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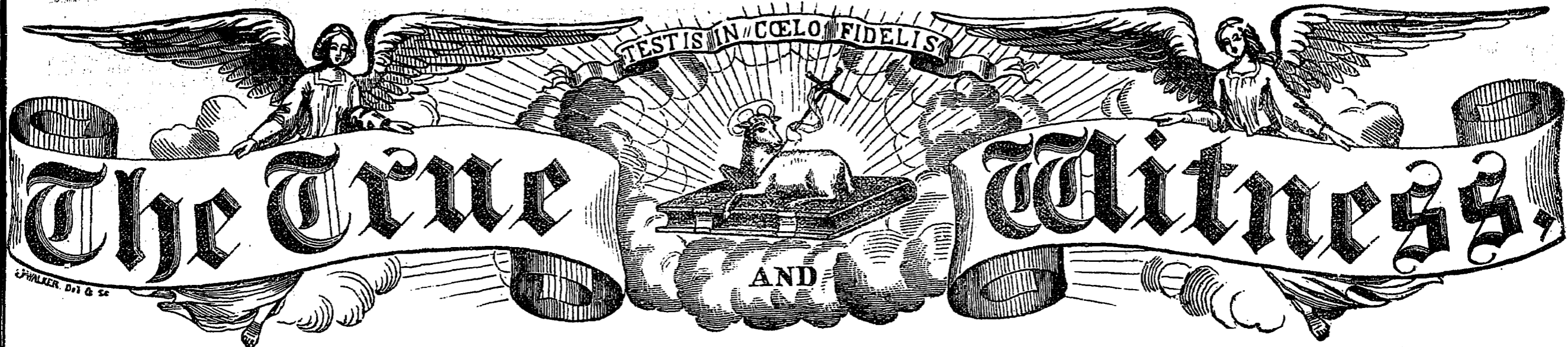
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLER.

CHAPTER XV.—MIDSUMMER-EVE ON THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

It was midsummer-even and the sun of the longest day had just sunk beneath the western horizon; star after star came out in the blue heavens above, and fire alter fire dotted the broad plain below, as if a brighter reflection of the pale light shed down from the glorious canopy hung on high. These were the bonfires which on St. John's Eve make all Ireland glad and bright, the young uproarious in their harmless mirth as they dance in merry circles round the bonfire, and the old sad amid the festal joys as they talk to each other of 'Auld Long Syne,' and the Summer days when they were young.

young and blithe, and light-hearted as those who have now taken their places around the midsummer-even fires, even as those Christian fires in honor of St. John and symbolizing the light of Christianity, have replaced the ancient 'fires of Baal' lit on the same charmed eve on the hills and in the valleys of Ireland where the sons and daughters of the land once revered in those 'sacred fires' the image of their most potent god, even the great Bel.

Half sad half gay was the chat wherewith our old friend Bryan Cullenan and his friend Shaun, the Piper beguiled the tranquil hour as they sat together under the shattered arch of what was once the grand portal of the cathedral. The noises of the old borough and of all the merry dancers at the fires round the base of the Rock came softened to the ears of the two old men, and the soothing influence of the hour brought that ineffable calm to their hearts which only the contented, trusting, simple Christian can experience here below. Earlier in the evening it had been Shaun's intention to visit some of the bonfires with a lucrative object in view, but, as time wore on, and he and Bryan exchanged reminiscences of their boyish days, and of friends long dead, and joys long vanished, Shaun gave up the notion of going to the bonfires, 'for,' said he, 'it wouldn't be worth my while, maybe, for all I'd make, to be trampin' round from one to another, and that's what I'd have to do to make anything at all! So if I'd do with it, I'll do with it, and any way I'm not badly off at the present time, thanks be to God Almighty. Now, only it 'd be drawn' them all about us from below I'd give you a tune or two that 'd warn your poor ould heart.'

'Oh not here, Shaun agra, not here,' said Bryan in a deprecating tone, 'why, you don't know who'd be listenin' to you.' And he dropped his voice almost to a whisper, and cast a furtive glance around.

'And what do I care who'd be listenin' to me?' said merry-hearted, fearless Shaun, 'there isn't one buried on the Rock o' Cashel, I'll go bail, that wouldn't have a gra for the ould piper that never did man or mortal any harm, but makes pleasure and innocent diversion wherewer he goes. You needn't be squeezein' my arm, now, Bryan, for I'm sure there never was priest or friar, or bishop, or ather, or Irish ground—(barrin' them big buddaghs of English bishops, and who cares about them?—that hadn't an ear and a heart for the ould ancient music.'

'Athen, Shaun, will you howld your whisht?' said Bryan in a low troubled voice, 'I'll tell you, there's some o' them round us now—you're bringin' them out o' their graves with your foolish talk.'

This staggered Shaun a little. 'Wisha, Bryan,' he whispered, 'how do you know that?—do you see anything?' And he began rolling his sightless eyes around as though they, too, could penetrate the deep recesses of the ruins.

Bryan made no answer; his eyes, wide distended, were following a dark figure that had glided out from the further end of the palace, across the little open space towards the south transept of the cathedral, close to which stands the pillar-tower. The old man held his breath to listen, but no sound could be distinguish within or around the buildings save the dull flapping of the bat's wing, and the light breeze rustling in the ivy on the walls.

'Is there anything wrong wid you, Bryney?' whispered Shaun anxiously.

shiver all over: 'I think I'd never get over the sight of him now, for I seen him onst seace he done the deed, and I wasn't the betterer of it for many's the day after.'

'You seen him onst, Bryan—no but, did you?' 'As plain as I see you now, and as close to me, too, in a manner. Christ save us! what's that?'

