only by the fire of that deep faith, hope and charity.

Brilliant indeed, and glorious, is the whole spectacle of this country, thus giving, to the world proof now the faith, which no persecution has been lible to shake, no seduction to weaken, no time to wear away, still 'carries a nation or an individual safe through the hardest and most protracted trials. How and is it to be a witness of such desolating scenes. during the reign of a noble woman, a good mother, -an estimable queen, -a widow-whose sorrow has excited the sympathy of all England. To see the most infamous injustice decried by ministers, denounced by the magistrates, condemned by parliament, arraigned by the public opinion of the two worlds, yet having the text of the law always in their favor.

I know nothing more heroic, than the three centuries - representing the mystical three hours - of agony supported by a nation, fastened to the cross, despised and scoffed at by enemies, for whom they pray, and refusing to come down from the cross, because, as the great O'Connel! said : "Their mission is to suffer for the propagation of the gospel.

How consoling it is to hear the most elequent of the English historians, Macanlay, express himself thus: "It is not only in the first or second administration, but during centuries that we have used the sword against the catholic Irish; we have tried famine; we have had recourse to all the severity of the Draconian laws; we have tried to exterminate them, to efface all traces of this nation. What has happened? Have we triumphed? We could neither exterminate them nor sufeeble them. I confess my incapacity to solve this problem. But could I find myself under St. Peter's dome at Rome, and read with the Catholic's faith the inscription which is traced all round it: Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her, then I should easily solve the problem of Ireland's Story.'

The Catholic Church has honored Ireland with the sublime title of the Island of Saints.

Faithful to her benevolent mission, Erin is the postle of nations.

In our days, Erin is a queen by the ascendency of ber zeal, as much as she is a martyr by her sufferings. Yes, I would say, with M. de Lasteyrie: "The real Irish woman possesses every charm, grace, clo-quence, beauty, unhappiness; she is overwhelmed without grief, without being discouraged."

I repeat, with Monseigneur Dupanloup, that zealous bishop now everywhere honored and respected: Let me send to Ireland at least sympathy and love, when I have nothing else to give."

I will say, too, with Archbishop Hughes, of New York: "I have known Irishmen by tradition; in early life by my intercourse and experience amongst them, and since then I have not ceased to know them in another land, and I think they would be accounted in the main, and in the opinion of sensible men, the

first nation on the face of the carth." If it were allowed to add a word to these imposing testimonies, I would say: "Yes dear, noble land, old country of the saints, soil so fruitful in virtues and in sorrows, fatherland of faith, of honor and of courage, I rejoice to tell thee that the world regards thee with respect and love; it pities thee in thy sorrows; it admires thee in thy constancy; all generous hearts are thine. O noble Country, I can do nothing for thee, but I can at least tell thee that thy name alone fills me with emotion; it stirs my soul almost as deeply as that of my native land. I wish my voice could cross the sens and reach thine ear, not only thine, but that of all thy children in Australia and Calfornia, and by the slopes of the Rocky Mountains. O nation of martyral let me approach, and, like Veronica, wipe from thy countenance those cruel traces of suffering. Look forth on thy horizon; the dawn of resurrection shines brightly, and the hosannahs are already prepared for thee.

In one word, Ireland has suffered everything: implacable persecution, anguish, famine, exile, death, every evil, in short, save only apostacy. And now I will conclude by this remark :

Divine Providence has given Australia gold--America Freedom - Ireland Faith!

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN CARILL, P.P., INNIS-DARRA. - Died at his residence, Brechmount, on Sunday, 8th instant, aged 85 years, the Rev. John Onhill, for 41 years Parish Priest of Inniscarra. He was much beloved and respected by his parishioners, and will be universally regreited by all classes in the neighborhood. He interfered little in political or party contests, but devoted himself to the religious and moral instruction of his people, inculcating by example and precept the Christian doctrine of peace and good-will amongst all. He is buried in the handsome Chapel of Cloghroe, erected a few years ago at his sole expense .- R. I. P. - Cork Examiner.

DEATH OF THE REV. M. KAVANAGH, S.J. - It is with deep and sincere regret we have to announce the death of this distinguished and benevolent gentleman and pious and exemplary Minister of the Gospel. On Friday he resigned his pure spirit into the hands of his Creator, surrounded by the consulations of religion, of which he was so warm an upholder and zealous defender. He died as he had lived, a model of Christian excellence, and he has passed away to receive the reward of a life spent in the promotion of the temporal and spiritual welfare of his kind and in the honour and the glory of God. The poor and needy, the sorrowing and the afflicted, in him have lost a stanneh friend, the Church a faithful Minister, and society an example which all may follow with advantage to themselves and good to others. The Office and High Mass for his everlasting reat were solemnised in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Gardiner Street, on Monday, on which day his remains were removed to Ginsnevin Gemetery for interment. The high altar and sauctunry were draped in mourning. At eleven o'clock the Office for the Dead commenced. The Prelates present were the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Trebizond, the Right Rev. Bishop of Galway, and the Right Rev. the Bishop of Saides. Over sixty Priests accordied seats in the choir. At the canclusion of the Office High Mass for the Dead was celebrated, at which the Rev. J. Lynch, S.J., officiated as celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Father Corkran, S.J., and the Rev. Father M Donnell, S.J., Deacons, and the Rev. Dr. Murray, Master of the Geremonies. The coffin, which was of Irish oak, covered with fine black cloth, bore a shield on the lid of which was

"The Rev. Michael Kavanagh, S.J.,
"Died February 13th, 1863,

" Aged 57 years. A long line of carriages followed the heurse on its

and his fellow-creatures faithfully were placed in an humble grave beside those of his brothers of the Order of Jesus, who, like the deceased, had fought the good fight, kept the Faith, and received the crown which was in store for them .- Dublin Evening Post

DEATH OF THE REN. CANON LEVINE, P.P., ANDER. It is with extreme regret we have to announce the death of this reverend divine, which took place at his residence, Ardee, on Sunday morning last. On Monday, a large and highly respectable procession was formed, which embraced a number of clergymen from different parts of the diocese and many persons from the country districts. The body was emoved to the church, where it remained all night, and on Monday a solemn High Mass and office for the dead was offered up by the Rev. Dean Kieran for the happy repose of his soul, after which his remains were interred within the precincts of the church .-Newry Examiner.

MR. POPE HENNESSY, M.P., AND POLAND .-- Mr. Pope Hennessy, M.P. for King's County, has been presented by the ladies of Poland with a very handsome screen of heavy black velver, framed in oak, richly carved, and on which the arms of Poland are exquisitely wrought in needlework of silk and gold, with the initials of the hon, member surmounted by a Polish coronet. This splendid gift was accompanied by the following letter from the vinerable and illustrious Prince Czartoryski:-

Paris, Jan. 10th, 1863.

My dear Mr. Hennessy, - When you first came for ward in the House of Commons, on the 3rd of July, 1861, as the champion of Poland, the wrongs of my country had been for several years left unnoticed in in that assembly. Your motion connected with that of the Earl of Harrowby in the House of Lords, elicited from Her Majesty's Ministers the production of most valuable diplomatic correspondence on the sub-

Thirty years had passed since that correspondence had taken place, and yet its production still carries weight, not as an historical document only, but an one calculated to bear on present and future decisions.

In the following year, on the 4th of April, the Hon. G. Denman moved for further, correspondence of more recent date, and you seconded his motion. The value of those debates and the production, however incomplete, of documents showing how Great Britain had remonstrated and protested against the violation of solemn treaties, the warm feeling; the depth of argument, which you so eloquently displayed on those occasions, have excited in every part of Poland a wish to testify their gratitude. The ladies have undertaken for you the arms of Poland supported by the British lion, which I am now commissioned to offer for your acceptance.

May the sight of this memorial further arouse your sentiments as to what Europe, and Great Britain in particular, suffer from the violation in Poland of all these conditions without which there can be no peace and no security among nations. May we soon see the day when liberated Poland will inscribe you among the friends and statesmen who pover despaired of the aid of Divine Providence in the triumph of a just cause.

I am, dear Mr. Mr. Hennessy, yours truly,

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY OF GALWAY .- We ste sure it is needless to call special attention to the following letter and the appeal it encloses :-My dear Mr. Wilberforce, - I enclose the appeal of

the Nuns at Oranmore, hoping that you will kindly insert it into your paper, for they are ignorant of the ways to get relief, and have requested me to put it into your hands. They have not long been established in this poor village, and I can assure you, from my own knowledge, that they began their efforts to relieve the starving children in the school on the strength of a single pound note. They are an enclosed Order devoted to teaching, and it is wonderful to see the change they have affected in these few menths upon the children, who are learning to work as well as to read, and to make and mend their clothes, and knit stockings, &c., fir sale. It is impossible to describe to any one who has not seen for hemselves, the amount of misery they have to contend with, and it is quite true that most of the families are living on turnips, and that when these arc gone those who cannot earn by getting labour have literally no prospect of food till next harvest. Wo endeavor to give them spinning, and kuitting, and embroidery, but many are unemployed even in this way for want of funds.

Yours very truly. M. BUCKLE. Renville, February 17th.

DISTRESS IN CONNEMARA .- Meeting in Clifden .-According to arrangement and public notification, a vast meeting took place in the Court-house of Clifden, on Wednesday, the 11th Feb., for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to alleviate the fearful distress now prevailing throughout Conne-

The fact that there is distress in Ireland, that it is argent and extreme distress, is now admitted. But concerning its cause, the likelihood of its duration, and its remedies, opinions differ. The Evening Post says, that "Farmers even of the small tillage class had been saving money in the years previous to '59, and they had been punctual in the payment of their Where, as in Ireland, there are no manufactures, one bad season produces distress; two, cause destitution; a third bad year, places the country in a state of prostration—such is the position of Ireland nt this moment."

At the half-yearly meeting of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, the Chairman, Mr. William Haughton, said that the suffering which the country is now undergoing does not apply to the lower classes of the population; that the poor rates are exceedingly moderate that the sufferers are the small farmers, shop-keepers, and landlords; that he regards the causes of depression as merely temporary. On the other hand, the Freeman's Journal speaks of the peculiarities of the social wondition of freland, which periodically eventuate in distress bordering on famine. Food is abundan, yet the people are in want- the ordinary necessaries of life are cheap-cheaper than they have been for many years -yet the peasantry hunger and faint. The letter of the Archbishop of Tunn to Lord Palmerston goes to confirm the conclusion that the present distress is rather the symptom of a deep-rooted evil than a special visitation deserving the name of 'famine,' even in the most mitigated acceptation of that word.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. A public meeting was held in the Court-house, Newry, on Monday, for the purpose of considering the best means to be adopted or relieving the distress existing in that town. Amongst those present we noticed: - Messes. Peter Quinn, M.P.; Denis Maguire, Denis C. Brady, Hill Irvine, J. Morrison, M.D.; John Savage, M D.; Alex. Arbuthnot, Isane Corry, John O'Hagan, Rev. Patrick O'Neill, Rev. Mr. King, Rev. Mr. Fleicher, &c.

On the motion of Peter Quinn, Esq., seconded by Baron Von Steiglitz, Denis Maguire, Esq., was called to the chair.

Peter Quinn, Esq., said that he had just been informed that the persons who were instrumental in having called did not prepare any resolutions, but that made very little difference. There was no doubt a large a large amount of distress existing in the town. It was to be attributed to various causespartly to the American war, but still more so to the extremely wet weother experienced, in consequence of which the inboring classes were unable to obtain employment. Under these circumstances, it was absolutely necessary that they should do something. The resolution he would propose would be a suggestion that a committee be appointed consisting of the Clergymen of all denominations and a number of respectable lay inhabitants, to take such means as they may deem fit, and collect a sufficient sum of

there were 100. persons more in it last year than the previous one. That would show that there was a considerable amount of destitution in Newry. Besides this, there were a large number receiving outdoor relief: that were; not in the receipt of at before. They had fully 160 or 170 more in the poorhouse now than they had two years ago.

Baron Von Steiglitz seconded the motion:

The committee was then appointed, with power to

add to their numbers. A subscription list was handed round the meeting, and names were put down for upwards of £60 in a few minutes. This sum will undoubtedly be increased considerably, when the members of the committee

collect in their respective districts. The meeting then broke up. Abridged from Newry Examiner.

The Munster News says :- " We understand that the distress existing in Ballyneety and its neight-orhood, amongst the laboring classes is very great. They are chiefly subsisting on turnips, and cannot even ger these in sufficient quantity. They will gladly engage themselves to work for wages as low as 4d per day."

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND .- The special correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing from Oustlebar, county Mayo, gives a sad picture of the condition of the people there. He says: - It is a fact beyond question that Castlebar, 'the county town of Maye, has for the last fifteen years been gradually declining in extent, in trade, and in popuintion; and now, in 1863, you have here, in truth, more the rains of a town than an existing town worthy to stand as the capital of the wide and important county of Mayo. The signs of decay, slow but certain, are visible and striking on every side. The long main street of the town is silent and deserted, and there seems to be no business of any kind doing. At the north eastern end of the town there is a whole depopulated section - a melancholy aggregate of roofless houses, cottages, and cabins-which fa times past were thickly inhabited by honest, industrious people, of whom some are now in America, others in Australia, and a few, perhaps, in the workhouse. The population of the town has dwindled down since the famine years, '47, '48, and '49, from 5,000 to 3,000 -a startling fact; but at once accounted for when it is remembered that the numerons villages and hamlets which formerly surrounded the town were swept away, as the leases fell out, that their sites might be used as grazing lands for the breeding and rearing of cattle and sheep for the English markets."

MORE STATISTICS OF RUIN .- Another of Mr. Donnelly's returns of "Agricultural Statistics" has just been published. It purports to report on the emigration from Ireland and on the agriculture of the country up to the end of 1862; and the tale it tells is just faintest idea of the condition of the country. As compared with 1861, there has been a considerable reduction in the population; the area of land under crops has diminished by 138,841 acres; a decrease of 221,292 in the number of cattle, of 100,163 in the number of sheep, of 9,789 in the number of horses. Pigs have increased in number by 49,743, very nearly the number by which the population has been reduced, and the exchange will, undoubtedly, be gratifying to our rulers. The total loss in the value of live stock between 1861 and 1862 is stated - and the computation is moderate - at £1,564.710. These are. indeed, statistics of ruin, frightful facts, which would drive any people on earth but ourselves into madness. Countries have been invaded and made the theatres of war with less of loss and suffering to the people than is implied in these figures, which we take so coolly, and which are made by our heartless rulers the text from which to mock us with assurances of our progress and prosperity .- Nation.

TAXATION OF IRELAND - THE DROGHEDA GRAND Juny .- At twelve o'clock Francis Brodigan, Esq, High Sheriff for the county of the town of Drogheda, attended by E. Verdon, Esq, Sub-sheriff, took his seat upon the bench, and the gentlemen summoned to attend as grand jurors assemblad in their box immediately after.

P. J. Byrne, Esq, Clerk of the Crown, went through the duties of his office with his usual effi-

ciepcy and courtesy.

The long panel was called over by Mr. Byine, when the following gentlemen, answering, to their names, were duly sworn: -Thomas Carey, foreman; J. Chadwick, T. Hammond, P. M'Evoy, P. Boylan, E. M. Verdon, P. Casey, G. Knaggs, W. Morton, M. Dillon, R. H. Skelly, R. B. Daley, C.B. Powell, J. Deane G. O. Davis, J. Parsons, P. J. Grey, P. Byrne, Weststreet; P. Byrne, Dyer-street; H. Hull, J. Murphy, J. Carroll, H. Hamilton.