A cold, heavy hand was laid on the old man's shoulder, and starting up he saw a tall dark figure close by his side, the eyes looking down on him from under a cap or hat that seemed to his excited fancy of wonderful shape, and one, moreover, that 'would fit Fin Mac Coul,' at least so thought Bryan. It was, or appeared to be, precisely the same figure that had glided through the evening shadows a little before, and, moreover, if Bryan were not much mistaken, he had seen it, or something like it, more than once, of late, flitting far off behind the pillars, or under the arches, when the night-shadows began to fall, or the moon's pale ray lay cold and ghastly on the place of death.

'In the name of God what are you?' said Bryan, starting up from under the stony hand, every hair on his head beginning to stand on end. 'Spake, I command you, in the name o' goodness.'

Instead of answering, the figure glided away as noiselessly as it came, but Bryan, anxious for the honor of the Rock where a ghost had never crossed his path till these latter Jays, and determined to sift the matter to the bottom, so as to ascertain what manner of spirit it was that made bold to show itself in that holy place, hastened after the apparition with all the speed he could make.

'For God's sake, Bryan, who are you talkin' to?' cried Shaun, forgetting his caution in his increasing apprehensions. 'Bryney! I say Bryney!' raising his voice still higher, 'athen, why don't you answer me?' All was silent, and as the echo of his own voice died away amongst the ruins, a chilling sense of loneliness fell like a pall on Shaun's heart and mind. 'I row to God he's gone!' said he, after feeling with his hand in the place where he knew Bryan had been sitting, 'it's a trick he's playin' on me, and nothin' else. Wisha, who'd think Bryney the Rock had so much fun in him? Well, he can't frighten me, that's one comfort, and to let him see that, I'll give him a tune—it'll pass the time bravely, and keep up one's heart a bit till my ould chap comes back, for after all it is a lonesome place, and that's God's truth! Here goes, now!'

And so saying Shaun blew his chanter, and struck up 'The Dusty Miller' with a hearty good will, and a lusty vigor that brought out the merriest tones in his bag, and made his own heart as light as a feather.

'I'm thinkin' that'll chase the ghos', anyhow,' quoth Shaun, warning more and more at the exhilarating sound of his own music; 'now we'll give them 'Haste to the Wedding,' and no sooner said than done. 'Well, it's a folly to talk, said he, 'there's a power o' fun in these same ould pipes o' mine. Hoogh! Shaun, your sowl, it's a pity you'd ever die.'

His music and his self-laudation came to an end together, when Bryan rushed up breathless and seizing the chanter with no gentle hand pulled it from between his fingers, saying, 'Are you mad, Shaun, or what's comin' over you, at all, to go playin' up your jigs and reels among the dead on the Rock o' Cashel? Didn't I tell you not to do it?'

'You did, and then you goes off wid yourself and laves me here, all alone wid my pipes, and sure what could I do but make them spake to keep me company? If I done any harm, it's your's to blame. I didn't expect you to do the like, Bryan Cullenan, and you my sister Mary's sponsor, God rest her sowl in glory—och, Am-en this night!'

'I couldn't help it, Shaun,' said Bryan, his voice trembling with some new and strange emotion.

'You couldn't help it? athen, how is that, Bryney?' said Shaun in his natural tone of easy good humor; 'anger or vexation was but a ripple on the surface of his tranquil mind. 'And now I think of it, didn't I hear you talkin' to some one there awhile ago?'

'In course you did,' said Bryan as composedly as he could, 'and if you were anywhere convenient many's the time you'd hear me talkin' when there's ne'er a one but myself.'

'I know that,' replied Shaun, 'but there's two ways of talkin', and more, too, if it goes to that—come now, Bryan, tell the truth, didn't you see or hear something that time?'

'Wisha! the ne'er a thing worse than myself,' returned Bryan evasively; 'maybe it was them weary bats I was talking to, for they do be flyin' about me here in the dusk when I'm at my night-prayers, or maybe sitting thinking of one thing or another—sometimes they'll come flapping their wings in my very face, the mischievous craters, that they'd think it was making game of me they wor. But hadn't we best

be getting down off the Rock, Shaun, agra? it must be getting late, for I see most of the fires are dying out.'

Shaun assented in a tone of abstraction very unusual with him. He was not satisfied with Bryan's explanation, and wondered much that his old friend would have any reserve with him.

'Howsomever,' said he to himself as the two descended the steep road from the old palace to the gate, 'it's like he does it for the best—maybe it's afeard of scaring me he is, on account of me being out so often after nightfall.' The bare supposition was more than sufficient to clear Shaun's sunny old brow of the light cloud that had settled on it, and lo! Richard was himself again.

'In course, you'll come some with me,' said Bryan, as, having locked the gate, he took hold of Shaun's arm.

'No, no!' cried Shaun hastily, 'I'm obleeged to you all the same, Bryan, but I'd sooner go somewhere else.'

'Why, then, what's that for?'

'Och!' replied Shaun evasively, 'sure I know you haven't any room to spare.'

'There's room enough for you, anyhow,' said Bryan somewhat testily, 'but if you don't want to come, you can't say but you were asked.'

Now Shaun had a reason for declining the offer which he could not, or would not tell Bryan, yet he felt that some reason he ought to give, and he was casting about in his simple mind what he had best to say. All at once a voice spoke near him, almost at his elbow.

'I thought you weren't comin' down the night—it's a wonder you did, either.'

Shaun uttered an exclamation of terror, and came near dropping his pipes in his fright.

'Why, Shaun, what ails you, man?' said Bryan soothingly, 'surely it's only poor Cauth that came up the road to see if I was comin'.'