Mr. Knaggs - I beg to bring under the notice of the grand jury, a subject of local and general interest to Irishmen, I mean the excessive taxation for imperial purposes to which Ireland subjected. Mr. Fisher had demonstrated that fact. I think it is between 1840 and 1845, he has ishown that our taxation for those purposes was four millions; it is now in round numbers seven millions. I see that the Waterford board of guardians have unanimously resolved to petition parliament on this subject. I have no doubt our board will do likewise. Mr. Fisher shows that while the average taxation per head in England is 4s., in Ireland it is 6s. 6d. I beg to move that a similar petition to that passed in Waterford be sent forward

to parliament from this grand jury.
Dr. Grey said Mr. Knaggs had anticipated him in bring this subject before the grand jury. The subject was one of great national importance, and Mr. Fisher deseared well of the country for the ability with which he had placed it before the public. If Ireland be taxed two millions annually more than she should contribute for imperial purposes, surely it was a sub-There was this adject worthy of serious attention. ditional reason why the Drogbeda Grand Jury should pronounce on the subject. They were the earliest jury that had as yet been called together and they would thus set an example which he trusted others would follow. He held in his hand the petition to which Mr. Knaggs had referred, and felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution that their secretary be requested to prepare a similar one, praying inquiry into the subject of the taxation of Ireland, with a

view to its equitable adjustment. The Foreman put the resolution, which was passed

edanimeusly. F. Brodigan, Esq., High Sheriff, said he had been favoured with a communication from Mr. Fisher. His letter he had placed at the disposal of the foreman. (Mr. B.) fully coincided in the views expressed on this important question .- Drogheda Ar-

OUR DARK SIDE .- The National Party in this country has not done, is not doing, its duty The Catholic element is untrue to its traditions, and nnworthy of the position in which the labours of the great O'Connell placed it. Proofs of these facts are so plain as to scarcely require repetition. They are seen on all sides staring us out of contenance. A thorough National Party can exist only as it acts on on the virtues of the people, and these not the mere natural virtues of prudence and social decency, but the loftier virtues which are possible to human nature elevated by grace. This is a fact which practical Catholics will not venture to dispute. Have our leaders acted according to this rule? No -we repeat no. We have, in reality, no social bond -we have no true sterling patriotism - none of that self-denial and loyalty of soul which is absolutely necessary to bind man to man. Each is too much for himself to stand fast by his brother. There is a universal scramble in one department for the crumbs at the disposal of the alien -in another, for the selfish ends of preeminence. Even in matters of education, we are neither Catholic nor national. In this regard Ireland is a phenomenon. Her population is Catholic-her fessed by himself-for, of course, his agent and he 16 a phenomenon. Her population is Catholic her lessed by indiscretizing the archive action of the aim is to instruct, not must be trented as one in this matter—that there those memorable affairs in the history of our country, Prussia.—Tablet.

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persons more in it than at this time last year, and educate. Our youth can have no moral training, for was no ground for that cruel accusation. What the Byrne Memoirs supply a most interesting and vamorality rests on theology and theology on faith. But amends, then, is he prepared to make for the dreat-faith is expelled from our so-called National Schools, ful wrong and the fearful sufferings he inflicted upon leat it might offend the rival sects that claim an equal footing there. Therefore there is no moral cultureno true religious training in the country. We give our youth a little instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and perhaps classics and send them out to the world to form their morals and pick up theology as best they may. What can we expect to reap from such sowing? Is it any wonder we have pledge-breakers. Catholic violators of oaths and solemn pledges? Is it any wonder, with such training, that we have place-beggars where we should have sterling patriots and independent Nationalists? In this we see the impossibility of a thorough co-operation in the national camp. The personal interest of the higher circles of society is, in some measure, interwoven with the will of the government, either through friends or relatives holding or expecting places. Thus, through the nature of the education given, the various ranks are completely stripped of that bold independence which characterise all who aspire to the name of freemen. This is the dark side of our picture and it is well to glance occasionally at it. With such an ill-trained populaoccasionally at it. lation and vitiated aristocracy, it is not in the nature of things to expect a vigorous effort in the cause of country. We must begin at the beginning in he re-construction of the National Party. Unless the foundation be properly laid, the whole tabric will fall to pieces, as did the Tenant League and Parliamentary Party. We may be wrong, but our conviction is, that with our present system of education true patriotism cannot exist. - Mayo Telegraph.

The Skibbereen Engle says : -- On Friday week (Feb 6), the Rev. Heary Leader left here for Cork, with twenty-four emigrants bound for Canada. They were from the islands of Sherkin and Cape Clear, and their passages and a supply of clothing were provided by Miss Bordett Coutts. We understand that a similar number are to follow next week under the same auspices. To Father Leader these poor islanders will ever owe a debt of gratitude for his kind and indefatigable interposition on their behalf, and to Miss Coutts, who has, in all probability, by her considerate liberality, rescued, these twenty four individuals from the workhouse.

Bad as Lord Plunket's conduct has been as an opiscopal landlord, its faults are thrown completely into shade by his proceedings as a land-owner. -Who will ever hear of Partry without thinking of the ruthless evictions and prosely ising persecutions of Lord Planket - and when will Lord and Bishop Plunket's name be mentioned without at once recalling to mind the horrible scene of sectarian persecution and landlord cruelty of which Partry, since it came into Lord Planket's hands, has been the theatre? It is, indeed, a fearful drama—that history of Lord Plunket's career as proprietor of Partry .what might be expected by any one possessing the | Throughout, the unities of purpose, plan, action, and place have been admirably preserved. Even time in Partry brings no change. Years roll on, and still the same ruthless rule of persecution of Catholic pensants by a Protestant Peer and Bishop, because they will not apostatise from the Faith of their forefathers, prevails in Partry with all the vigour and freshness of new-born zen! There is not a Court of Justice in Mayo, Galway, and Dublic, from the lowest to the highest, the archives of which do not afford evidence of the unceasing torture of Lord Plunket's unhappy tenants in Partry. Nor has it been considered enough to evict them by scores from their wretched holdings and to turn them into the highways in the most inclement weather, without shelter and without food, although they made no default in the payment of their rent, as has been established beyond all question in the courts of law; there was something more iniquitous still to be done to their prejudice; their character was to be defamed and vilified lest, we suppose, public sympathy should be aroused and should rush to the aid of Bishop Plunket's victims. We can discover no other mo tive for the infamous calumnies that have been heaped upon the poor people of Partry by Lord Plunket's instruments for the last four years-the worst and most unscrupulous of whom were his agent, a Mayo Parson, and the local Orange organ, the Mayo Constitution. By the agency of these instruments it was industriously spread abroad that in ejecting his tenauts, amid all the dismal horrors that surrounded that scene of landlord oppression, Lord Plunket was only executing retributive justice upon a gang of conspirators and assassins, whose extermination would be a blessing to society, and whose eviction became a moral obligation upon a landlord who combined in his own person the twofold character of Peer of the Realm and a Bishop of the Established Church. It was felt that something must be done to avert public indignation from the landlord, and that the most effectual mode of doing this would be to hold up the tenants to public execration. And as our contemporary, the Times, had denounced the landlord's conduct as 'a hideous scandal,' the Times was selected as the medium for circulating through out the world the landlord's apology in the shape of a letter from Lord Plunket's land agent, a Mr. W. R. Falkiner, who boldly asserted that the evicted tenants were identified with a system of lawlessness and outrage. That letter bears date the 30th November, 1860. It accomplished its purpose at the time, and it is still the clouk for many an outrage, according to law, upon the tenuntry on Lord Plunker's estate in Partry. In England, where the Catholic religion is unpopular, such a letter was, of course, enough to whitewash the Protestant episcopal landlord and to blacken the Catholic and peasant tenantry; and even the Times - which, to do it justice, often deals trenchant blows at oppressive Protestant landlords, even in defence of Cathelic tenants who are wrongfully treated,-though it did not exactly recant its condemnation of Lord Plunket, withdrew its support from his victims. It is now confessed that Mr. Falsiner's letter was a tissue of foul falsehood and calumny; and the confession is made in the following letter, just published by Mr. Falkiner himself :- "Mr William R Falkiner desires to express his regret for the letter published in the Times newspaper, dated 30th Nov., 1860, in which the tenants evicted from Lord Planker's estate at Partry, in that month, are spoken of as identified with a system of lawlessness and outrage. Mr. Falkiner, on reflection, and especially from what transpired at the late trial, feels that the accusation which that letter contained was not warranted, and ought not to have been made. -The letter was written at a time when the proceedings which had taken place at Partry occasioned much warmth of feeling in the neighbourhood, and Mr Falkiner feels that in using the language which bus been made the subject of complaint, he was, in fact, misled and acted with unduo precipitation. This, though late, would have been still a graceful apology for, and retractation of, one of the most malignant libels upon the character of innocent men that ever emanated from malice, if it had been voluntary. But it has been extorted by the pressure of legal process, and while it vindicates the victims of Lord Plunket's license as a landlord from the infamous slanders of Lord Plunket's agent, it reflects little credit upon the author of the libel. The maligned tenants, or their energetic protector and Parish Priest, Father Lavelle, on their behalf, brought an action against the libeller, and, after all the law's proverbial delays, the matter has at last been set-tled by Mr. Falkiner's confessing his grievous wrong upon the unhappy creatures whom his employer evicted, and undertaking to publish his retractation in the Times and in the local organ of his patron,as well as to pay a heavy sum of money for damages and costs to the plaintiffs. What course will Lord

Plunket now take? The tenants were turned out of

their holdings, not because they were in arrear of

rent-for they owed nothing-but because-so his agent pleaded in the Times-they were identified with

a system of lawlessness and outrage. It is now con-

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ful wrong and the fearful sufferings he inflicted upon those unoffending victims? Surely, the Times, which was made the vehicle of the shocking slander upon the poor pessants of Partry by Lord Plunker's agent, will ask the same question. It is one which Lord Plunket, as a Peer of Parliament and a Bishop of the Established Church, must answer .- Weekly Register.

The contest at Lisburn between the Whig Barbour and the Tory Verner has been a hard tought one. Every known electioneering dodge, and device has been put into operation by Verner's that is the Orange-party. Bogus placards were posted up, and circulars issued, announcing the resignation of Baroour, and making other false statement of a character likely to influence the election. Orangeism out forth its whole strength and did its very best on the occasion. Barbour talked of his connection with the linen trade, he pointed out how de sirable it was that it should be represented in the House of Commons, where at present it has no representation. Verner, on the other hand, had nothing to say for himself except appeals to the passions of the Orange faction, and allusions to Derry and the Boyre. The polling took place to-day. The figures at the close of the poll have not yet been teegraphed to Dublin, but judging from the state of the lists at an advanced hour of the day, when nearly the whole constituency had been polled, it seems almost certain that Barbour has been elected.

SHOCKING SUICIDES IN THE COUNTY MONAGRAN. Two suicides of a very painful nature have taken place in the above county within the last few days The first was that of a respectable man, a farmer named Thomas Morrow, a tenant on the Bath estate, residing at a place called Bloomfield. It is said that the unfortunate man was the victim of a conspiracy concocted for the purpose of driving him off his farm His persecutor had recourse to standering the fair Some of Morrow's wife, in the first instance, and followed it up by other insults. Morrow becoming exasperated, waited on the agent in the hope that something could be done to enable him to leave the locality where he and his family were so much annoyed. No arrangement, however, it appears, could be made, and Morrow's mind becoming affected, he cut his throat with a razor. The second inquest was that of a man named Thomas Foliand, who was also a farmer residing at a place called Lattennly, on the Shirley estate. The unfortunate man had the misfortune to go bail for the sum of £20, and the borrower having failed to pay it, Holland was processed and decreed for the amount at the last quarter sessions. The matter preyed so heavily on his mind, that he hung himself in one of his out-offices. He was well able to discharge the decree, for on searching his pockets after his death, £18 or £19 were found therein.

FIRING AT MR. CUSSIN, IN THE COUNTY OF LI-MERICK. - On last Tuesday night as Mr. John Cussin, of Rockhill, near Bruree, in the county Limerick, was at dinner with his family, he was fired at through the parlour window; four heavy slugs lodged in . his right shoulder, and one entered the right side of his mouth, breaking one of his teeth in the lower jaw, and shattering the remainder. Dr. O'Sullivan, of Charleville, was immediately in attendance, and extracted four of the slugs from his shoulder, and remained with him until an early hour this morning, when he pronounced the wound not fatal. Sub-Inspector Curtis, of Charleville, with Head-Constable O'Neill and a party of police, arrived at Rockbill a little after ten o'clock, when they were joined by the police of Garryfine, who continued to make inquiry and search up to a late hour this morning, but as yet found no clue to the perpetrators of this desperate outrage. Mr. Cussin was not an agent or landlord. He was a gentleman well liked in the neighborhood, which leaves the motive of this outrage a perfect mystery. His life was insured by several parties .-

Cor. of Cork Examiner. THE ROCKWELL MURDER. - The Tipperary Free Press states that on Wednesday evening two men, named Grogan and Ryan, were proceeding home-ward near Cashel, and had a dispute about the murder of M. Thiebault, when Grogan pulled out a pistol and fired at Ryan, who was saved by two flannel vests knotted in front, the ball having struck the knots. Grogan was arrested and brought before the Hou Mr. Firench, who remanded him for further examination. The same journal has the following:-A few days since a poor woman who had been forwarded from Cashel Bridewell on a charge of stealing four stones of potatoes at Dogstown, near the scene of assassination of the late M. Charles Thiebault, statement before Alderman Keni J P., to the effect that she was present and saw the above named gentleman murdered. Her statement bore the semblance of veracity, from the manner in which she detailed some facts already made public in evidence. She was sent back to Cashel, and we understand her deposition has been taken down by the Hon. Martin Ffrench, R.M., and forwarded to the Government nathorities.

THE MEMOIRS OF COLONEL BYRNE -We (Nation) are honored by the following interesting letter from John Martin, Esq. We trust to see the volume to which he refers soon in the Dublin hookshops. That they will command an extensive sale we regard as

To the Editor of the Nation. Kilbroney, Rosstrevor, Feb. 11, 1863.

Dear Sir-Last night I received from Paris a copy of a book in which your renders and all the people of reland ought to take a very deep interest. This book (just published by M. Bossang, 25 Quai Vol-taire) is written in English, and is entitled "Memoirs of Miles Byrne, Chef de Batailton in the service of France, Officer of the Legion of Honor.'

Colonel Byrne died at his residence in Paris on the 24th of January, 1862. For some years, up till the time of his death, I enjoyed the happiness of his friendship; and upon several occasions I was admitted to the privilege of reading from his manuscript portions of the memoirs now given to the public -Last night and this morning I have examined those volumes sufficiently to satisfy myself that they form the most valuable contribution to Irish history which has appeared since the publication of the "Memoirs of Wolfe Tone," as well as that no book of the class possesses greater general interest. Early in his career Colonel Byrne had acquired the habit of making notes of such events as passed under his personal observation, and this habit has enabled him to furnish a personal narrative of the Wexford insurrection of 1798, of the attempt of the noble and unfortunate Robert Emmet in 1803, of the formation of the Irish Legion in the service of France, and of its campaigns in France, Belgium, Spain, Germany, till its disbandment after the fall of Napoleon in 1815.— Besides the campaigns of the Legion, Colonel Byrne served in Greece from 1828 to 1830, and in La Vendee, at the time when the Duchess of Berri attempted to excite a counter-revolution in 1832; and he has left a brief account of the Greek war of independence. He has left also a multitude of short biographical notices of Irish political exiles and other remarkable persons with whom he was acquainted.

Miles Byrne was born at Monasced on the northern border of the county of Wexford, on the 20th March, 1780. When, in 1798, the people of his native county were driven into rebellion by the cruelties exercised against them, he eagerly took up arms, and, at the age of eighteen, was a combatant all through that gallant struggle, in which the peasantry of one of the thirty-two Irish counties for a time resisted the power of England. Upon the final defeat of the Wexford insurgents, he passed into Wicklow, where he remained in arms with Holt and the Wicklow bands to the last, by Glenmalure and the fastnesses of Lugnaquilla. Afterwards, while in hiding in Dublin, he became the bosom friend and confident of

luable account. The first of the three volumes is entirely occupied with his personal narrative of the rebellion, and the subsequent attempt of Robert Emmet. t is the narrative of a man of high intelligence, of the purest honor, an actor in the deeds he chronicles, as modest as he was brave, as generous and kind-hearted as he was carnest and determined. Indeed, now that he is dead, I may declare that Miles Byrne was the most amiable man I ever knew, the most beautiful example of the Irishman-tender and brave, gay and steadfast, proud and modest, the fundest of sons, and brothers, and husbands, the ruest of friends, the most devoted of patriots. A book by such a man is worth whole libraries of books by artists in book-making, and this book is upon Ireland and the exiled sons of Ireland.

I need not say more to recommend it to Irishmen. Sincerely yours,

RENEWAL OF THE GALWAY CONTRACT. - Justice is done at last to Ireland, and the policy of Lard Derby's Government fully vindicated by the promise, officially made, that the Galway contract is to be restored. Lord Palmerston stated, in the House of Commons on Monday night, that 'communication has recently been made from the Treasury to the Galway Company, in accordance with previous intimations to the effect that if the Admiralty shall report that the company are in a condition, as to vessels, to perform the duty which they propose to undertake, her Majesty's Government will be prepared to recommend to this house the renewal of the contract, the details of the arrangements being reserved for settlement between the company and the government.' have no desire to deal harshly with repentant politicians, or we might reproduce some of their bitter denunciations of the absurdity of allowing mails to be conveyed to America from the west-coast of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, in particular, contended that ministers ought not, for the future, to grant mail contracts without first submitting the service to competition, and inviting, by advertisement, tenders for the performance of the same. We believe this course has not been pursued in the present instance. It is evident the contract has been restored in order to gain the favor of the Irish people, now that the time for a general election draws near. It is one of several devices practised by the Whige to regain the ground they have recently lost in the Sister Kingdom. And even if the Irish members are hereby pronitiated, what will the Scotch representatives, terested in another line, say to the restoration of the subsidy? We rejoice, however that Galway, selected by Mr. Lever, M.P., the founder of the line, is once more to enjoy the advantages of steam communication with America, and have only one piece of advice to offer to the Irish people and all persons interested in the success of the line. The restoration of the contract has been wrong from a reluctant Cabinet, but have the Post-office authorities been conciliated? Every official of this department once stood pledged in deadly animosity to the Galway An order was issued that no letters but those specially directed 'via Galway,' should be forwarded by these mail steamers. Let this matter be duly investigated, or the Galway vessels will perform rapid passages but carry no letters. The Galway steamers ought to convey all letters lying at the Post-office at the time of their departure for the American Continent not specially directed to go by another route. Those who desire their correspondence to form the exception must be required to give the necessary instructions.-Press.

EARLY POTATOES. - We have this week been shown a large quantity of ash-leaf kidney potatoes, of this season's growth, quite fit for table. They were grown in the open sir, in the garden of Thomas Turpin, Esq. -Leinster Express.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Guardians of the North Dublin Union, held on Wednesday, Captain Lindsay brought before the board the frequent irregularities that occurred in drawing out the warrants for the removal of Irish poor from England, and the hardships to which the paupers removed and the port unions were subjected to in consequence. and he moved a resolution to the effect-" That the Poor Law Commissioners in London should have their attention called to the matter, and that they should see that the guardians of the various unions he more explicit in their instructions as to the destination of the poor who were removed, and more careful as to how they sent them." A long discussion followed, in the course of which Mr Martin and others protested against the removal of the poor from England. Captain Lindsay's resolution, with an addition, was passed, and it was also resolved to send a copy of the resolution to Sir Robert Peel, Sir Geo.

Grey, and each of the Irish members of parliament. Although the ownership of a great portion of the country has, through the operation of the Landed Estates Court, passed into the hands of Irishmen, it has, I am sorry to say, brought no relief to their poor countrymen. They have proved as hard taskmasters as the 'aliens in blood, in language, and in creed." They are as rapacious, as exacting, and, I may add, as unfeeling in their dealings with the poor, as their more noble predecessors. In the reign of the old aristocracy there was some softness, as the poor tenant expresses it, to be had. There was something which they deemed beneath their notice, and which might be of use to the poor cottier. There was a bit of bottom land, a small patch of bog or mountain, on which they placed little value; but how every sod is vigilantly guarded, and its probable value calculated with as much exactness as a vender of small wares would exercise in reviewing each article of his little stock. The tenant, pinched up on every side, paying double its value, perhaps, for his stripe, and holding it at the pleasure of his master, at whose caprice he is liable to be deprived of it and turned out to starve, has not even the poor consolation of being subservient to a lord or a right honorable baronet, but, hat in hand, must be waiting the behests of one who, perhaps, but a few years ago was much inferior to himself in worldly circumstances .- Cor. Dublin

A Good Example.-We learn from a correspondent that Charles Bianconi, Esq., J.P., of Longfield, on being made aware that destitution to a great extent prevailed in Cashel, gave instructions to his agent, Mr. Butler, to employ a number of laborers at drainage works on his property adjacent to that city. This is an example worthily set by Mr. Bianconi to the other landlords of Ireland, and well deserving of being followed .- Tipperary Free Press.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Catholics have purchased St. Margaret's College, Crieff, for £1,420, and intend making it an educational establishment for young ladies. - Guardian.

It is stated that formal proceedings for heresy have been instituted against Professor Jowett, in the Obancellor's Court, Oxford, the prosecutors being the Rev Dr Heurtley, Margaret professor of divinity; and the Rev Dr. Ogilvie, professor of Pastoral Theology. The hearing is expected to take place in the course of the present term.

The Standard says the exact state of parties in the House of Commons has been carefully reckoned over and leaves the Earl of Derby with 314 supporters out of 655 members. Lord Palmerston has but 288, and the remainder are Independent Liberals and Irish members.

Mr. Hennessy, is about to move an address to the forward; and we rejoice that Austria the great Catholic and Conservative Power, has not on'y not imitated the conduct of Prussia, but has even provoked the remonstrances of the Russian Government in the attempt for which he was preparing. Of all present crisis contrast with the course adopted by

The following is the address which Mr. Pope Hennessy intends to propose in the House of Commons on the subject of Poland. It is to be moved on going into committee of supply on Friday, 27th Feb-

ruary: -Humbly to present to Her Majesty that certain treaty obligations have been incurred by England and other Powers with Russia with respect to Poland, and that these treaty obligations have not been fulfilled by Russia, but were (in the words of Her Majesty's present First Minister) broken almost as soon as concluded :--

That for many years past not one of these engage ments and conditions have been fulfilled:

That it appears from the diplomatic documents which from time to time have been Inid before Parliament, that these external engagements of Russia in respect to Poland were avowedly intended by the contracting parties, on the one hand, as a compensation for the loss of her independence by the dismemberment, and, on the other hand, as guarantees for the peace and security of Europe :

That the breach of the solemn engagements thus incurred between England and Russia has recently been described (July 2, 1861) by Her Majesty's First Minister in his place in this house, in the following words:-

The course which the Government of Russia adopted towards Poland was a complete and decided violation of the treaties of Vienna. The stipulations of the treaty of Vienna were broken also as soon as concluded. Perhaps the greatest violation of a treaty that has ever taken place in the history of the world was that which occurred in the case of Polanc :"

That for years past the Poles have borne with exemplary patience this deliberate violation of their national rights:

That whilst their passive endurance has attracted the admiration of Europe, it seems to have aroused the worst passions of the Russian authorities:

That the patriotic solf-restraint of the unanimous prople of Poland has at length given way under an accommutation of outrages unparalleled in these

That the kingdom of Poland is now the scene of a desolating conflict between the troops of Russia and the people thus driven to desperation :

Humbly to submit to Her Majesty that these facts outly demand the interposition of England in viadication of her own public faith and solemn capagements.

We understand the Address will be seconded by Sir De Lacy Evans.

CARDINAL ANTONRLIES DESPATCH. - A few days go there appeared in the columns of a Conservative contemporary an amusing piece of satire, purporting to be a despatch from Cardinal Antonelli, and desaired to throw ridicale upon the recent offers of our Government to the Pope. As the document professed to be inclosed in a note from a Deputy Legate of the Pope-residing in Leicester square, one might have thought that the jocose character of the despatch was made sufficiently conspicuous. But it has been positively taken au grand scrienz by several Parisian papers, and published as a genuine document of vast colitical value. Nay more, it has been expected with equal faith by more than one influential Irish news paper, and made the subject of long and solemn leading articles, congratulating the Roman Datholic world on Cardinal Antonelli's conclusive manifesto! Morning Star.

HEART RENDING PICTURE OF CATHOLICITY IN SOUTH WALES. To the Catholics. - Among the wild mountains of the mineral districts in South Wales, about twenty miles north of Newport, are situated Brynmaws Mantygio, and Blains, three large places connected by extensive iron works, and numbering an agregate Catholic population of nearly one thousand, all Irish labourers who work like slaves to get a scanty living I have ministered to these poor people for about ten years without chapel, school room, or Priest-house. White our Catholic children had no other alternative than to be left in the hands of proselytising teachers, or to be deprived of all secular instruction, I was myself reduced to assemble my people in a long room of a public house, where they were so crowded that they could not kneel at the moment of Consecration and all this to the great delight of the Welsh Dissenters, who always rejoice in our abjection. It is remarkable that there is more hospility in Wales against the Catholics than in any other part of the Kingdom; a public house, in their opinion, is even too good for the mere Irish and the exercise of their detested religion. Moreover, such place has not always been secured to us; bigotry has often taken umbrage, and often interfered, the consequence being that we been driven many times from public-house to publichouse; thus becoming pitiable objects of laughter, derision, and sarcasm at the hands of our born enemies. At last, by an honourable exception, Mr. Crawshay Bailey, M.P., although a non-Catholic, was moved with compassion upon our abject position, and grantep us a piece of ground whereupon to build a chapel and a school. With the help of the good Catholics of Ireland, our school is begun, and our chapel is nearly completed. The latter is a plain building, large, capacioes, well adapted by the strength of its walls to a cough climate of our mountains, and noble-looking in its simplicity. The whole has cost already £800, and it will probably require £400 more before school and chapel are finished. I have, in this undertaking, no other resources than the charity of the Faithful, to which I trust entirely in my burnble but carnest appeal.

Dear fellow Catholics, you and your Priests can be ually proud of numerous schools, well kept and well attended, of peautiful churches which you have contributed to erect to the glory of God; but in the middle of your many temporal advantages and spiritunl comforts, rember the destitution of your distant brethern, and the hard trials of an humble Missioner surrounded by inveterate enemies, among the coid, barren, and smoky mountains of Wales; the sad contrast cannot fail to arouse your Christian feelings and incline your hearts to an act of laudable and meritorious charity.

Outholics of Eugland and Ireland, members of one and the same Communion with the Catholics of Wales, by supporting us, you support the body to which you belong. Your charity is not solicited for strangers, for we are also a fraction of the Universal Church, whose members are all bound together by ties of sodality and brotherhood. Prove to the world that the old religion of the Irish, as well as their national character, are at least as respectable as the new inventions and the loose morals of the Welsh Dissenters.

Then, in the name of God and Religion, help to rescuesus from such degradation, and your poor frish brethern from the way of perdition. Save a Cathoic Priest from shame, and our common religion from insult and mockery, by helping us, with your charitable contributions, to finish what we have so happily begun.

A. PERCY, Missionary Priest.

Penliwyn. Blackwood, Monmouthshire, January 29, 1863.

DISCOVERY OF SEKLETONS .- A sensation has been created at Guildford, and for several miles round, in consequence of the discovery of no less than five skeletons on a piece of land called Upland, which is situated on the Merron road, about a mile from Guildford. The ground in question is the property of Mr. Savage, bair-dresser, High-street, Guildford, and who Mr. Hennessy, is about to move an address to the bas two men working for him for several months Crown, on Friday, Feb. 27, in which the treaty stipast, their occupation being trenching the ground pulations of 1815 in favor of Poland will be brought discovered five skeletons, each lying in a hole, or sort of rough vault dug out of the chalk. On the breast of one was a dagger or knife. The bones were much decayed, but one of the skulls was in a re-Robert Emmet, who employed him as his Lieutenant for the marked manner in which its behavior at the markagle state of preservation, as were the whole of the teeth. The bodies were lying east and west. London Telegruph. in a free remarks of the second was also as a successful of the contract of the second of the contract of the

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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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G. E. CLERK, Editor. .

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Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the

Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH. 20, 1863.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FRANCE has remonstrated with Prussia upon the action of the latter towards the Poles; and a concerted action betwixt the three Powers, Great Britain, France and Austria, in the same cause is spoken of as decided upon. And yet the Emperor of Russia has as good a right as against the insurgent Poles, as has Victor Emmanuel against the Neapolitans. Both rule by right of conquest; and it would be no easy matter to show that the authority of the Czar is not as legitimate at Warsaw as is that of the king "honest-man" at Naples. We at all events cannot understand how some Liberals petend to reconcile their avowed hostility towards Neapolitans fighting for their national independence, with their pretended sympathies for the Polish insurgents, whose cause is the same as that of Neapolitan " brigands."

All the accounts hitherto received from Poland would seem to indicate that the patriots are holding their own against the Russian troops. The warass their enemies rather by the rapidity of their movements, than by acting in large, masses.

St. Patrick's Day in Montreal.-In consequence of the Holy-day on Tuesday we are are compelled to postpone our account of the St. Patrick's Day Celebration to next week .-We may say however that everything passed off well, and that our Irish triends have cause to be proud of their National Celebration.

According to our promise we hasten to lay before our readers the "Return to an Address from the Legislative Assembly to His Excelpraying His Excellency to cause to be laid before the House 'Copies of the Evidence, Judge's Notes, Petitions praying for a Respite or Commutation of the Sentence, and all Documents relating to the Trial and Conviction of the Aylwards, executed at Belleville on the 8th December, 1862." This Return, printed only on the 11th, by order of the Legislative Assembly, is very imperfect. The evidence given at the Coroner's Inquest is suppressed; the Judge's charge to the Jury is suppressed; and as no "Copies" of any answers to the numerous petitions addressed to the Executive in behalt of the condemned appear, it is to be supposed, either that no answers were ever given, or that, if given, they also like the other important " documents relating to the trial and conviction of the Aylwards" have in like manner been suppressed. For this strange reticence we do not pretend to assign any reasons; the public will draw, of course, their own conclusions. We have however ventured to niderline a few important passages :-

[Copy.] Toronto, 23rd October, 1862. Sir,-I have the honor to enclose, for the informa-

tion of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a report of the evidence, verdict and sentence in the case of the Queen against Richard Ajir ward and Mary Aylward, charged with the murder of William Munro.

The jury accompanied their verdic; with a strong recommendation to mercy. They offered no reason for the recommendation, and I cannot pretend to explain upon what ground their recommendation was Lounded.

The prisoners are both ordered for execution on Monday, the 8th December next. I shall be glad to hear that this report reaches you.

> I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

WE. H. DRAPER. (Signed,) The Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

The Queen Indictment for the Murder of

Richard Aylward Win Munro, at the Township of and Monteugle, on the 16th May, 1862. Mary Aylward. 1st. Alexander Munro, sworn—I live on the town-

road. The deceased is my father. We were on good terms with the prisoners when they first came. There were, after a while, a few little differences between us. I never heard the prisoners complain of our fowls before the 16th May last. Un that day, about 4 p.m., I and deceased heard a shot, apparently fired on prisoners' lot. We went home, and mother said one of our hens was missing. Deceased and I went over. Prisoner Richard told deceased to go away. Deceased said he would not till he got the hen. Prisoner Richard was standing inside at his own door; he said he did not shoot the hen, but he wished he had. Deceased said, perhaps they're on now; and prisoner Richard took a gun, and we all three went into his field. We went west. Prisoner's house fronts to the south; on the west is a gable end. The field was, I think, sown with wheat. Then prisoner Richard turned, with the gun towards deceased, and deceased enught hold of it. They were close together, the muzzle of the gun towards deceased. Prisoner Richard took a pistol out of his pocket with his right hand. Deceased knocked it out of his band, and told me to get it. I asked where it was. Decensed said it was behind me. I went for it, found it, and rose with it in my hand. It was 11 or 12 yards from where deceased struck it from orisoner Richard's hand. When I rose, prisoner Richard was standing near me with the gun to his left shoulder, pointed towards'me. I threw myself at his feet, on my knees. He stepped back and fired, and hit me in the back, over the left shoulder. I was on my knees, leaning forward. I ran home directly. The gun was loaded with cut lead; 26 pieces were taken out of me. As we were going to the field, decased said to prisoner Richard, he did not mind his shooting his hear, if in with full power to settle all accounts, and to his wheat, if he did not take them away with him When I rose with the pistol, I saw the prisoner Mary about 11 or 12 yards away, at the place where I left prisoner Richard and deceased sculling for the pun. did not then see deceased, nor did I see her until I turned, having picked up the pistol. I could not say whether she had anything in her hand; I was frightened. After I got into the house, deceased came in; he was cut on the left side of the head and in the arms; he was bleeding much. The cut was above the left elbow. He had no coaton; was in his shirt-sleeves. Decensed never went out of the

house again, and he died in 11 or 12 days.