'I know—I know,' stammered Shaun, gasping for breath, 'but it took a start out o' me to meet her in this lonesome place—I mane—I mane—to meet any one at all of a sudden that way.'

The shudder that was creeping through Shaun's sturdy frame was not lost on either of his hearers. A kind of nondescript sound, neither laugh nor cry, but something between the two, was heard to escape from Cauth's lips, and drawing closer around her the skirt of her druggat gown which she had turned up over her head, she muttered some unintelligible words, and hurried away towards the cottage.

'Is she gone?' whispered Shaun.

'She is agra; but what in the world came over you that time?—sure it isn't afeard o' Cauth you'd be?'

'Well, I donna how it is, Bryan! of course I'm not afeard of anybody, leastways her, but then it's aisy takin' a start out of a poor dark creature like me.'

'But where are you goin' to lodge the night?' inquired Bryan, himself no little disturbed by what had passed.

'At Johnny Farrell's there below, if you'll lead me to the door for God's sake.'

'It's myself 'll do that, Shaun, if you didn't ask me at all,' said Bryan, and they walked on in silence for some five minutes, when he spoke again: 'Shaun,' said he, 'there's something about Cauth that's mighty queer—you know more about her than I do—I see that—and I'd be very thankful to you if you'd tell me what and who she is.'

'It wouldn't do you any good if I did,' replied Shaun quickly, 'but I'll tell you what I'll do, and he laughed good-humoredly, 'I will tell you what I know about Cauth, if you'll tell me what you seen and hard this night on the Rock above?'

'Well,' said Bryan evasively, 'sure I seen, for one thing, the best hand at 'The Swaggerin' Jig' in all Tipperary, and the pipes he has that can't be bate any more than himself—and as for hearin', why upon my credit, Shaun, I hard what I never expected to hear on the Rock of Cashel if I lived to the age of Mathusalem—an' what no one ever hard there before, I'll go bail—that's 'Bobbin' Joan' and 'Haste to the Wedding.'—I'll warrant you, it'll be all over the town the morrow that music was hard on the Rock the night, and they'll be all sure it was nothing earthly that was in it.'

'And there was something there that wasn't earthly,' put in Shaun. 'Now, wasn't there Bryney? jis or no, like a man?'

'Well, not that I seen or hard.'

'Bryney,' said Shaun lowering his voice to a whisper, 'take care, now, what you say—did you, or did you not, see young Mr. Esmond's ghost?'

'Mr. Esmond's ghost?' said Bryan with a start; 'why, what in the world put that in your head?'

'Well, but did you see him?'

'Did you see him?' retorted Bryan. 'Now you seen him just as much as I did—and that's the truth. Here we're at Johnny Farrell's now—but stop a minnit, Shaun—now 'don't you tell

me afore we part what you know about Cauth?—I declare I'm beginning to be a little daunted myself on account of the queer ways she has. Maybe it isn't safe to have her in the house—eh Shaun?'

'Pooh, pooh, Bryan, don't be making a fool of yourself—she'll not hurt you.'

'But did she ever hurt any one?'

'Wisha, Bryney the Rock, you foolish ould man, you! do you think it's murder any one she'd do? Not but what there's people that does worse—'

'Worse than murder, Shaun! Why, what worse could they do?'

'Many a thing, Bryan! many a thing, though God forbid I'd ever be the man to make light of murder, still I say there's as bad things done—ay, and worse, that there's no law for ather—'

'God be with you, Bryan, and I wish you may never die, or nobody kill you, till you catch me again after dark, on the Rock o' Cashel!'

When Bryan entered his own cottage, he found his frugal supper awaiting his coming, consisting of some few potatoes, kept hot in the skillet beside the brush-fire, and a noggin of fresh buttermilk standing on the little table. Cauth was sitting on her 'creepy,' both her hands tightly clasped around her knees and her eyes fixed in moody thought on the faintly flickering blaze emitted by the crackling brambles on the hearth. As Bryan entered, she broke into a somewhat angry apostrophe addressed to a harmless cricket who was warbling his merry solo in some crevice about the hearth.

'Wisha, weary on you for a one cricket! it's aisy seen you have little to trouble you, or you wouldn't be ever an' always deevin' my ears wid that sharp voice of yours that goes through my very head.'

'Athen, Cauth!' said Bryan, as he took his seat at the table, and blessing himself, began his supper—'what harm does the poor cricket do you?—it's often I'd wish there was a cricket near me on the Rock above. I think it's great company to hear the weeny craters singin' their little song, divertin' themselves down among the ashes.'

'Humph!' said Cauth, 'I wouldn't doubt you. But never mind the cricket now, I've news for you the night.'

'You have now?—and what is it, aaron?'

'The young mistress was here the day, and she wants me to go up the morrow to the big house, and blamed me for not going this while back.'

'Wisha, Cauth, are you in earnest?' said Bryan, laying down his noggin, his mouth and eyes wide open to catch the answer.

'Arrah, maybe it's joking I am!' said Cauth with bitter irony, 'I tell you she was here, and that's all about it. But och, och, it's the sore change that's in her since I seen her last—she looks twenty years older, you'd think—and sure, sure, that's no wonder—didn't myself grow twenty, ay, thirty years older in one week o'ye, it's me knows what heavy grief can do?'

'And she shook her head drearily, her gaze still on the fire, or rather on vacancy.'

'And dear knows but hers was a heavy grief, Cauth; but wouldn't it be a queer thing, now, if there was them above ground that has as sore a heart about that same murder as she has, God bless her for ever?'

Cauth started from her reverie and gave Bryan a look that, as he afterwards said, 'was as good as a process'—(a law term this, con Irish reader!)—'Well, Bryan, you do bate all, sometimes, wid the foolish words you say—now who could have as sore a heart for the loss of him as his own darling wife, that was the flower of the world wid him, and him the same wid her? Hot tut, man; let nobody ever hear you say the likes of that again. It's aisy seen you have no gumption in you, anyhow, or you wouldn't say it.'