Cross-examined -- This place of prisoners' is not on

the Hastings Road. It is on a road that crosses the

Hastings Road. They had a clearing, and some wheat sown that spring, I believe, not sown long before this occurrence. Our two houses are about 21 acres apart. Our house is to the west of theirs. Our hens were over in prisoners' wheat. Deceased and I went to prisoner's house. Deceased was angry at prisoner Richard shooting at his hens more than ! was. I saw prisoner Mary in the house, and her children-two were running about, and there was y We did not enter the house. Deceased did not ask me to go with him; I went of my own accord. I followed a little after deceased, not directly with him. The first I heard was prisoner Richard saying to deceased, 'Go away,' and deceased replied, Not till he could get the hen, or knew what had been done with it.' Prisoner Richard denied shooting the hen, but said he wished be had. Deccared said, Perhaps they're on now.' Then prisoner Richard took the gun. I did not see him put anything in it We then walked abreast to the wheat field. Prisoner Richard was on deceased right hand, and he had the gun in his own right hand. We went about 11 or 2 acres. I saw prisoner turn with the gun. I did not see deceased first try to get bold of it. Prisoner ha. not the gun up to his shoulder. I did not see him try to former avoid general actions, and endeavor to pull the trigger. Then deceased seized the gun. They tussled and wrestled. Deceased was the oldest and strongest, I think. I did not see either of them fall. I did not see deceased seize hold of prisoner Richard, but be tried to take the gun from him. I did not interfers. I was S or 10 feet from them. I don't know whether the gun was cocked. I believed deceased life was in danger. Prisoner Richard got the gun at last. Prisoner Richard was drawing back, and deceased kept hold of the gun, following him .-I never said to anybody that deceased had threatened prisoners. Prisoner Richard took a pistol from his pecket with his right hand, holding on to the gun with his left. Deceased kicked the pistol out of prisoner Richard's hand. It was in his right trowser pocket. A double-barrelled rifle pistol, the barrel 4 or 5 inches long. I ran for the pistol, and picked it up; and as I rose, prisoner Richard was about 2 feet from me, right before me. I had turned round, with the pistol in my hand. Prisoner Richard then stepped back. I threw myself at his feet before he stepped back. I did not catch hold of him, nor Jency the Governor General, dated the 2nd inst., try to. When I threw myself on my knees, I stooped a little forward. I was not looking at him. When he fired he had the gun right on my buck,—resting on my buck—and he fired. I had no vest on; I was in my shirt-sleeves. When deceased came in, I did not tell him I was shot. The doctor came some days after deceased was wounded. I never heard deceased say it was his own fault-that these people ought not to be prosecuted. The coroner came a few days after my father's death. I cannot exactly say how many days after; deceased had not long been buried. Prisoners were in their own house when deceased died. They did not leave the country. My mother is living; not here. I had not been on very good terms with prisoners. We passed one another without speaking. I never played tricks with them, nor with a spring that was near. I did not speak to them when I and deceased went over to prisoners. I carried the pistol home, it was not cocked then. I never pointed it at prisoner. I never fired it. I know it was loaded; there was something in it; it was cap-

> 2nd. Mary Ann Macrae, sworn-I live just a lot from the prisoners, in another township. I remember deceased being injured. The prisoners were at my place the week before that with a scythe. They were grinding it. One of my children asked prisoner Richard whither he was going having. He replied, yes; he was going haying. There was no grass then. There was a little snow still left. Prisoner Mary did not speak. She turned the grindstone, and he ground. I think they said it was Munro's scythe. I did not see the scythe again until the inquest. soners came to our house the day deceased was hurt. She had the gun, and loaded it at the end of our stable. He had the scythe. She said she had cut the head off the old man, and that Richard had shot Alix. I told her, "Surely that wasn't the truth." She said it was, and showed me the scythe. She held the edge up to me, and showed me the blood on it. The edge of the scythe was turned where the blood was. She gave the sorthe to him, and took the gun and put a cap on it; and then my boy came in and told her to go out of the house, and they went away. The scythe was, I think, the one they had ground; it had a piece off the point. I observed this on both occasions. I went to Munro's about 4 o'clock. I found him lying on the floor, fainted; blood all over the floor, and part half full of blood and water. He had a cut across the top of his head, from which blood was flowing, and his arm was cut. He did not speak. He spoke the third day after that, when I went there. Two days after that, he said to me he did not think he would live, he was so weak. He died on the tenth or twelfth day after he was hurt. I saw him every day after, till he died. He was burt on the 16th, and died on the 28th. From the second conversation, he always told me he would not live; from that time he always expressed his expectation of dying; always spoke of bimself as a man about to die, but he did not give any account of how he was injured. I saw Margaret Munro the same day the transaction took place.

> Cross-examined-We came out this last winter from Lower Canada. I have been upwards of 22 years in this country. The prisoners came to our place after dinner. Our houses are a quarter of a mile apart.

there since the 16th May, 1861. The prisoners came, died. I am no relation of Munro's. I never had any two months later to live on the opposite side of the difference with prisoners. I never said I would wait in town and see these people hanged, or any thing like it.

3rd. Isabella Macrae, sworn-l am daughter of last witness, and live with ber. I know prisoners. I knew deceased, and remember the day he was hurt. I was in prisoners' house one evening, not long before this. I heard prisoner Mary say, in her husband's presence, she would tempt deceased over their fence, and she would draw back till she got to her door, and she would take a gun or pistol and shoot him, and leave him dead at the door, and then she would go for two men to see how far he had followed her into the door yard; that her husband could be a witness for her, but she could not be for him. I told her to take care of herself, or something to that effect.

Cross-examined - We were on good terms with the prisoners. I was not at her house, after this conversation, before the fight. I do not remember being in the house after it. I spoke to her on the road. I did not thinh much of this at the time. She would talk

in this boasting style of what she would do. 4th William Johnson, sworn-I live about 100 rods from Munro's, in the same township, since the 27th March last, I remember deceased being injured. I saw the prisoners that day, about four in the afternoon. They were coming along the road from their place. She had a gun, and he was trailing a soythe. She said, William; Munro's dead. I lifted up the scythe and struck him on the head, and that would not do, and I struck him again. I did not mean to hit him on the head, I meant to hit him on the neck and cut his head off!' She made a gesture with the gun at my neck, to show me what she meant. I said it was too bad. She said she could not help doing

it. Then they went on. I followed, and saw them both at James Macrae's. Prisoner Richard had the gun, and the scythe was on the table. James Macrae come in. Prisoner Mary asked him about deceased and he told her deceased was pretty badly hurt, and they did not think he would get over it. She replied, 'God Almighty increase his pain!' She spoke mostly on these two occasions. He said little; be was standing close by her.

Cross-examined - I am a relative of Mary Ann Macrue ; she is my aunt. Prisoner Mary did not appear to be excited. It was about 4 P.M., about three quarters of a mile from their place. I was sitting on a log by the road side when she spoke to me. was in their house when she was arrested on the Saturday week after the deceased got hurt. He was hurt on a Friday. I have 'not been in the house since. It was the Saturday after deceased died that she was arrested. I stop at my uncle's. I have no house of my own. I never had the slightest trouble with the prisoner Mary. I heard that she got a warrunt for me, but I never saw it.

5th. Margaret Glen, sworn-I live near prisoners, and a half miles off, in Monteagle. I remember decessed being injured. I met prisoner Mary on the road after deceased was hurt and before his death. She was just outside her door. She took hold of my arm and told me to come and see where the fight was-to come and see the cut in Munro's hat. walked a short distance and saw the hat, and would not go further. I said it would give her a great deal of trouble. She said it would give her no trouble, that, if it was to do, she would do it again. Her

husband was not present. Cross-examined -- This was a few days after the

6th. Theophilus Golder, sworn-I live on the branch road, 1 and a-half miles from deceased. After deceased was burt, I went to prisoner's house - the morning the inquest was held, I think, or the morning before. I saw the prisoner Mary. She said she was glad 'Old Baldie' was dead; that if he was alive she would cut the head off him again, or any

person who would do anything to her. 7th George Selby, sworn—I live 4 or 5 miles from prisoners. I heard of deceased's death. I was at prisoners' house the Sunday after he was buried. Prisoner Mary told me deceased was in the habit of comng opposite the house, abusing her, and calling he: improper names, and that she had given it to him for it now, and she wished she had given him another blow and finished him at once. The prisoner Richard was present. I can't say he heard her. Soon after he brought out the scythe, and said that was the scythe with which she did it. I am not sure she was in the room at that time. The scythe blade had no bandle then. A few days after the fight, I saw prisoner Richard. I asked him what it was about. He said t was all about some fowls of Munro's that came to his wheat. That he had heard deceased had used threats against him, and he was determined to be nrenared: and cradle, and told his wife if he wanted belp she was to

Cross-examined-I have lived nearly 4 years out there. I have only been once at prisoners. This conversation took place on Sunday, after deceased was buried. Prisoner Mary was then arrested. The conversation with her was while she was a prisoner. I am not a constable. The conversation with prisoner Richard was on the road opposite my place. He did not say he was afraid of Munro.

8th. Dr. Augustus A. Yeomans, sworn-I was practising at Madoc (70 miles from deceased's place), 100 miles from here. We started from Madoc on Saturday, 31st May, and reached the neighbourhood of deceased at 10 o'clock on the Monday morning. An inquest was held. I found a large incised wound on the left side of deceased's head, 34 inches long. It penetrated into the brain, through the skull and membranes. The blow must have been given with great force, or it could not have gone through the skull in a part where it is so thick. Isside, I found a large abscess in the brain. There was also a wound above the elbow igint of the left arm. The weapon had gone half-way through the bone, and had fractured the bone at the joint. The wound was inflicted by a sharp and thin instrument. A scythe would in flict such a wound. The injury on the head must. think certainly have occasioned death.

9th. William E. Edes, sworn-I arrested both pri oners on Monday of the week following the funera of deceaseds I went with the last witness and ar rested them on Monday morning, before the inquest was taken. Prisoner Mary had been arrested the preceding Saturday. I enquired for the scythe One of the prisoners got it. I then enquired for the gun, and got it; and a man who was sitting at the door had the nistol. I took the scythe, and it was carried off by some person - I don't know who -as I was stopping at a tavern on my way to Belleville; I have not been

DEFENCE.

John Rous, sworn-I live on a lot joining the Hastings Road. I knew deceased, and saw him after he was injured, on the fifth day after, as near as l understood. I had a conversation with him. He said he felt very bad; that he did not expect to live. ! advised him to have prisoners arrested. I proposed fetching a doctor. He said, 'No; it was no use. He said he had no business interfering with prisoners; this was in answer to my advising him to have them arrested.

Cross-examined-He was lying in his own shanty, on the west side, on a bed. His son Alexander was in the house, and deceased's wife. I live about 1 miles from the house. I did not ask deceased how be got hurt. I had heard from neighbors what had happened: that deceased had a bit of a quarrel with the prisoner Richard, and deceased had got burt. Deceased did not say he had interfered with prisoners and did not tell me what happened. He was pretty

Alexander Munro, re-called-I was present when the conversation took place between deceased and John Rous. Deceased asked him to go for the Indian doctor, and Rous said he would go the next morning I was there all the time Rous was. I did not hear

arrested, nor did deceased make any such answer. The shanty is 18 by 20 feet.

Cross-examined-Rous was there an hour or more. was not able to able to stir out of bed. I was only 9 or 10 feet from deceased's bed.

I declined to receive evidence of what deceased had said respecting the prisoners, or either of them, not being said in their presence-unless it could be shown that the prisoners were aware of it before the struggle took place; since, whatever it might be, if could not have influenced the prisoners' couduct if they were in ignorance of it.

Verdict-"Guilty;" strongly recommended to mercy.

Sentence-To be executed on Monday the 8th December, 1862. (Signed) WM. H. DRAPER, C. J. C. P.

The petitions praying for mercy then follow in the Return, but throw no new light on the case. They assert, for the most part, the belief of the petitioners in the innocence of the condemned, and pray for mercy on the following

1st. That they and the person (Munro) who lost his life, are settlers in a new tract of country called the Hastings Road, and resided, at the time of this occurrence, a distance of 150 miles from Believille, the county town, at a place where there is no law, no magistrates; where every one thinks it proper to defend his supposed rights by the strong hand; and it was there that the affray occurred, in which Munro eventually lost his life.

2nd. That there was no positive or direct evidence against the prisoners, with the exception of statements immediately made by the female prisoner, Mary Aylward, after the scuffle between the deceased and the prisoners; statements which your petitioners firmly believe to have been made by her in a moment of excitement, and when she was in a passion, not knowing what she was doing or saying, and only for which, as before stated, there was no evidence against either of the prisoners.

That Alexander Munro, son of the deceased, would not, nor did not, swear who it was that inflicted the fatal blow, nor would any of the other witnesses who were sworn on the part of the prosecution on the trial of the case, do so.

That the deceased and his son came to the house of the accused and irritated them in a most provoking manner; and after being told by them to desist and go away from the house of the accused, they still persisted in remaining on the property of the prisoners, were not for which, and the fight that soon afterwards suddenly sprang up, the death of William Munro would not have occurred.

That deceased and his son were engaged in a fearful struggle with Richard Aglward on the property of the latter, when his wife came to his rescue, and struck deceased a blow as your petitioners believe: that the deceased lived about twelve days after the fight, and your petitioners believe had not the wound which was inflicted been opened by an Indian 'quack doctor' in his neighborhood, the deceased would yet be living; said wound having been dressed previously, as we are informed and believe, by a neighbor of the deceased, after which, and until said doctor was called in, the deceased was progressing very favorable towards convalescence.

That a witness who was called on the part of the prisoners swore that deceased, when he was in a dying state, told him that he did not wish the accused to be arrested, as it was his own fault, and he had no business to interfere with them.

No Copies of any answer to any of the petitions are given in the official Return, which concludes as follows:---[Copy.]

Government House, Quebec, Wednesday, 3rd day of Dec. 1862. PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council. His Excellency was pleased to lay before the Council the notes of evidence taken by the Honorable Mr. Chief Justice Draper, in the case of Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, who were tried before him at the recent assizes held at Belleville, in the County of Hastings, for the murder of one Willian Munro, and having been found guilty thereof were sentenced to death, such sentence to be carried into execution on

Monday, the 8th day of December instant. His Excellency also laid before the Council several petitions from inhabitants of the County of Hastings, praying that the Royal Clemency may be ex tended to the said convicts.

The circumstances of this case having been fully considered by His Excellency in Council, together with the report of the Honorable the Attorney General, U. C., adverse to the commutation of the sentence, His Excellency thought fit to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the sentence of the law in the case of the said Richard Aylward and Mary Aylward, be allowed to take its course. (Signed)

WILLIAM H. LEE, Clerk, Executive Council.

We bespeak an attentive perusal for the report of the trial as given above; and we would ask the reader to divest himself of all prejudices, religious and political, and to ask himself how far the evidence therein given establishes, beyond the possibility of any reasonable doubt, the fact of a guilty premeditation of murder on the part of the Aylwards, such as the law requires as an essential ingredient in the crime. The facts, it will be seen, differ in no one important particular from those furnished to us by Sarsfield, and where they do at all differ, they differ in favor of the hypothesis of the innocence of the accused. Here then are the facts as established by the " Judge's Notes."

The Aylwards and Munroes were on bad terms-the fowls of the latter were destroying the spring-sown wheat of the former; and in self-protection, Aylward shot some of the intruders. The two Munroes, both "angry," cause over to Aylward's house, and when requested to "go away" refused to do so .-Monro, unable to provoke Aylward to come outside, then proceeded to taunt him, with the remark that "perhaps they—the fowls—are on now." Hereupon Aylward took a loaded gun, and rushed towards his wheat-field to shoot the fowls, followed or accompanied by the two angry Munroes, but not followed or accompanied by his pretended accomplice Mrs. Aylward.

They went west, a distance of " 1; or 2 acres." Now Munro's house lay about 21 acres to the west of Aylward's house; and consequently every step the three went together in company, took them, not only from Aylward's, but towards Munro's, house; so that having gone 11 or 2 acres from the former, they must have been actually nearer to Munro's, than to Ayiward's ine, between Monteagle and Wicklow, and have lived | They continued on their own place after deceased Rous propose that deceased should have prisoners house when the row commenced. This fact, saw from the day on which it was ground—

taken in connection with other facts-such as that the two Aylwards might conjointly have assailed the Munroes when the latter refused to "go away;" and that by their taunts about the fowls being "on the wheat now," the Munroes at last succeeded in decoying Aylward out of his house, away from his wife, and towards their own house, where they had Mrs. Munro to help them if necessary—is conclusive as to the groundless. ness of the hypothesis that the Aylwards had a guilty design upon the two Munroes; but is strongly suggestive of the contradictory hypothesis, to wet-that the two Munroes had formed a guilty design against Aylward, which they attempted to carry into execution, by decoying him away from his house, towards their house, where they might more conveniently beat, or otherwise abuse him.

Let us see also how the younger Munro describes the origin of the row. Aylward was on the elder Munro's right hand, the younger Munro being a few feet, "8 or 10 feet," dis. tant. Aylward "turned with the gun;" but he did not, even by the evidence of one of his opponents, make any the slightest hostile demonstration therewith. He did not bring "the gun up to his shoulder"-the attitude of firing; the gun was not cocked, and Aylward made no offer to pull the trigger. He merely "turned, with the gun towards" the elder Munro. Hereupon the latter, a far more powerful man than Aylward, seized the gun, and the life and death. struggle commenced. Then, but not before, according to Munro's own statements-did Aylward, engaged against such fearful odds, attempt to draw a pistol from his pocket with his right hand, " holding on to the gun with his left,"_ Munro "struck the pistol" from Aylward's hand; the younger Munro picked it up-and at this juncture, apparently, for there is no positive evidence, Mrs. Aylward, seeing her husband's danger, rushed half frantic to his aid, armed with a scythe, with which she struck one of her husband's assailants a severe blow; which again through neglect and quack doctoring, terminated fatally in about ten or eleven days. The blow was given with great force, on the head, according to the medical testimony; and as Munro was a large powerful man, and Mrs. Aylard a slight woman, the presumption is that Muaro must have been stooping down when the woman struck the blow; and that as Aylward asserted, he had got the latter on the ground, and was stooping over him at the time. In any other position, it is not easy to see how Mrs. Aylward could have struck him such a blow on the head. All, however, a and must be conjecture on these points, for there is no positive testimony. But if there were room for a reasonable doubt, the Aylwards were legally entitled to the full benefit of that doubt.

The younger Munro tells us that having picked up the pistol, he saw Aylward running towards him; that the latter held the gun close to his back "right on my back," and fired; that he, the witness, had only a shirt on, and that the gun so fired, and loaded with out lead, inflicted but so slight a wound that he was able to run home, and did not even tell his father that he had been shot. We ask any one accustomed to the useof fire arms, if such a story is credible. Held in such proximity to his back, the charge would have gone clean through his body like a ball; his shirt would also have been burnt, and his flesh mangled by the powder alone. He tells us that "26 pieces of cut lead were taken out of him;" but he does not say by whom, and it is not credible that he was himself able to take the charge out of his own back. Upon all this part of the business, however, the younger Munro's evidence is most mysterious, not to say evidently false. This is of less consequence, however, for the Aylwards were indicted, not for wounding Alexander Munro, but solely for the murder of his father.

We have already insisted upon the dishonesty of assuming that the sharpening of a scythe in the month of May, indicated an intention of murder. It was for the Crown to show that the accused must necessarily have had a guilty design in sharpening it, and not for the accused to prove his innocence. He asserted, to the last, that he wanted a scythe to cut the young underbrush which springs up on newly cleared lands, and as this assertion was probable, he should have had the benefit of the doubt. Besides, the sorthe with which the blow was struck on the 16th of May, was not identified as that which the accused sharpened about a week before. One witness, Mary Ann Macrae, attempted to identify it. She said, " the scythe was, I think, the one they had ground;" but her evidence, as given in the official Return, presents such a mass of contradictions, that no reliance whatever can be placed on her oath. For instance, speaking of the sharpening of the scythe and of the day on which it was ground, she positively

"I did not see the scythe again until the inquest."

And presently, speaking of the 16th May, on which day Munro received the wound, she swore equally positively:-

" He-Aylward - had the scythe. . . Mrs Aylward—said it was, and showed me the scythe." The scythe which she had just sworn she pever til the inquest." And upon such monstrous St. James Street. The dodge was we believe evidence as this, the lives of two wretched fel- first set on foot by a Mr. Hammond, known ·low-creatures depended!

Neither was the scythe produced in Court .-The officer in whose charge it was, had-very opportunely-lost it; and yet it was, one would think, of tsome importance to identify the weapon with which the fatal blow was struck, with that are duly recorded in the Montreal Witness for which the prisoners had sharpened a week before; the delectation of the elect. One very "interand in whose grinding or sharpening the Solicitor General pretended to see proofs of a guilty de-

Much stress was laid upon the language of Mrs. Aylward to Isahella Macrae-the niece of the most part daughters, meces, nephews, and cousins of one another, quite a snug little family 12th inst. party. Isabella Macrae swore to a horrid plot against Munro's life, revealed to her by Mrs. Aylward; but being cross-examined she admitted that she "did not think much of it at the time;" a "boasting style of what she would do."-Why then were words, to which they who heard them attached no importance, and which were never followed by any act of the nature therein indicated, allowed to be adduced in evidence before the Jury?

The wild, hysterical ravings of the unhappy design to kill Munro. To us, on the contrary. endeavored to enlist the sympathies of the neighbors in behalf of herself and husband. Her language was that of an excited, hysterical woman, who felt that in a moment of great peril she had shed blood in defence of her husband; but who, as a loving wife, did not regret having done so, or feel ashamed or afraid of the consequences of the act.

The evidence of John Rous clearly shows that Munro on his death bed, and when not expecting to live, recognised that he was the aggressor in the row in which he received the fatal wound. "He said he had no business interfering with prisoners," in answer to urgent requests to have them arrested. His son swore he did not hear these words, it is true; but how invalidate the positive testimony of John Rous, neither sex nor age:who swore that he did hear them?

As the Judge's charge to the Jury is suppressed, we can make no remarks thereupon; neither can we pretend to say what discrepancies may exist betwixt the evidence given at -ior the proceedings at the latter have unfortunately been suppressed; although the Return is professedly made to an Address praying for " all the Documents relating to the Trial and Conviction of the Aylwards." We content ourselves with laying before our readers the statement of the Executive, together with a few comments of our own upon the more salient points therein to induce us to alter, or in any degree modify, the opinions already expressed by us as to the hanging at Belleville. We do not believe that the evidence now published by the Executive makes out a clear case of murderor of any thing worse than "homicide in chaudmedley," against either of the Aylwards; and such we believe will yet be the opinion of the whether Catholic or Protestant.

and they can form their opinions on the matter. If we shal! have succeeded in arousing some sympathy for the orphan little ones of the unfortunate Aylwards, one great object of the discussion will have been accomplished. We cannot bring the dead to life, but we may still be able to do something for the living.

PRAYING RINKS ver. SKATING RINKS. -Skating has of late become a very popular amusement in Montreal amongst persons of all children should feel, that he was a temple conditions, and of both sexes. It is a fine, of the Holy One and not of the devil; that healthy and graceful amusement. "Swanlike," as the young lady with fur round the tops of her with those whose worm dieth not, and boots remarked to Mr. Winkle, what time that unfortunate individual rashly committed bimself to the ice; and we neither wonder at, nor regret the ardor with which it is pursued during our long Canadian winters, in the several commodious " skating rinks," which have lately been erected swers which they suggested to him; and they fitly for the accommodation of its votaries.

It is we suppose the success which has attended these "Skating Rinks" that has prompted | tion of their victim, as "rejoicing in Jesus!" our evangelical speculators to start an opposition thereunto, in the form of "PRAYING RINKS;"

amongst the saints as "an evangelist." Then the thing took, and what were called "PRAYER MEETINGS" with the American Presbyterian Church for a "RINK" was the result, and the proceedings at this novel place of entertainment esting feature"-to use the language of the conventicle-of the "PRAYING RINK" is brought to notice by the Witness of Thursday last:-

"It may be noticed as a new feature in these daily gatherings, that young ladies are joining with each other in classes, or praying groups, at the close the witness who did, and did not, see the scythe; of the more public exercises; and on the occasion in for the witnesses against the Aylwards were for question there was, for the lirst time, a similar gathering of young men, who formed themselves into a class for prayer and conversation."-Witness,

We think the above is a very excellent invention, indeed, and an invaluable addition to the attractions of the " PRAYING RINK." No doubt a little flirtation contributes greatly to the pleasures that Mrs. Aylward was in the habit of talking in of its rival, the "SKATING RINK" in Dorchester Street; but, after all, there is no flirtation like spiritual or evangelical flirtation; and the initiated are aware that a theological discussion, as conducted by "anxious inquirers," affords as many favorable opportunities for saying and looking sweet things, as do the intricacies of a quadrille, or the more complicated gyrations of the woman, Mrs. Aylward, immediately after the polka. What tender solicitude about the state fatal affray, and whilst her nervous system was of his partner's soul, may not the experienced in still all shattered by the dreadful scene through the ways and usages of the Prayer Meeting diswhich she had just passed, were also urged play! with what unctuous effusion of sentiment against her, to convict her of a premeditated | may be not question her as to her "experiences!" what sympathies may be not hope to evoke, as they clearly prove the absence of any such de- he details his own symptoms, and enlarges unon sign. For had she been a deliberate murderess his own deep spiritual insight. There are notshe would have been cool; and had she been and the old hands know it well-any firstations cool, she would have had the cuming to invent so attractive as spiritual flictations; and neither a plausible tale, to affect deep regret for the ball-room nor pic-nic affords such favorable onevents which had just occurred, and would have portunities as does the "Praying Rink," to those who know how to "improve the oc-

Only one objection do we entertain towards these evangelical institutions-and that objection is based upon the horrid system of cruelty therein too often practised upon little children; who it seems are decoyed into these ' Praying Rinks.' and there baited and badgered with propositions in Calvinistic theology, until the poor little things are brought 'under a sense of sin,' made hypocrites of, and ruined for life. Here is a case in point, which we copy from the Witness. It is recorded in a correspondence under date, Quebec March 5, 1863; and the subject is, it will be seen, 'a little boy,' though little girls are often treated in an equally barbarous manner - for the can the fact that the latter did not hear them, purveyors to the "PRAYING RINK" respect

"One little boy is sick, whose case has been brought forward. The first time he came to the meeting, when spoken to, he said he did not think he was a sinner. The next time he said it was no use denying that he was a very bad boy, and his heart was wicked: The next time, the same person spoke to him he was in great distress; and on the Belleville, and that before the Coroner's Inquest | following evening he was quite changed - his countenance indicated that he had found peace. He has been visited, and is still rejoicing in Jesus. This statement was made publicly a few evenings ago in the meeting. There are some other cases of in-

It is not to be wondered at, after all the poor little fellow has undergone at the hands of the Directors of the "PRAYING RINK," that the "little boy is sick." Sick he ought to be of the cant, and hypocrisy of which he thereof. We need only add that there is nothing has been the victin; sick it is to be feared that he will be all the days of his life, of the very name of religion, at the very mention of Christianity. Is it not monstrous, is it not cruel beyond the cruelty of fiends, thus mentally to persecute and torture poor little children, of the years of those whom Our Lord caressed and blessed, and whom He proposed as a model to His disciples! To starve a little boy, to flog a little majority of intelligent and unprejudiced readers, boy is merciful treatment compared with the refinement of barbarity with which the "little The case is now, however, before the public, boy" whose interesting case is above recorded, was treated by his evangelical tormentors. He fell into their hands, truth-loving, and truth-telling; he said what every little child, not a liar and a hypocrite, would say—that he did not think he was a sinner-that he did not believe that he and his simple sports were the objects of an all-merciful God's hatred; or that because of ball and marbles, the Lord Who made him would consign him to hell flames for all eternity. He felt, as we rejoice that all baptised little his portion was with the Lamb, and not whose fire is not quenched. But the tormentors, but the hypocrites had hold of him, and these would not let him go until they had made of him as much a child of hell as themselves. They kept him on the rack, until they had extorted from him the anput the climax upon their devil's work, by blasphemously describing the subsequent blank stupefac-

This should be looked into, and put a stop to. We have, and very properly, laws for the preof which the most extensively patronised at the vention of cruelty to animals—why should we present moment seems to be the building known not have a law for the prevention of such inhu-

"the week before" Munro was wounded-"un- as the "American Presbyterian Church" Great man and revolting cruelty to little children? If ral equity, exact from the borrower more than the the carter is appropriately fined for flogging and restoration of the sum lent. maltreating his horse, why should it not be made Thus if a capitalist lends money which he an indictable offence to practise the diabolical might otherwise have profitably and legally emartifices of the revivalist upon children of tender; ployed in some remunerative investment, he is years? Had we our will in the matter, could we morally authorised to exact the return, over and adjudicate in the premises, we would cheerfully above the amount loaned, of a sum proportionate sentence every canting scoundrel found guilty of to that which he might have made if he had insuch abominable conduct, to whipping at the cart's | vested his money otherwise; and where the Clvil tail, and would, with pleasure, if necessary, lend a Magistrate has declared that a certain amount of hand to carry the sentence into execution .- i interest is legal, the Church teaches that the Adults can take care of themselves; but the law | lender who accepts that amount is not to be disshould make it penal to attempt, even, to con-quieted, provided only that in all his contracts them to the infernal tortures of the Calvinistic In Canada, 6 per cent. is authorised by law;-" Praying Rink."

> Another Row in the Camp .- The gentleman who is in receipt of the revenues of the ancient See of Durham, and who by Her Majesty's permission signs himself " C. Dunclm," has written to the "Secretary of the Society for legal interest of money. the Propagation of the Gospel as By-Law Established" instructing the latter to erase the writer's name from the list of Vice-Presidents of the said Society. The reason which has moved " C. Dunelm" to this step is the approval given by the President of the Society-the gentleman who calls himself Archbishop of Canterbury -to the somewhat unapostolic action of the Protestant Bishop of Labuan, who in a recent letter boasted of the execution done by his excellent rifle upon the Borneo pirates. Shooting heathens instead of converting them, is a proceeding for which there is no warrant in the Acts of the Apostles, or the Epistles of St. Paul; and accordingly " C. Dunelm" thinks that it is one which should not be encouraged amongst modern a periculiant sortis." Protestant Missionacies.

This may be a Scriptural decision, but it is very hard upon Protestant Missionaries. These gentry, as all experience proves, cannot convert ! the heathen, but if well supplied with rifles, they can shoot them-and it seems barsh to refuse to whilst with religious rites celebrating the memory them liberty to exercise those peculiar gifts or talents with which God has endowed them .--With the Bible they have made but a sad mess, and have but brought Christianity into ridicule God, Ireland was indebted for deliverance from and disrepute amongst the Gentiles. But with the darkness of Paganism, and for the full light their rifles they can, like the Bishop of Labuan, of that Catholic truth which she has preserved accomplish great things against naked and poorly

It is not, however, only the Bishop of Labuan who is taken to task by our friend "C. Dunelm." The latter inflicts a very smart rap over the knuckles of his ecclesiastical superior the Government Archbishop of Canterbury, which we may expect the latter to resent. Certainly what with its Missionary Bishops of Natal, and of Labuan, the Church, as by Law Established, holds a very anomalous and unenviable position in the eves of the world.

SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL. - This Bill has at last, and thanks to the energy of Mr. Scott, its rent number contains an interesting article on introducer, passed its third reading in the Legis | the Taeping rebellion in China, which incudentlative Assembly. Some alterations were made in Committee, but these do not materially affect the value of the measure.

It would be premature to pronounce, as yet, any opinion upon its merits; and it would be of Freedom of Education is under great obligahighly imprudent to accept of it as a full and final settlement of the School Question. We trust that it may prove to be be so; but before we can accept it as such, we must give it a fair trial, and see how it works. If it works well, in spite of theoretical imperfections, we will receive it with gratitude, and as the final settlement of a long and painful discussion. It is not however for us, but for the people of Upper Canada whom it immediately affects, to test it, and then to pronounce upon its merits. Most happy shall we be if the general verdict of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada be in its favor.

The Montrea! Witness, in criticising a lecture mon " Usury" lately delivered by the Reverend M. Lamarche, has grievously misrepresented that gentleman, and distorted his meaning. Probably our contemporary, whose ideas are never of the clearest, has misunderstood him.