'Well, now, see here Cauth,' said the old man meekly, 'I know one that went to Lough Diar-og for the good of his soul not many weeks ago, and them not a drop's blood to him aither. Now what do you think of that?'

'Wisha, what could I think, barrin' that them that did it must have had a great wish entirely for the poor master. Now if it was one of his own a body wouldn't wonder, but a stranger to it was past the common altogether. The Lord reward them, whoever they wor that done it, for sure it must be some holy pilgrim or another, maybe Barney Byrne?'

'No, it wasn't. Guess again.'

'Well, maybe it was Susy Rooney.'

'No, it wasn't any pilgrim at all, but—'

'But who?'

'Why, Jerry Pierce?' and he lowered his voice to the lowest pitch.

as Bryan had never seen her do before. 'How dare you mention his name to me, the curse-o'-God villan! Him to go to the Island! I wonder he wasn't afeard of being swallowed up in the Lake—sure I'd be there many's the day ago myself, only for fear of vexin' the Lord more and more, going among good Christians in that blessed and holy place, where the best that goes has to walk barefoot all the time they're in it.'

'Well, ne that as it may, Cauth, what I tell you's true—with all the watch that's on him, that some man made his way to Lough Diar-og, with the intention I told you.'

'An' how did you know that?' asked Cauth sharply, 'did you see him?'

'It's no matter whether I did or not,—if I didn't see him, I seen them that did.'

'Bryan Cullenan!' said the woman, her eyes flashing with a strange and livid light, 'you're not the man I took you for, or it isn't colloguin' you'd be with Mr. Esmond's murderer! I thought, if it was true to you, there was no one worse agin him than yourself. I vow to God, if I could only get wind of where he's to be found, I'd go myself and give information to the magistrates, though I wouldn't take a penny of the reward, but just to put him in the way of getting what he deserves. Laughing would be too good for the villain, an' I'd be glad to see him strung up like a dog, the night before the morrow.'

'I wouldn't doubt you,' said a deep voice from outside speaking through a chink of the frail door. 'I wouldn't doubt you, *Kate Costello!* you're an old hand at that business,—but you'll not hang Jerry Pierce!'

The turbulent spirit of the dame was fairly overcome by this mysterious salutation; she sank breathless on a seat. Bryan lost not a moment in opening the door, muttering to himself as he did so—'Well, if he's a living man this night, that's his voice.' Whoever it was, there was no one to be seen outside, though the moonlight was shining full on the road, revealing to all the distinctness of 'garish day,' the jagged outlines of the great Rock, the wall, and the overhanging ruins.

'He's not there, anyhow,' said Bryan coming back and addressing the old woman who had by that time recovered her momentary faintness, 'but whoever he was he seems to know you.'

'He does,' she replied doggedly.

'And is it thine, then, that you're—'

'Kate Costello!' she said with a look and tone as if of defiance.

Bryan was silent for a few moments, during which he sat looking thoughtfully down on the old floor, the woman watching him with a lynx-like scrutiny. At last he spoke but without raising his eyes: 'Why, didn't you tell me before who you wor?'

'Don't you hear it time enough?'

'Well, that's true, but still—'

'But still you'd rayther have known before that you had Kate Costello on your fire?—Well, that's a droll thing, too, for I thought there wasn't man or woman in Tipperary that 'd care to have my four bones under the roof wit' them.'

'This she said in a tone of bitter mockery, but all at once her shark features assumed a softer expression, her pale lips quivered with a tremulous emotion, and she said as if to herself:

'An' sure what wonder is it? I am a fear-some thing, and there's no one more afeard of me than I am myself—och, och!—And layin' her hands one over the other on her heart, she groaned heavily, 'Och! och! but it 'd be the use to me if this weary heart 'd break at onst—but it 'on't do that, for it's as hard as a stone—ha! ha! and how dreary was her laugh, 'sure I needn't tell anybody that, for the world knows if I hadn't a hard, hard heart I'd never ha' done what I did!'

'Well, well, Cauth—or Kate, or whatsoever you are.'

'Did me Cauth still, for fear of any one hearing the other name—an' besides, I don't want to hear it myself—oh no, no!' she added with sudden wildness, 'anything but that—anything in the world wide but the one they used to call me!' She covered her face with her hands and lapsed into stolid silence.

'Well, Cauth,'—began Bryan again, after a long pause, 'I know there's many a one wouldn't wish to have you next or nigh them, but—but— he drew a long breath, 'I see you're sorry for what you done, and—and—I'll not be harder on a fellow-creature than God Almighty is—but what brought you here, at all?'

'Ay, that's the question,' said Cauth rising her face from between her hands, her eyes again flashing that angry fire, 'you want to know what brought me here. I'll just tell you then: I couldn't stay where I was, and the people all knowin' me, and where I'd have a chance of seeing the old man pining away, lonely and lonesome, wid the staff gone from his old age,—and knowin' who took it—knowin' who took it—ochone! ochone! wouldn't I thravel on my knees to Africa to get out of his way, and to

hide myself where nobody 'd know me!

'And that's why you came to Cashel all the way?'