The Reverend gentleman stated the simple fact, that the Catholic Church condemns all Usury as immoral; but all Interest exacted for monies lent is not Usury. The latter consists, essentially, in demanding the return of something over and above the sum loaned, irrespective of any loss, or risk of loss, to which, because of the loan, the lender is exposed .-Interest on monies lent is the sum demanded by the lender, to cover any loss or risk to which his lending his money may expose him. The difference therefore betwixt Usury, which is always condemned, and legitimate Interest, consists, not in the amount exacted by the lender, but in the reasons for which he exacts it.

The Catholic Church admits of three causes or conditions, which authorise the exacting of Interest on monies lent. These conditions are technically defined as-lucrum cessans, dam- to emulate the doings of that frantic one which cast num emergens, and periculum sortis? Where such a disgraceful stigms on Detroit. We regret it none of these conditions exist, or may reasonably be supposed to exist, the lender cannot vi contractus, and according to the principles of natu-

vince innocent little children of sin, or to expose the be willing to submit himself to her accisions. therefore with a safe conscience, the capitalist by him lent. The presumption is in the latter's favor, that, by lending his money, he'does incur a loss, or risk of loss equivalent to that amount, stace the Civil Magistrate recognises it as the

But the Reverend lecturer did not pretend that the Church has anywhere defined the amount which may lawfully be exacted as interest on monies lent. She merely defines the reasous why, and the conditions under which alone, it is lawful to exact interest; and as these " conditions' vary, though the "reason" remains ever the same, she has faid down no rule to regulate the legitimate interest of money. Usury she always condemns. Interest, which is not necessarily Usury, she allows; provided only that it be exacted for the reasons above assigned -to wit, the loss, or risk of loss incurred by the lender; and provided also that it be not in excess of that loss, or risk which she technically terms

LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. D. & J. Sadher, New York and Montreal.

This interesting little work has made its anpearance, at a most opportune season; and of their national Apostle, and Patron Saint, we are sure that all Catholics of Irish origin will gladly seize this opportunity of learning further particulars of the career of him to whom, under untainted, and undimmed to the present day.

The amiable and modest author tells us in his Preface that his object is to furnish "a popular life of our great Saint, and one intended principally for the people, and for the young generation of Irish Catholics." In this design we think that he has admirably succeeded, and his work well deserves to be popular amongst those for whose especial use and instruction it has been composed. Its title, and its subject should be, and no doubt are, sufficient to recommend it to the Irish Catholics, and to the children of Irish Catholics in Canada, to whom we beg leave to introduce this latest publication from the establishment of the Messrs. Sadliers.

BLACKWOOD-FEBRUARY, 1863.-The curally throws much light on Protestant Missionary enterprise in that country. There is also an to \$4,20; Superfine \$4,30 to \$4.35; Fancy, \$1,50 to excellent sketch of the celebrated Dominican Henri Lacordaice, to whom in state of certain youthful extravagances in the Avenir, the cause tions, and whose latter days were wholly devoted to the service of religion. The other articles present nothing very striking, and are in some respects scarce worthy of Blackwood.

MEETING IN AID OF THE SUFFERING FRENCH OPERATIVES .- On Saturday evening a meeting was held in the City Concert Hall for the purpose of considering the propriety of tendering some relief to the suffering operatives in France. Acting Mayor Stevenson presided in the absence of Mayor Beaudry from the city .-The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Hon. P. J. O. Chanveau, Mr. L. Beaudry and others. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the French operatives and grateful acknowledgment for benefits and favors received from France in times past; also recommending the opening of a subscription in aid of the operatives, and the appointment of a committee, composed of the Mayor, and a number of other gentlemen, to solicit subscriptions to be forwarded to the French government for the object in question .- Commercial Advertiser.

To Kingston Agent .- We have received your letter of the 16th containing \$17 which has been attended to.

We have been requested to publish the following list of subscribers to the TRUE WITNESS for 1863, from Egansville, per Mr. James Bonfield, Agent: - James Bonfield, \$2; Thomas Power, Egansville, \$2; James McKeicuan, do \$2; Thomas Hickey, Douglas. \$2; Timothy Gorman, Egansville, \$2; William O'Toole, Douglas, \$2; Denis Madigan, Egunsville, \$2; Geo. apoulin, Renfrew, \$2; Thomas Sheridan, Egansville, \$2 : John Qualley, do \$2; Lawrence Carley, do \$2 Daniel Leacy, do \$2; David Walsh, do \$2; Hugh Gallaher, do \$2; William Gorman, do \$2; Thomas Smith, do \$2; Dr. Lynn, do \$2; William Scarson, do \$2; Peter Farrell, do \$2; William Brougham, do \$2; William W Austin, do \$2; Colin Campbell, do \$2; Duncan McDonell, do \$2; Thomas Donovan, do William H Davis, do \$2.

We learn with regret that a negro riot has taken place at the Oil Springs, in which a mob endeavored the more because happened in Canada, a country which has endeaved to rise above the prejudices which surround the unfortunate negro in the United States, and to place him in a position where he could gain his bread undisturbed - Montre il Gazette.

A BLACK FLAG. - It has never been our lot to witness the display of a Black Flag, but once. In our borhood we have read of the Black Flag as being the emblem of pirates, signifying no quarter. But what was meant by its display, from the window of Wallbridge's Foundry (better known as the Victoria Founday), on Tuesday last, we are at a loss to know. When the Volunteer Rifles marched to the Court House Square, at noon, to fire a feu de joie, in honor of the Prince of Wales, what was their astonishment at seeing, after the first volley, a Black Fing thrust from the Foundry window, and there left fluttering in the breeze for a short time. We do not say that any of the Messrs. Wallbridge were cognizant of this mark of disrespect and disloyalty, indeed we can hardly conceive that they would countenance such a gross insult being offered upon an occasion of the kind. One thing, however, they can do, if they disapprove of it, they can punish those who had the audacity to display such a flag. That it was premeditated is beyond doubt, as a flag of the kind could not have been prepared suddenly.

Since the above was in type we have been waited upon by the parties who say they hoisted the offensive may receive 6 per cent. as the interest of monies | emblem, but declare that there was no intention to insuit any one, that it was hoisted merely to attract the attention of one of the members of the Band. We give this explanation for what it is worth. The fact that the flag was hoisted, is beyond doubt, and it will require more than such a paltry excuse as has been given, to convince those who saw it, that it was not intended as a slur upon the demonstration. - Belleville Intelligeneer.

> The position of the Clear-Grit Ministers on the Separate School Bill is one which they must find bictorly humiliating. Our readers may see it stated in brief in our Quebec letter to-day, and at greater length in the toports. The Clear-Grit party, rank ang file, have been guilty of gross bad faith towards the Ministry; and this the Premier, Mr Sandfield Macdonald, has taken pains to show he understands. The state of things is one which cannot very well continue. The double majority system is certainly very sick. But there is talk that there is talk that the miserable Clear-grits will, after all, eat the leek, upon some pretext to be found. Mr. Saudfield Me-Donald is master of the position, and he appears determined to whip tham into the traces, or make them suffer in another way -- by toppling over the Minister. - Montreal Gazette.

> HAVE YOU TASTED THEM? -- We were yesterday presented with a box of Bryan's Palmonic Wafers, and find them the most delightful thing we ever tasted for a cough, tichtness of the chest, and the usual irrith ion caused by damp weather, upon the lungs. Fry them; 25 cents a box.

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

Births,

In this city, on the 11th instant, the wife of Mr. Bernard Tausey, of a son.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. P.

At Quebec, on the 5th inst., Mrs. William Brodie,

At Aylmer, C.E., on the 28th alt., Mrs. Aifred Driscoll, of a gon.

In this city, on the 12th inst., Mrs. Charles A.

In this city, on the 10th inst, Mrs. Wm. Evans, of a danghter.

Died.

At a quarter to 10 o'clock, p.m., on Thursday, the 12th inst., Element Magee, the beloved wife of Mr. J. M. Anderson, Ulassical Teacher. On Thursday, the 12th inst., Mr. Thomas Logani

nged 64 years. In this city, on the 10th instant, in the 45th year

of his age, Mr. Patrick Ryan, late of the Parish of Thurles, County Tipperary, Ireland.

At St. Hyacinthe, on the 16th instant, Anthony Connelly, a native of Sligo, Ireland, agod 58 years

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, March 17, 1863.

Flour, Pollards, \$2,25 to \$2.75; Middlings, \$3,00 to \$3.50; Fine, \$3.90 to \$4.00; Super. No 2 \$4.15 \$4,60; Extra, \$4,85 to \$5,00; Superior Extra, \$5,15 to \$5,50; Bug Flour, \$2,35 to \$2,40. Flour is still difficult of sale, as advices from Liverpool are far from encouraging. We hear of one transaction in Super, to-day at \$4 30, and another of a good brand at \$4,32h, without inspection at the Point. Bes brands of Super, are scarce and would bring higher

Outmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4,60 to \$4,80. Wheat Ganada Spring, 90c to 93c; U.G. White Winter, nominal, \$1,03 to \$1,05; ex-store. Whea is almost unsalcable.

Peas per 66 lbs, 70c to 72hc.

Outs per 40 lbs, 46c Ashes per 112 lbs, Pore, \$5,80 to \$5,85; Inferior Pots, \$5,85 to \$5,99; Pearls nominally \$6 to \$6,10. Butter, per lb, Supplies are very large, and the demand almost exclusively for local consumption!; we may quote as before; medium, 11e to 12c; fine 12he to 13he; choice, 14e to 15e.

Eggs per doz, 12he to 13he. Lard per 1b, barrels 7c to 71c; in kegs, 7he to 8c. Tallow per lb, the to 8c: in fair demand. Hams per lb, 5c to 7c; Shoulders, 2he to 3he

Bacon, 3c to 4c. For Gut-Ments the demand is excecdingly dull. Pork per bri, Mess \$10 to \$10,50 for old, \$11 for

new; Thin Mess, \$8.50 to \$9; Prime Mess, new, \$8 to \$8,25, - old nominal at \$7; Prime, new, \$7.50 to Dressed-Hogs per 100 lbs, few in the market;

sales at from \$4 to \$5, according to quality. Seeds Olover, 6hc to 7c per lb; Timothy, \$1,75 to \$2 per 45 lbs. - Montreal Witness.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP PORK,

GILMOUR & CO. 43 St. Peter Street.

Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

HAMS.

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

GILMOUR & CO. 43 St. Peter Street.

Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

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

No. 40 Little St. James' Street, MONTREAL.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 19 .- A remarkable change is observable in the official and semi-official press on the question of Poland. The same journals that but a week ago had for the insurgents only invective and disdain are all of a sudden loud in their praise. The Montteur, for instance, has ceased to publish its "Correspondence from Warsaw" compiled at the Russian Embassy in Paris, and recommended by M. de Morny, and prefers reproducing articles from German papers of territory; and, fourth, that the Convention should which cry out against Prussian intervention and denounce the cruelties of the Russians in Poland. The Constitutionnel is discreet and mute; the Patrie, after ten days' silence, now tells us that the "Polish question" is the most important and the most urgent of all European questions. The Opinion Nationale has already issued its programme for the Imperial Government to carry out if it care to stand; and this letter you will find the epitome of an article by a public functionary claiming Polish sympathies for the Napoleons, and charging both branches of the House of Bourbon with guilty connivance at the spoliation of Poland.

With all this it seems strange that the sale of engravings and pictures relating to passing events in Poland is prohibited. One paper is refused permission to give the portraits of the leaders of the insurrection, and another was near being confiscated for a description of the palace of the Kings of Poland in Warsaw. A manifestation of some of the working classes was spoken of, but the democrats have been requested to discourage it; and a posthannous prosecution of a Polish journal published in Paris and now defunct was contemplated.

It is evident that there are two opposing currents in official regions. Two mighty personages coalesce with the Russian Ambassador, abetted by two journals rather notorious than celebrated for their reactionary spirit. The other official departments sympathise with, and to the best of their means support, the Poles. -So far as one can know anything of the feeling of the army, it is decidedly favorable to the Polish movement and to French intervention; and the sort of agitation carried on in French society by the Russians about the alleged cruelties of the Poles has but small effect.

Tie Russian journal Le Nord, published in Paris, has for days past dwelt on the atrocities committed by the Poles on the Russian soldiers who tell into their hands. These are calumnies; and we have seen that disarmed Russian detachments gained the Prussian frontier, and suffere no ill-treatment from the insurgents. -On the other hand, the massacres perpetrated at Tomaszow and Suchedniow show in what fashion the Russians act. The Nord has but few customers n Paris, but the Russians circulate it in society, and read these terrible details made up for the purpose. One Russian of high rank, who was enlarging a day or two ago in a place of public resort on the enormities of the Poles, received from one of his hearers this reply, "The stories you tell us seem very doubtful; but even were they true they would be quite natural after all you have done in Peland."

The Opinion Nationale, the organ of the Palais Royal, returns with renewed vigor to the subject of Poland. It would not do so if it were distasteful to the Emperor. These articles in a paper which represents "Cemocratic Imperialism" may be thrown out as feelers. It is worth while to ascertain whether intervention would be popular, while, at the same time, they do not compromise the Government, and may be disarowed at any moment. It also gives occasion to exalt the Bonapartes at the expense of the Bourbons, if we may judge from the second article in the Opinion Nationale of yesterday, headed Poles, it is well known, had no great reason to be satisfied with Napoleon, whom they served with fidelity to the last, but who never realized the hopes which he had excited of reconstituting their nationality. He certainly said that had he reigned during the first, the second, or even the third partition, he would have armed and France to defend them. But at Tilsit the provinces which before the first dismemberment formed part of the kingdom of Peland, and were subsequently annexed to Prussia, were detuched from it, erected into a separate principality -the Grand Duchy of Warsaw- and bestowed on the King of Saxony, with the exception of Binlystok, commining 200,000 souls, which was ceded to Russia In order to humble Prussia to the dust, Napoleon had roused to the utmost the population of Prussian Poland; but he resolutely refused to encourage the Russian provinces of Lithuania to raise the standard of independence. "I love the Poles," he said to Rapp, after receiving one of their deputations :

Their ardour pleases me. I wish to render them independent, but the task is not easy. Too many nations are interested in their spoils,—Austria, Russia, Prussia. If the match is once lighted, there is no saying where it would stop. My first duty is towards France, and it is no easy part of that duty to sacrifice its interests to Poland; that would lead us too far. We must leave its destinies in the hands of the supreme disposer of all things - to Time. It will possibly teach us hereafter what course we ought to pursue.

The Opinion Nationale quotes various passages from the addresses of the Emperor to the Polish deputations. In November, 1806, he said :-

"France has never recognised the various partitions of Poland. Nevertheless I cannot proclaim your independence until you have decided on dedefending your rights as a nation, with arms in your hands, by all sorts of sacrifices, even that of your lives. Instructed by your calemities, unite, and prove to the world that one and the same spirit animates the whole Polish nation."

Again on the 27th of the same month he said to the Polish senators, presented by Count Radzin-

unski:-The misfortunes of Poland have been the result of its intestine divisions. What has been destroyed by force can only be repaired by force. Speeches and wishes are of no avail. If the priests, the nobles, and the middle classes make common cause and adopt the firm resolution to triumph or to die, they will triumph, and may count on my protection.

As a contrast to this encouraging language the Opinion represents a Bourbon, Louis Phillips d'Orleans' (afterwards the King of the French), writing in the same month of the same year to Count d'Antraigues, who was letting out for St. Petersburg, a letter containing this passage :-

Tie Emperor of Russia must not suffer peace with Prussia; and it be made, he must not recognise it. He must put in movement all the forces of his vast empire in order to prevent the resurrection of Poland. and he must do it whether Prussia is cowardly enough to submit or courageous enough to oppose it. The fate of Russia, as well as of Prussia, depends on that of Poland.

Two years afterwards the same Prince, while a refuges at the Court of Naples, wrote to Count d'Antraigues on the preparations of Austria for the campaign of 1809 :-

der the command of the Archduke Ferdinand. Why I asked myself, do you send a single man to Poland? It is against Bonaparte that you should concentrate your forces. If you do not beat him, your 120,000 will not beat the King of Saxony. If you beat him a detachment of 120 men will suffice to annihilate the King of Saxony and the Duke of Warsaw-and let there be no more about it.

On the 5th of January, 1810, the Duke of Vicenza Ambassador of France at the Court of Russia, signed the draught of a Convention, stipulating, first, that the Kingdom of Poland should never be re-estab-lished; second, that the name of Poland and of Pole should be proscribed in all public acts; third, that the Duchy of Warsaw should never have an increase be made public.

Napoleon refused to ratify this Convention, and persisted in saying that the re-establishment of ?o-land was desirable for all the Western Powers; and as long as it was not re-established Europe would be without a frontier in the direction of Asia. The severity of the weather, the Opinion adds .-

Triumphed over the efforts of Polish patriotism and French valor. Napoleon, vanquished by the elements lost his throne, and the Bourbons returned to France. The following passage, in a letter from King Louis Phillippe to Prince Taleyrand, his Ambassador.to England, is a strange contradiction to the annual assurance in the Chamber of Deputies that Polish

nationality should never perish :-It appears that you have not yet succeeded in making it understood at Vienna or at St. Petersburg, that but for non-intervention Europe would have been convulsed, that Austria would have lost Italy, as Belgium was taken from Holland. Can it be or should it be forgotten that under the government of Czartoryski Poland, under the revolutionary influence, would have been up, and but for our judicious and salutary influence she would have united herself to France to repel, to crush - it cannot be doubted -Russia, notwithstanding her colossal strength, because it is true that when a people, rise for liberty there is no power sufficient to subdue them? I hoped for better from the information you might have given as to the immense service we have rendered to Russia, to Austria, and to Prussia, a service which appears from the fact since Poland has fallen, and not without some peril for us. Let us think of that a little more, not to be under the necessity of being incessantly reminded of it. Have you not the two letters of Lafayette containing reproaches against our Minister for having, by his advice and his promises, paralyzed Polaud's means of defence? Can the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg want more, and can all the danger be unknown which existed for Russia in the plans and system of defonce adopted by the Poles under Prince Adam? And can it be forgotten what they owe to us the sole and powerful mover of the measures which have parelyzed these resolutions-neutralized the system and realized the prophetic words of Sebastiani? But let us break off bere. Poland is no more; and it is we, rather than the conqueror of Warsaw, that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg ought to thank for having extinguished this focus of incessant rebellion. Arrange so that they may thick a little more of this at Vienna, and particularly at St Petersburg.

France has taken very decided ground against the intervention of Prussia, and in favor of concessions to the Poles. The Constitutionnel, which is regarded as Napoleou's mouth-piece, publishes a warning, if not a menacing article, towards the King of Prussia. There were rumours in Paris of an alliance between England, France, and Austria, to obtain a solution of the Polish question. The English and French papers treat the matter with great gravity.

Havre has witnessed again one of the defying scenes which are so frequently renewed in its port. A more than usually numerous phalanx of Missionaries were gathered on the deck of the fine ship Sninte Genevieve, as it left its quay on the 4th inst. ut Il o'clock, to the chann: of the Ave Maris Stella, to implore the Blessed Virgin protection over their pacific expedition. Mgr Dubois, Bishop of Galveston, in Texas, fifty-two Missionary Priests destined for Texas and Louisianna, and eight Nuns, were leaving France, full of joy and hope, to spread the kingdom of God on the banks of the Mississippi and the Brazos. A moving scene took place at the moment of their departure. Mgr Odlin, late Bishop of Galveston, and now Archbishop of New Orleans, stood in the company of several Priests on the quay alongside the ship which was being towed out, when Mgr Dubois came forward at the head of the pions company The Bourbons, the Napoleons, and Poland." The to ask, in the name of the travellers, for the blessing in France. This blessing was given, and received with the most respectful devotion, and it will accompany the Apostolic pilgrims to the privileged shores where they will continue the work of civilization and salvation of that great founder of churches, who has come back to his own country to seek for new labourers for his beloved vineyard .- Monde.

EPISODE AT THE TUILERIES .- Paris, Feb. 11 .- An incident occurred last Monday night at the Tuileries which, were Mr. G. P. R. James in the land of the living might have formed the groundwork of a romance in the "One in a Thousand" style A masked lady, beautiful in form, commanding in her features, regal in her carriage, having a profusion of fair hair, speaking with a slight German accent, and followed at a respectful distance by a gentieman and two ladies whose speech proclaimed that they were from the south of sunny linky, made her appearance in the great drawing room of the Tuileries at about twelve o'clock She seemed greatly agitated, and when accosted by two masked persons wearing dominoes, her unterance was choked by sobs. Words of sympathy and of consolation were, I am told, addressed to her by her masked friends, the general outlines of whose figues gave rise to the suspicion that they were the Emperor and the Empress. Who the strange guests could be in a few minutes became a matter of conjecture to a group that witnessed from a distant corner of the room her extraordinary behaviour; and the wonder thus excited became all the greater when it was seen that she was conducted through the supper room towards the private apartments of the Empress by a geutleman of her Majesty's household, and in a short time followed by the two masks who had accosted her. The absence of their Imperial Majesties for nearly three quarters of an hour from the ball room then took place. It was subsequently explained as being caused by the time which it took to change their garments, and the whole thing might have blown over, were it not that last night somebody in some salon, on the irresponsible authority of an on dit, said that the Queen of Naples was seen yesterday, accompanied by a few members of the Neapolitan emigration, who were on a late occasion so well received at the Tuileries, in the terminus of the Lyons Railway. In an incredibly short time the news thence spread through the capital that Francis Il's young wife, on learning that the Emperor was beginning to think it advisable to desist from meddling in the intrigues carried on at the Quirinal, despatched a fortnight ago to the Empress a letter, in which she requested an interview with her and the Emperor. To obviate the difficulties which stood in the way of granting the request of the ex-Queen it was, it is said, arranged that the fancy ball which came off on Monday night should be also a masked one, and that the Royal visitor should not present horself till towards midnight, when thei: Imperial Majesties would meet her disguised as a Spanish Senorita and Cavaliero of the 13th century, and wearing black masks striped with white. This supposed adventure is anyhow a delightful bonne bouche for the salons, where it will, no doubt be recounted how the Chevalier Nigra. with his accustomed gallantry, placed himself for the evening at the disposal of the fair unknown, how the Emperor slyly winked and blinked when Prince Napoleon admired her splendid neck and still more

I have seen an army of 120,000 men in Poland in- the power of a very corpulent man to dance, he would have asked her to become his partner for a redowa. - Star.

!TALY.

PIEDMONT. - A Free Church in a Free State .- A multitude of examples of the actual working of the actual working of the hypocritical dictum or promise of Cavour have long been given daily in the Armonia under the above heading. Under it this week we rend the following: - Gravedone (Nalteline, Como.), 4th of February. - A most deplorable occurrence has just taken place here. The Syndic (Mayor) of San Gregorie had two sons, who deserted after having been pressed into a regiment of Carabineers. Their mother lying at the point of death, the young men, who were in hiding, stole to their parent's bedside to take a last farewell.

The Giornale di Naples says :- "Besides the prosecution and sequestrations of various reactionary journals, the preliminary laquiry into various political prosecutions is being carried on with praiseworthy energy and activity by the Royal Attorney, Cavaliers Marvasi. Among these is that of Mgr. Tapaldi, accused of baving suspended a divinis the Canon Palumbo, because he is a deputy, and of having opposed the taking possessions of the Church of Santa Brigida, on the part of new Rectors; and also that of several Parish Priests who refused burial to certain persons in the public cemetery."

The Monde of the 14th inst, aunounces that Count Cays, President of the Upper Conneil of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in Piedmont, who, in the month of February, 1862, had been the victim of a domiciliary search, and whose correspondence with M. Baudon the President-General of the Society, had been seized, and then given to the public by the Perseveranza of Milan, has been again placed in possession a few moths ago, of these documents, which were accompanied by a letter of excuses, declaring that there was nothing reprehensible among them. Meanwhile, confidential letters have been published, and the violators of secrecy have not been punished. Rome - Rome is calm, and we have about 1000 foreigners more than last year. Twice as many apartments are to be let; but that has not prevented prices from ranging very high.

The Revolutionary Committee is still in being, and active; and from time to time reveal itself by its acts. It tried hard to spoil the Carnival, and made its wonted ridiculous demonstrations. Thus on Wednesday some two or three bundred young fellows, generally of the lowest classes, promenaded on the Pincio, instead of appearing on the Corro, where the Carnival is held. They insulted a few Papal policemen, who gave them in return a few thrusts, just sufficient to prevail upon them to withdraw.

The health of the Holy Father is good, but not so strong and steady as before. May God give him health and strength enough to bear the daily pangs

of his many griefs .- London Tablet. The Queen of Naples has officially announced her intention of returning to Rome. Letters were received last night at the Farnese ordering what alterations Her Majerty desired in her apartments, and fixing the time of their requirement for early in March. Her physicians wish her to remain later to complete a course of iron baths, but her resolve to refute the miserable slanders circulated regarding her absence has triumphed over every other consideration, and Mary of Naples returns to resume that post at the side of her husband which, since the atorms they passed together at Gaeta, she never quitted save to seek renewed strength at the foot of the Altar, and in the calm of her cloifter, which none but the Liberal Press would have invaded with cowardly and cruel calumny.

The Roman Observer has a telegraphic dispatch, dated Loudon, Feb. 5, quoting Lord Palmerston's declaration that the Pope had taken the initiative by asking Mr. Odo Russell whether he might reckon on the hospitality of England. The Roman Observer :--"This fable of the English Prime Minister does not merit the honor of a contradiction."
PRUSSIA.

The Nord Deutsche Zeitung says :-Toe negotiations between Prussia and Russia had reference only to the insurrection in Poland, and not to any settlement of the Polish question in general. Much less also had these negotiations any bearing

upon general European policy. No negotiations whatever have taken place beween Prussin and Austria in reference to Poland. The engagements entered into by the Prussian Go-

vernment are said to be as follows:-'If Russian troops are forced by the insurgents to cross the frontier into Prussia they shall not be obliged to lay down their arms. Should revolutionary bands be driven across the Prussian frontier the Russian troops, shall be at liberty to pursue them. On the demand of the St. Petersburg Government Prussian troops will act either separately or in conjunction with the Russian forces, against the insur-

In diplomatic circles it is stated that Austria was requested to become a party to the convention, and that Count Rechberg refused.

POLAND. The National Guzette of Berlin publishes a letter from Warsaw which gives some details of the affair at Wengrow. Two hundred joung men, almost all belonging to the class, of the nobility, devoted themselves to cover the retreat of the insurgents, and rushing on the Russian cappon, massacred the artillerymen. All these heroic youths remained dead on the field, but by their conduct they saved the main body of the insurgents.
Poland is an independent and proud nation sub-

jected to Russin by no right except that of the strongest. Her whole history is one course of antagonism to Russia. Subjection to Russia is opposed to her very national life. No union between Poles and Russians has ever taken place, except that which existed between the Israelites and he Egyptians in the house of bondage. To make the division permanent, Russia is schismatic, heterodox, and vehemently persecuting; Poland ever Catholic. The Catholic religion bates revolution, and loves order and loyalty. But the tyranny of Russia in Poland is no legitimate Government; it is only revolution and wrong reduced to a system. It has never had any right except that of a bandit over the victim whom he holds down with his hand on his throat. Moreover, there is a spirit of dread, hatred, and envy, in all Christian organisations not Catholic, which seem to take away from a nation that adopts them all fairness in its dealings with the Church. However free, liberal, just and paternal is its Government, to the Church it is invariably tyraquical. Injustice has been doubtless done to the cause of Poland by the officious meddling of Revolutionary agitators.

"Poor Tom's A-Cold," says Edgar to King Lear, as he cowers shivering in the blast. Thousands are a cold" at this moment. Thousands more, who are burning hot, will be "a-cold" to-morrow or the next day. For this is the season of curles and To all who suffer from the complaint, whether shaking or burning, we offer the means of immediate, certain, permanent cure. Drop quinine, discard all arsenticated preparations. Betake yourselves, without delay, to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. No intermittent can withstand their bygeian influence. Beware of acrid tinctures and adulterated stimulants. Use this purest, most wholesome and most agreeable of all tonics. It has never failed -As an invigorant, science has yet to discover its equal. All liver complaints yield to its anti-bilions properties. Tuken as a protective, it is a sure defence against missms. Where the blood is impure it will be found an admirable depurative, and in nervous affections it is the one thing needfal. Call at any drug store and get a bottle, which will convince you of this truth.

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell; A. G. Davidson K. Campbell & splendid head of hair, and declared that, were it in Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte and H. R. Gray.

GREAT BRITAIN

Cincumbocorion - The Irish Poor Law .- In the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, a case of pauper deportation came under the consideration of the House. Sir Robert Peel, in referen ce to the statement of a previous apeaker, that the law was not carried out, stated that when a complaint was made by a Board of Guardians in Ireland an inspector was instructed to inquire into the matter. He reported to the Poor Law Commissioners in Dublin, who, in turn, reported to the Chief Secretary's vilice. A communication was then made to the Home Secretary, by whom the case was transferred to the President of the Poor Law Board. Such was the course followed in the 73 cases referred to by the hon, and learned member for King's County. These cases were now under the consideration of the English Board, and he had no doubt that justice would be done. He was glad that the case of Pat. Bourke had been brought before the House, because if there had been any irregularity or violation of the law, it would, no doubt be remedied by the full inquiry promised by the Pre- in big type. sident of the Poor Law Board.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION IN ENGLAND .- The Arabia brings us the following admirable, manly and thoughtful letter upon the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. It was written by Sir Fowell Buxton to the London Times, in answer to an inquiry of that journal as to the light in which that proclamatiod is regarded by the mee whose lineage and whose lives have most clearly identified them with the cause of national emancipation. Sir Fowell Buxton inherits from his father a stardy honesty of character and a superiority to all petty political considerations which clothe his language on such a subiect with a weight and dignity it is not easy to concede to the proceedings of noisy meetings or to the epistles of the illustrious obscure who vote themselves into committees of correspondence with a predent.

To the Editor of the London Times : Sir-In your paper of to-day, you ask "whether the sous of Wilberforce and of Buxton, who have all been brought up in the teachings of their fathers, now share the opinions of the present Emancipation Society as to the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln?"

If the proclamation means anything-if it is not a dead letter-it means to attack the weak point of the South by exciting an insurrection among the slavesan insurrection which would commence by producidg untold misery to many isolated families of whites. and would inevitably end in a wholesale massacro of the un-armed, ill-organised, ignorant negroes. Can you seriously ask whether the sons of Wilberforce and of Buxton approve this?

I cannot doubt what view my father would have taken. There was nothing he more carnestly deprecated, nothing he so anxiously dreaded, as the revolt of the slaves. His letters and speeches during the battle for emancipation are full of references to this greatest subject of anxiety. In a letter dated Oct. 15. 1932, be writes:

"If the emancipation of the slaves were in my power I could not dare to accomplish it without previous police regulations. These ought to be taken instantly, for I know our power of emancipating in one way or another is fast drawing to a close. I mean that the negroes will take the matter into their own hands. But whoever else is willing to undertake the weight of so enormous a responsibility, I am not, without considering the personal safety of all classes."

Again in a debate in the House of Commons on the 12th of June, 1833 he says:

"Were an amendment on this plan to be made and carried, and we were in consequence to lose this measure altogether, an insurrection would mevitably take place, and I confess I cannot with firmness contemplete so horrible a termination of slavery."

I hope no one will suspect, because none of my father's descendants have taken part in the recent emancipation meetings, that our abhorrence of slavery or our zeal for emancipation have grown cold. God forbid that such should be the case. I never was more strongly impressed than now with the cruelty, wickedness, and folly of the system of slavery I never was more convinced of its demoralizing effect upon both master and slave. Yet, in the cause of the negro himself, I cannot regard with approval the act of Mr. Lincoln, which, if effective, must bring about 'so horrible a termination of slavery 'as a ser-

vile war. I am, sir, your obedient servant, T. FOWELL BUXTON.

Leytonstone, Feb. 19.

The London Time quotes a Paris letter stating that the French Government does not desire any territorial changes in Poland, and still less the reconstruction of the ancient Kingdom of Poland.

NINE YEARS OF AGORY .- Charles Montague, son of Mr. John Montague, of New York, after enduring unbeard-of langs from malignant scrofula for nine consecutive years, was radically cured in a few months by that Elixir of Life and irresistible anti-dote to poison in the blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla,— The disease commencing at the ankle joints had mounted to the eyes. Physicians said that it was preposterons to suppose that any medicine could save the patient. Nevertheless, this awful case of hereditary scrofula, succumbed to the great Vegetable Specific. The letter of the father of the young man to Dr. Bristol, is one of the most remarkable documents ever published. Yet it is only one among thousands of proofs that no malignant external disonse, whether it exists in the skin, the glands, the flesh or the muscles can withstand the hygican properties of this health-restoring, life-saving prepara-

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.-There is a healthful, exhilirating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spiritual and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is perhaps more lasting, and the odor never changes as is the case with perfunes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous hendache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; as a perfume for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. We refer solely to Murray & Lanman's Florida Water. The imitations are worthless. Agents for Montreal, Davins & Bolton, Lamplough

& Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, and H. R. Gray.