'An' what else 'd bring me? I thought that nobody 'd know me here, but I see I was mistaken—and sure I might ha' known that I couldn't hide myself—no matter where I'd go I'd be found out, an' the shame taken out o' me! Oh Lord! oh Lord! is there no place where the sinner can be at rest! Ay, there's one place—one place—' she added solemnly, 'one where the broken heart is at rest, and shame, and grief, and trouble are never felt any more - that place is the grave—the quiet grave under the green sod; but sure we must wait for that rest till God pleases—we can't cut short the life that God gave us, no matter how miserable it is we must live it out till our time comes!—and we will, too—we'll fight it out, come what will, an' bear the burthen to the last! There was a hectic flush on her cheek, and a bright light in her eyes as she raised them to heaven, and Bryan thought as he watched her that the very features changed before him and the face was not that of old Cath, but another and a fairer. It was the strong spirit of faith that shone there triumphant over despair!

'Cath!' said Bryan, 'don't fear that you'll ever want a home while I have one—it's a poor one, to be sure, but you're as welcome in it as the flowers of May—'

'And you'll promise Heaven that you'll never tell who I am—unless I give you leave?'

'I will, Cath. There's my hand on it!'

'God bless you, Bryan! God bless you!' said Cath with touching fervor, 'it's a comfort to know that there's one creature on earth that doesn't hate poor Kate Costello!'

Here a loud sharp knocking at the door cut short any further conversation. Cath started up alarmed, but Bryan, calm as ever, telling her not to be afraid, went toward the door, asked who was there.

'It's me—don't be botherin' me with your questions, but let me in.'

The voice was that of a female, and Bryan opened the door without further parley. An aged crone hobbled in, and it was with no very pleasant feeling that Bryan discovered under the hood of her red cloak the fair woman. By an involuntary movement Cath retreated, as she thought, out of sight, into a dark corner. Not unobserved however, for the uncouth visitor, striking her stick on the ground, called out in a tone of the sternest authority:—'Come out here, Kate Costello, and put some milk in this can for me! Come out, I say, where's the use of you hidin' from me?'

The woman came forth at a snail's pace, and took the tin vessel which the other held out, trembling the while like an aspen leaf. 'Well, I'll give you all I have,' she faltered out, 'but that isn't much. There it is now, an' much good may it do you.'

'I don't want it to do me good,' was the sharp reply, 'it isn't for me it is, at all, but for Tim Murtha, that's down with the fever.'

'Tim Murtha!' cried Bryan. 'The Lord save us, honest woman, is it in earnest you are?'

'If you come up to my fine elegant house on Linnons Hill above, you'll soon see whether I'm joking or not. I tell you the man took bad this morning from the fair diet of hunger and misery—not but that he'd got enough to keep life in himself and the childer, but somehow he couldn't bring himself to go out and ask it, barrin' of an odd time after night, and though I was willing to share the last bit I had with him and the poor wretched childer he has, all I could get wasn't enough to give four of us a male a day, so it's starving we all wor, for Tim wouldn't let me go ask the good bit an' sup where I knew I'd get plenty if I went.'

'And is he very bad?' said Bryan anxiously. 'Not as bad as he will be, but he's had enough, an' in my opinion he'll never stand on green grass—but I must hurry back with the milk to make way for him. My blessing and the blessing of God be in the place of what you gave me?'

And away she stumped with her knobby stick, leaving Bryan and Cath full of compassion for the misfortunes of poor Tim Murtha.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH IN THE GRAND DUCHY OF HOLSTEIN.

(From the Weekly Register.)

The Berlin correspondent of the *Mondie* furnishes from time to time interesting accounts (many of which we have quoted) of the state and progress of the Catholic religion in the Protestant parts of Germany.

In order rightly to understand the state of those countries, we must not merely look at the present state of things, but must go back to the original introduction of Protestantism. It is a simple fact, though some people may call it a paradox, that no Catholic nation ever became Protestant except by a combination of circumstances at some crisis, which enabled a small minority, possessed of the Sovereign power, to dupe the nation at large by a system of mingled fraud and force. This one sentence is the key to what it is the fashion to call the "History of the Reformation" both in Germany and in England. Many abuses had sprung up in the middle ages, to remove which St. Gregory VII. and other holy Pontiffs had manfully contended, in too many instances, against the power of the Emperors and other secular Princes. These abuses were afterwards, as far as possible, swept away by the Decrees of the Council of Trent, which devoted more than half its labours avowedly and professedly for the "reformation of the Church." German Catholics, then, before the time of Luther, desired the very thing which that Holy Council has effected for us modern Catholics; and which the holy Pontiffs had earnestly labored to obtain for them. But by the false promise of that very reform, the faction of Luther prevailed upon many, who little knew what they were doing, to acquiesce in measures cunningly designed to introduce a new religion, which was in truth no religion at all. The mass of the people had no intention of deserting the Church, a religion of their forefathers; but they were in many instances betrayed into supporting measures the real tendency of which they did not know, and when these false steps were once taken, the absolute power of their rulers was employed to keep them in the new system by depriving them of Catholic education, Catholic Pastors, and Catholic worship. Thus the new system grew up, and became traditional. In one word, it was effected by the power of the temporal rulers, taking dishonest advantage of a well-

intentioned desire on the part of the people for the reform of abuses.

The real importance of these facts is, that they are a perfect answer to the question asked, among others by Macaulay, how it came to pass that, just at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Protestantism was able to win from the Catholic Church whole nations, without inducing them to abandon the profession of Christianity, and that since that time it has never gained anything even from the greatest religious revolutions of 500 years. The fact is beyond question, and it assures us, that from Protestantism the Catholic Church has now nothing to fear. From the legitimate offspring of Protestantism, infidelity and immorality, we may have cause to fear Protestantism itself is the evil of a by-gone day. It was the result of a trick which can be played only once. It is dead and buried. There is no reason to fear that the circumstances from which alone it arose can ever return.