UNITED STATES.

We (Commercial Advertiser) noticed some time since that Gen. Neal Dow, the apostle of the Maine Law, was before the police authorities of New Orleans on a charge of stealing silver plate; it appears from the following official report of the Provost Marshal of Pensacola that the eminent philanthropist has since been doing a wholesale business in plundering furniture and other effects, in Florida:

[Copy.] Office of Provost Marshal, Pensacola, Fla., Feb 6, 1863. Sir-I send to your office, in charge of -

Esq., of New Orleans, the following articles: One chair, marked Brigadier General Neal Dow Portland, Me.

One chest, marked Brigadier General Neal Dow, Portland, Me, claimed by Mr. Creary. One canvass-covered chest, marked as above. One long box marked as above. One trunk, marked as above.

One small box marked as above. Two large boxes, marked George R. Shirley, Deputy Surveyor, port of New York, and on the reverse

Geo. R Shirley, Portland, Me.

A valuable rosewood table which was with the other articles, belonged to --, Esq., of New Orleans, and has been delivered according to order of General Dow of date January 15.
Submitting the matter of seizure of these articles

under the circumstances set forth in the report which

will be handed to you by Mr. -I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

(Signed,)
John B. Wilson,

Capt. 15th Me. Vols., Provost Marshal. To Brig. Gen James Bowen, Provost Marshal General, Department of the Gulf.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE NORTH TO THE FRED NEGRO.—The following article, headed Liberty, a Romance, appears in a New York journal called

I am an intelligent contraband I am for ever free. Mr Lincoln has said so. The Tribune has printed it

My Master was a tobacco-planter in Hog-hole Swamp, Arkansas. He was a descendant of the Arkansas traveller. When the Union army arrived, he became a traveller also. There is no law for the return of fugitive masters. I was left alone,

I went into the Union lines, and: on New Year's day a general read me Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation. and told me I was a free man. Then he gave me some bacon that smelt bad, and set me to work, digging trenches. I don't like to dig trenches. I told a soldier so. He laughed. I told an officer so. He said, Go to the d-1. I told him I was free, and wouldn't. Then he kicked me. The kick was of that character that makes sitting:down uncomfort-

I thought that my liberty was not properly respected, so I took to the swamp. A sentinel shot at me as I passed. What had I to do with the countersign? Am I not a free man?

In the tangled swamp I sat upon a highly pie-

turesque stump, and thought of Phyllis.
O joy! I cried in a sort of rapturous reverie; liberty is mino. I will fly to Phyllis, my dark-eyed love of the slumbrous soul and raven wool, and bear her far away with me to isles where the mango apples grow.

So I rose up and went to the plantation where Phyllis lived. She met me with a childish delight, I told her we were free.

O golly! she said. At that moment her master appeared. I accosted him in a friendly manner, and informed him of my project concerning the isles above-mentioned.

There's where you'll get your mango apple-cart upsot, he replied coarsely; this yer is Union territory. The Proclamash'n don't take no effect here. No you jest come a-foolin' round my niggers agin, an' you'll

Sir, I: responded, with dignity, I am a free mar, like yourself. That Proclamation makes me your equal,

He called two large and muscular slaves-thewy physical creatures, without nobility of soul. They pumped water on me, and drove me forth, weeping, HI.

Northward! Over dreary plains of frosty herbage, through forest deserts; among wild copses of laurel and rhododen Iron that bruised my shins.

I trust I bear no shame for that. May not a free man's shins be his tenderest part? Does a long heel necessarily accompany a feeble brain? I have not studied ethnology for nothing.

I was very cold. My race are not fitted for low temperatures. My clothing was scanty and thin. I felt that I was free. . . yet, somehow, fond memory would persist in reverting to the warm savanues of the old plantation. The North is cold, dark, forbid-

ding.
Yet I toiled on. I had but little food. Nobody would employ me, and nobody wished to give me alms. Nor did I care to obtain work. Why should I? Was I not free? I worked when a slave; where the merit of liberty, if I must work now?

I knew that the North was full of great philanthropic souls. Greeley, Mrs Stowe, Garrison, Gerritt Smith, Lovejoy-these, at least were my friends.

I arrived at length in Washington-a great city of intellect and power. I felt that I was one of the Sovereign People, who own. . . and support . . that city. I stood before the Capitol, and murmured:

I am free! A very tall homely man, with black whiskers and honest eyes, came down the steps. I caught his hand. He looked at me as if surprised, and

enoke: Well; what is it? I am a free man. I come from Hog-hole Swamp, Arkansas. I am hungry and cold.

O, go away! replied the man. Don't bother me.

I'm sick of the very sight of you niggers! Sir, I said, you insult your equal. I am your peer. The Proclamation.

Confound the Proclamation! I almost wish I had never issued it. lever issued it.
I turned away, weeping.
IV.

beavy beart.

A knot of Congressional magnates stood near, chewing tobacco. I approached them to ask for a chaw, and heard one addressed as Mr. Lovejoy.
You are my friend, at least! I cried, with real

motion: I was a slave. I am now at liberty! The gentleman drew down his under eyelid with his little finger.

Do you see anything green there? he asked.

Mock me not? I exclaimed; am I not a man and brother? Why don't you go to work, you lazy fellow? asked

another Congressman, who had a smell of cobbler's wax about him; I used to work down at Natick. Sir, I answered scornfully, I am free. They laughed vulgarly, and I went away with a

Still further Northward. Colder, more inhospitable. Vague doubts and half-regrets crept into my brain. Is this liberty? Ah? poor heart, take COULHES ?

Still, I was free-and free to confess that I had never suffered so much before. . Some one showed me Mrs. Negrophile's bouse. A

splendid carriage stood before the door. I rang. A

servant came. I wish to see Mrs. Negrophile. Tell her a newlyfreed slave wishes to see ber.

The lackey returned very soon. Your card, please. I have no card. I am cold and hungry.

The lackey went and came again. She doesn't see that kind; he said. I shuddered, and went to the office of the Tribune. I found two

young men there, with their feet on the desks Hello? said one, bere's a friend of Old Greeley? Thpeak up, brudder? yah! yah! Young man, I said, I am a friend of all men.

He keeps the place next door, said the other. I come to you in the name of humanity.

Look here, said the first, I don't want any blowed nonsense round here. Olear out, before I put you

Is Mr. Greeley in? Not for you. Leave this!

He raised a paper-weight, threateningly. I departed.

A Herald compositor gave me sixpence that night and I had something to eat for the first time in two days.

Northward still. I found Gerritt Smith, at length - a large, white-baired man, with a restless, vacant

The state of the s

eye.
My friend, said he, ethnologistic and sidereal in-

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neaces are antagonistic in their magnetism. The solution of a dogmatic allocation is not noductive of habiliary conditions.

I am cold and hungry, I said.
Certainly, Isothermal relations cannot be ignored Certainty, isomerman relations cannot be ignored | hib impunity. Whistle-pipes and thunder! How's | for mother? John Brown's bod hongs a dangling | our mounts. Take em away ! Take em off! the grave: Take em away: Take 'em off!
His eyes grew very wild, and he pawed the air viprocessy. I was atraid, and went away, sorrowing. orodsiy. 1 and alling, and acut only, borrowing.
O Liberte, Liberte! I cried, combien des crimes sont armis sous ton nom!

A gang of labourers were at work upon a railroad I went to them.

What wages do you get?

Seventy-five cints a day, in railroad scrip. What do you do with it? it passes at the shtore.

What store : Divil a place else. Railroad shtore. What store?

What does it cost you to live? What dues it just i barrin enough for a dhrunk, Sa-All we git, jist i barrin enough for a dhrunk, Sa-An wording a lawys makes a basic o' meself

then. These were free men. They worked harder than I did when a slave, and for a hare living harder than I the worse clothes, and more beneathness on Salurday nights - for I had nover been allowed to kill wreelf with bad whisky.

And if you are sick, or get old?

Och, then we go to the divil ! I thought of my father, who had food and raiment for five years of his datage, without a stroke of work. But your families are not separated from you? But your marries are not separated from you? No sich good luck. I havn't seet the ould 'noman for two year, but she keeps dingin' me for money ail

ina time : I was satisfied ! begard a few coppers, and set my face sternly Southward. O Liberty !

MASSON COLLEGE,

AT TERREBONNE, NEAR MONTREAL.

THE object of this splendid lustitution, is to give to the jouth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English. The Course our languages reduction and language line Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, mely:-Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agricultere. Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

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

Of JOHN and EDWARD WHITE, and DENIS DRISCOLL, who emigrated to America from Ballinspittle, near Kinsale, County Cork. When last heard of, they resided at Boston. Should this come to their knowledge, they are earnestly requested to communicate with their affectionate sister, Mary Driscoll, 3, Wright's Buildings, Grange Road, Bermondsey, Lon-

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Montreal, May 2, 1861.

SARSAPARILLA the Mortd's outst hencol

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

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

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

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

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

from Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J. "My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrothlous cruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sar-Baparilla, which soon completely cured her."

BAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Cuye, Murray & Co., manufacturers of counciled papers in Nushua, N. H.

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

Erysipeias—General Debility—Purify the Erysipelus - General Debility - Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. V.
Dr. Ayer: I seldom full to remove Exaptions and
Scrofalous Sores by the persevering use of your
SAUSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of Malipanat Erysipelas with it. No alterative we pussess equals the SAUSAPARILLA you have
supplied to the profession as well as to the people. It

supplied to the profession as well as to the people. From J. E. Johnston, Esq., B'akeman, Ohio.

For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelus on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The aleers were so had thus the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured mental moves well and some day here in a public place, my case is known to everybody in this community, and excites the wonder of all.?

Erox. Hery, Marry, Marro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C.

community, and excites the wonder of an."

Froe: Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C.
W., a leading member of the Community Parliament.

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

St. Anthony's Fire, Roso, Salt Rheum, Scald Hend, Sore Eyes.

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

Prom Harrey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tuncklannack Democrat, Penargicania.

Our only child, about three years of 190, was attacked by pimples on his forchead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loatisome and virulent sore, which covered his fine, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other temedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Sausaparathla, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew ugain, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861.

Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861.

J. C. Ayen M. D. Dear Sir: 1 have a long time been afflirted with an cruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your SARSA-I found that it had reached my complaint and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cared me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the afflicted know what you have done for me, and

what may be done for their relief. Yours, with great respect and gratitude,

JACOB H. HAIN The above certificate is known true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable.

HARVEY BIRON & BRO.,

Druggists, Reading, Pa.

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

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

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

EMLY CORMACK. Rheumatism. Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia Heart Disease, Neuraigla, when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext. SARSAPARILLA.

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Montreal, Jan. 15, 1863.

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Montreal, Jan. 21st, 1863.

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C. J. Hackett. mourg ... P. Magnire. Carabill—Rev. J. S. O'Connor. Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Bunphy. Danville—Edward M. Govern. Duliousie Mills-Win. Ohishoim Dewittville-J. M'Iver. Dundas - J. B. Looney Egansville - J. Bonfield. East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket. Ernsville-P. Gainey Frampton-Rev. Mr. Paradis. Parmersville -- J. Flood. Gananoque-Rev. J. Rossiter. isuelph -J. Harris Goderich -Dr. M'Dougall. Hanilton -J M'Carthy. Huntingdon-J. Neary. Ingersoil -W. Featherston. Ke ap ville—M. Heaphy. Kingston—P. Purcell. Lindsay - J Kennedy Lanstown - M. O'Connor. London - B. Henry. Lacotte -W. Harty . Maulstone - Rev. R. Keleher. Merrickville-M. Kelly. Ottawa City -J. J Murphy. Oshawa - Richard Supple.
Paken'iam - Francis O Neill.
Present -- J. Ford. Pembroke-James Heenan. Perin -J. Doran. Peteriors-E. M'Cormick. Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope-J. Birminghem. Port Duthousie -- O. M'Mahon.
Port Mulgruse, N. S. - Rev. T. Sears.
Quebec-M. O'Leary.
Rawdon-James Carroll Ruwton—James Carroll
Renfrew—P. Kelly
Russelltown—J. Campion.
Richmondhill—M. Teofy.
Sarnit—P. M'Dermott.
Sherbrooke—T. Griffith.
Sherrungton—Rev. J. Graton.
South Clauseder—J. Deley South Gloucester-J. Daley. Summerstown-D. M'Donald. St. Andrews-Rev. G. A. Hay. St. Athanese—Tr. Dunn.
St. Ann de la Pocatiere—Rev. Mr. Bourrett
St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Calherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
St. John Chrysoslom—J McGill St. Raphael's-A. D. M'Donald. St. Romuald d' Etchemin-Rev. Mr Sax. St. Mary's—H. O'C. Trainor.
Starnesboro—C. M'Gill.
Sydenham—M Hayden Trenton-Rev. Mr. Brettargh Thorold-John Heenan. Thorond—John Rechan.
Thorpwille—J. Greene
Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Shuter Street.
Templeton—J. Hagan.
West Port—James Kehoe.
Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.
W. Machaga, Thomas Jarmy. Wallaceburg - Thomas Jarmy. Whitby-J J Murphy

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(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-

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

IF I will hold THREE SALES weekly.

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DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city -- five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by nuction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Gold and Silver translates,
Diamond or other precious stones.
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March 27.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the REMOVAL and permanent Cure of all DISEASES arising from an impure state of the

Blood, or habit of the system, viz.:—
Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Ergsipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Consumption, Goughs, Coids, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Ashma, exposure or imprudence in life, &c.

It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Ge-It invariably cures inalgestion, or Dyspersis, General and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, In-lammation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions to which Females are liable. This Extract is exten-sively used by the first Physicians in the country, and is confidently recommended as being the best article now in use.

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November 7, 1862.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY.

[Established in 1826.]

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

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

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

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!

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

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

Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

> No Family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

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

Brice 25 cents per her

Price 25 cents per box.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. Feb. 6, 1863.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLE:



The Great Purifier of the Blood

And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES ßF

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

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

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

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

excessive use of caronier.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERGURIAL, 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 infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

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

We have appointed Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, J. Gardner, K. Campbell & Co., A. G. Davidson, J. A. Harte, and H. R. Gray, as the Agents Feb. 26, 1863.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF THOMAS KING, son of JOHN KING, Townland of Graigue, Parish of Killeshon, Queen's County,

Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received by his

uncle, William King, Bethlehem, Northampton County, State of Pennsylvania, United States.

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

True Wilness Office.

Practical Plumbers & Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS,

ZING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

· Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furna-Shower Buths, Tinware, [ces, Hydrants, Reforgerators, Voice Pipe, Water Closets, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

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

153 Craig Street, Montreal, C.E.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

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

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

CLARKE & DRISCOLL.

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

MONTREAL.

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THE PERFUME OF THE .

WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

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

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

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

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skiu. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

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

Feb. 26, 1863. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS, KINGSTON, C.W.

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

the Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st, 1861. Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

BOAT BUILDER,

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on band.

OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS.

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

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES:

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

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

produced by spe-

cial causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind; no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all 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 unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a cafeguard.

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

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constitution superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

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

The agony of Bintons Courc is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by oc-casionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

For Sea-Sickness it is a positive specific - either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausea, or relieving the internal irrita-tion by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned.

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from OLD AGE, it exercises the electric influence. In the 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 prosent more or less in all the ordinary tonics and stomachies of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopæia 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 fiavored and fixed up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick. Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supercede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as POSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, 1 ... burgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists.

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

PURE NATIVE WINES.



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

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

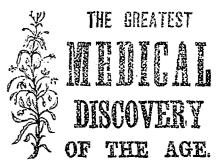
GEO. E. WHITE,

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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. cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pimple

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder hamor.) He has now in his possession over two hurdred certificates of its value, all within twenty milesof Boston. Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore

mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of imples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils 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 hunor 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 rheam.

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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives 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 to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid

cozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

face; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it n. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the

skin gets its natural color,
This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to.

Price, 2s 6d per Box.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Waren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States

and British Provinces.

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

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

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum 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 SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum.

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

ANOTHER.

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O W