Meanwhile, the very power which succeeded in destroying the Church in Northern Germany has been used, by the good Providence of God, to secure the first steps towards its restoration. The kings who had compelled the people to adopt their new religion found themselves, after two or three generations, in need of servants, military and civil, whom their new religion could not furnish. The time was gone by when they could delude them with the belief that they might adopt the Royal religion without ceasing to be Catholics. The sheep's clothing had been laid aside, and the Royal wolf was now compelled either to do without Catholic soldiers and Catholic servants or else to tolerate their religion. And so, in the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth, Catholics crept into several States in which, for more than a century and a-half, they had never been tolerated. They were admitted at first as a privileged caste into States where no natives were allowed to profess their religion. Thus even in England the emigrant French Clergy were received with hospitality by a nation which still retained persecuting laws against their religion. But, of course, Catholic soldiers left Catholic families, and thus in several northern States there arose a nation which had seemed permanently set at rest, namely, how native Catholics were to be treated. Colonies of this sort actually exist in Brandenburg, Pomerania, Denmark, Holstein.

It is concerning the Holstein colony that the *Mondie* gives us some account. Being originally composed almost wholly of single men, mixed marriages naturally arose. Laws were passed to compel them in all cases to be performed by the Protestant Ministers. They were bound in all cases to educate their children as Protestants on pain of being deprived of them, and themselves sent to the galleys, and the law has interfered with them in other respects.

The Government of the King of Denmark has now proposed a law for the emancipation of these Holstein Catholics, whose number is about 2,000. It provides generally that Christians not belonging to the religion of the State may form themselves into parishes according to their circumstances, it being required that they shall obtain previous permission from Government, and prove that they have funds sufficient for the permanent support of their Clergy, &c. They are then to be exempt from personal contributions to the Establishment, their property being (as in Ireland) bound to contribute as much as that of the members of the Establishment. The Ministers of every such Church are to be approved by Government. The father is to decide, in all cases of mixed marriages, the religious education of his children. But no school of any other religion may receive the children of any Lutheran father, even with his consent. Lastly, the administration of the funds of such tolerated societies is to be regulated by Government.

We have entered on these details to show how very imperfect and limited is the toleration which the Government of the King of Denmark proposes to allow to Catholics. We should most justly regard this as anything rather than religious liberty. Although nominally conceded to Christians not of the Established religion, it is only Catholics who are really concerned in it. But, observe, the popular branch of the Legislature complains, not that the religious liberty conceded is too little, but that it is too great, and it proposes to modify the measure by absolutely forbidding the establishment of any convents, by forbidding any religious order whatever, and especially the Jesuits, to exercise any functions in the Grand Duchy, and by providing that if any ecclesiastic, of whatever confession, obtains any promise as to the religious education of the issue of any mixed marriages, such engagement shall be wholly null and void in law, and that the ecclesiastic who obtained it shall be punished by fine and banishment from the Grand Duchy of Holstein. Against these provisions, it seems the popular branch of the Legislature sets one objection. It proposes to relieve the members of any new congregation from the necessity of proving that it possesses the funds for the perpetual maintenance of the proposed new parish, which was required by the Government measure.

What is curious is that these provisions are introduced at the demand of the Protestant Ministers, who hold seats in the Diet of Holstein. These gentlemen have openly declared, to use their own expression, that, although they can rival the Catholics, man against man, they can do nothing as "Pastor against Jesuit." This enactment will be doubly mischievous and disgraceful, inasmuch as it is a step in the wrong direction—a new piece of persecution introduced for the first time as a part of a measure of toleration. For hitherto it has been by the Jesuits that the few Catholics in Holstein have been taken care of.

It is amusing to add that the Protestant Ministers demanded in addition a clause against the erection of bells, and especially that of any images where they will be visible in the streets. A lay member remarked that they would make themselves absurd by such a demand, inasmuch as the "Lutheran Church" has always retained the images and pictures, and the old Catholic Churches which it has appropriated. Nothing would more curiously betray the entire unreality of a religious body than that its Ministers should actually forget such a circumstance. The fact is, those things have long ago lost their meaning among the Lutherans.

One more vote has been unanimously passed by the Diet. It is that if Lutheranism is thus to be exposed to the competition of the Catholic Church, it is absolutely necessary that it should receive a new organisation to enable it to meet the new danger. The Diet therefore has unanimously petitioned the King of Denmark to grant a "new organisation" of the Lutheran Church with this view. What is required they do not explain, nor how the King is to manage it. We imagine that the secular power will by no means find it so easy to give new life to the established religion as to persecute the Catholics.

The *Mondie* truly says nothing would be more encouraging to the German Catholics than the open admission that Lutheranism cannot stand against the Catholic Church if both have fair-play and no favour. For our part it is but one proof more of what we have always maintained, that the Catholic Church needs nothing but liberty. She is nowhere so strong as where she is left alone by the civil power. This is what we have often experienced in England and what we hope by God's blessing to see proved by the experience of Protestant Germany. Much remains to be done before the Church will be free in those regions. We are hopeful, however, because the tendency of the present age is in favour of leaving religion to itself, and because, as Protestantism is dying out all over the world, there will every year be less and less excuse for the interference of Protestant Governments with religious matters. Protestantism has always been the child of the civil government. When civil governments come to feel

that it is dead and buried, there is some hope that in their own defence they may be content to leave the Catholic Church to do its work unimpeded.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW DOMINICAN CHURCH, DUNDALK.—Great progress has been made in erecting the walls of this church, and at present they are raised to a considerable height, and have cost already upwards of £1,700. We understand the completion of the walls will cost £800 more; and the expense of roofing will be about £450. Altogether, the building will not be finished for less than £2,900. The greater part of this sum is yet uncollected, and the Dominican Fathers will be obliged to appeal to the generous and benevolent in several districts of the country. There is a weekly collection going on in Dundalk and its vicinity, which produces about £30 a-month, to which the members of the committee are the principal subscribers. It is hoped that a considerable sum will be collected during the approaching summer, and it is intended to have a bazaar early in 1864 to assist in completing the new church. We trust that the Dominican Fathers will receive warm assistance from all who admire the valuable labors of the Order of St. Dominic.—*Drogheda Argus*.

ARCHDIOCESE OF DUBLIN.—The Feast of Pentecost was solemnised with great splendour and devotional observances in the Cathedral Church, which was densely crowded by a vast congregation, who were aware that His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin would pronounce the Papal Benediction which he was commissioned to deliver by His Holiness. Sunday was also the anniversary of the canonisation of the Japanese martyrs. The mid-day ceremonies commenced with Grand Pontifical High Mass, at which His Grace the Archbishop officiated as celebrant. After the Communion, His Grace the Archbishop, robed in full canonicals, ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most edifying discourse. At the conclusion of the sermon, he stated he had been commissioned by the Holy Father to give the flock confided to his charge the Papal Benediction, which was the same as if Saint Peter, Chief of the Apostles, gave it to them. His Grace then proceeded to the high altar, and in the most solemn and impressive manner delivered the Papal Benediction to the vast kneeling congregation. Nothing could be more edifying and imposing than the scene—thousands reviving the special Benediction of the Father and Head of the Christian Church. At the conclusion of the High Mass, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, at which the Archbishop officiated. At the ceremony the Libany of the Blessed Virgin was sung to exquisite new music composed by Professor Giose. At the termination of Benediction, the students of Holy Cross College, the Clergy and the officiating Prelate, retired in procession to the side chapel, and the vast congregation slowly left the church.

ST. CATHARINE'S CHURCH.—His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to nearly one thousand children on Friday, in the above-named church. At the conclusion of the ceremony His Grace addressed the recipients of the sacrament, exhorting them to show themselves strong and faithful soldiers of Christ, carrying about with them wherever they went the tabernacle of the Holy Spirit.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The reform enacted by Archbishop Leahy at Emly seems likely to be permanent." The *Monster News* says:—"At the last fair of Emly, a place par excellence at which the foolish and sometimes ferocious agrarian Two-and-Three-Year-Olds used to assemble for gratuitous skull-cracking, not a blow was struck, nor a man offended, nor one arrested on any charge whatever. This happy and almost unbroken change was effected by the influence and acts of the revered Archbishop, ordaining religious rules for the moral government of the people, enjoining abstinence from intoxicating drinks, most of all on Sundays, and aiding the labors of the parochial Clergymen by spiritual missions, in which, under the Archbishop's own auspicious conduct, the Clergymen of both orders had signal success."

PARISH OF UPPER KILLEAVY.—Under the most unfavorable circumstances, of a constant succession of bad harvests, and the overwhelming calamity of the famine years, a beautiful church has been erected in the westerly direction of this parish, at Meigh.—Some years previously another church was remodelled and underwent such extensive improvements as to be considered rebuilt; whilst the worthy, zealous, persevering, and energetic pastor, the Very Rev. Canon Murphy, is now engaged in building a third church, in a remote easterly direction of the parish, towards Narrow-water Ferry. On Whit Monday last the foundation stone of the new church, in the township of Killian, was solemnly laid and blessed, amidst a large concourse of grateful people. The works are rapidly progressing under the able superintendence of a spirited and intelligent contractor, Mr. B. McGuinness, of Newry. The inhabitants feel a deep debt of gratitude to the kind and generous landlord, Dominick Daly, Esq., of Newry, who not only gave the site of the church, but also ample ground for a cemetery. We sincerely wish the venerable pastor health and a continuance of his wondrous energy to bring to a speedy and successful issue this, probably, last monument of his unflagging zeal in the cause of religion, and which, whilst it will complete the material requirements of his parish for ages to come, establishes his claims to the undying gratitude of his people.—*Dundalk Democrat*.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.—On Sunday evening His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam and his Lordship the Bishop of Achonry were entertained to a public banquet at Valkenberg's Hotel, Ballinrobe. The entertainment was served up in a sumptuous and substantial style, and in its every arrangement and supply reflected the highest credit on the host and hostess of this admirable and well-managed establishment. At half-past five o'clock, about forty lay and clerical gentlemen sat down to dinner. The duties of chairman were discharged, with his accustomed ability and eloquence, by the Rev. Thomas Hardiman, P. P., and the vice-chair was occupied by the Rev. P. Conway, P. P., Headford. To the right of the chairman sat His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam, and on his left was the Lord Bishop of Achonry. In the vicinity of the chair and throughout the room were the following:—Geoffrey Martyn, J. P., Curraghmore; Robert Tighe, J. P., Ballinrobe; Rev. P. Lavelle, P. P., Partry; Henry J. Blake Springleay; Rev. E. Waldron, P. P.; The Neale, Rev. P. Moore, C. A., Westport; Thomas Tighe, Ballinrobe; Rev. James O'Rourke, P. P., Ross; Rev. Martin McTale P. P., Kilmalea; W. Regan, Ballinrobe; Rev. James McGe, C. O., Tuam; Rev. C. Lydon, C. O., Ballinrobe; Rev. M. Brennan, C. O., ditto; Rev. Ulic J. Bourke Professor St. Jarlath's College, Tuam; Dr. Dalry, Ballinrobe; Jasper Kelly, Tuam Herald; James Stanners Ballinrobe; Patrick Monahan, ditto; Rev. L. Ausbro, C. O., Ross; Rev. J. O'Boyle, C. O., Kilmalea; Rev. Charles Duffy, C. O., Kittilagh; Rev. P. Geraghty, C. O., Partry; David Elligott, B. Ronayne, ditto; P. Fergus, ditto; William Egan, T. J. O'Boyle, Westport; M. O'Neill, Ballinrobe; W. Murphy, B. Burke, &c.

The Chairman on rising said he had now to propose the toast of the evening—the health of him whom all so wish to honour—whose name is great in every land, and loved and revered in every country, and dear and prized beyond expression in the land which bore him and that glories in his fame (hear, hear, and cheer). There was no need to speak to Irishmen of the great and glorious labors of our illustrious Archbishop in the cause of religion and of country (hear hear). Wherever they are hurled by

destiny—either north, south, east, or west—the Irish heart bounds with ecstasy and enthusiasm at his name and glory in this great and mighty man whom God has raised up to watch over the interests, alleviate the miseries, and promote the welfare of his people (renewed applause). Thus he has laboured, from the days when the great Hierophilus (cheers), some forty years ago, wielded his sublime and splendid pen in defence of the rights of man all over the world, and particularly of Ireland. You will strive in vain to find throughout his grandly beautiful essays and brilliant epistles one solitary sentence that does not breathe the purest philanthropy and love of his kind (hear, hear). And not alone in Ireland but all over the universe is his Grace's name honoured and admired; for it is not the least of the proudest laurels adorning his triumphant brow that, whilst he has been unbecomingly consistent in defending the landmarks of the Church, allowing no one to cross his borders nor touch on the sacred boundaries of that spiritual kingdom which God has placed under his charge, still his philanthropy has been universal, and embraced all the human race. He is dear not alone to Catholic Ireland, but to Ireland in general, and his admiring country is justly proud of such a son (hear, hear, and cheers). What must be the eternal reward of such a fearless and intrepid champion of the Church—ever pursuing the long broad defined path of duty, luminous and bright, when here below we have seen the consequences that have resulted from his consistency in the all important question of education for instance? Have we not seen the great and learned men from whom he conscientiously differed on this vitally interesting subject gradually approximating and finally walking side by side in the same straight line with his Grace? (Hear, hear.) And from the small minority of one on the bench of bishops we now see them all man to man adopting and acting upon the principles that emanated from the giant mind of our great Archbishop (loud cheers). In tendering him this tripling tribute of our admiration and respect, we know that his Grace will be pleased to accept it and value it, not according to its simplicity, but for the ineffable and undying love from which it proceeds (hear, hear). He has passed through a long and glorious career, and there is, we pray, length of days before him yet. Like the eagle, his youth seems to be renewed, and the genius of his Grace becomes more bright and glorious (hear). To come home to the best business of this day—of which he was the life and soul, the Alpha and Omega—the good work, commenced under his auspices, has progressed with his powerful co-operation, and the present day's proceedings of dedicating the sacred edifice to the service of God, has realized the maxim—*Faith boronit opus* (hear, hear). Not wishing to omit the arduous task of preaching the dedication sermon upon him, unwilling to press the golden bow, we ventured in the commencement of the arrangements to hint as much to him; but, with his usual energy and zeal, His Grace would not listen to the remonstrance, and I appeal to all of you who had the happiness of hearing him this day how brilliantly and gloriously he acquitted himself of his labour of love (hear, hear, and applause). Most unfeignedly do I say—and not in the language of adulation—that I never heard him preach better before (renewed applause). Let us hope for many such opportunities and for many such recurring occasions of meeting him at the festive board as we have this night the happiness and privilege of enjoying (hear, hear). Wherever we may be we never can forget the distinguished compliment which our great Archbishop has this day conferred upon the town of Ballinrobe and its people. (The Chairman then gave 'The Health of His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam, the guest of the evening.' The toast was received with the most rapturous applause, which continued for several minutes.)

His Grace the Archbishop, on rising to respond, was greeted with renewed plaudits. The cheering having subsided, his Grace expressed his grateful and sincere acknowledgments, and proceeded to say that a long interval had passed since some ten years ago, when it was hoped and expected that something like justice would be done to the people of Ireland (hear, hear). They gave themselves up to apathy, resigned agitation in a great measure, and the connection between the clergy and the laity in that respect seemed to have suffered. A disruption appeared to be threatened—hoped for by some, and feared by others (hear, hear). He would appeal to the experience of those around him whether the condition of the country had been improved by that temporary or apparently permanent severance; or whether the interests of either were advanced. The sooner, then, this union of priests and people was restored and cemented, the better (hear, hear). There were glowing panegyrics pronounced on Ireland—the fertility of the soil, the genial nature of her climate, the valor of her sons, and the purity of her daughters; but was she no better to-day than she was then (hear, hear). They did not then know of periodical starvation. The normal condition of Ireland was not then, as it is now, that of the mendicant, and her priests and bishops had not to be sending round the begging box to every part of the earth (hear, hear). St. Paul gloried in asking aid for the relief of the people suffering under a sudden calamity. It is not so with us, but because we are suffering from the misgovernment of the country and the apathy of its people, rather than from the sterility of its soil (hear, hear). For some years past they had been the recipients of much spontaneous charity. He never asked a penny in his life on these occasions of national calamity and distress, and he never would; but let them saddle the right horse, and tell their rulers that it is their duty to support the people under such circumstances, and if the people do not do their part in requiring of them to discharge that duty, why then let them starve (hear, hear). In connection with the subject of to-day, his Grace pointed out what could be effected by the union of the clergy and the laity. When the people of God returned from captivity, they first aided their priests to erect the temple, and then the walls of the city were built up. The people of Ballinrobe, like many others in Ireland, have given a noble example of this duty (hear, hear). Fourteen years ago the first stone of their church was blessed and laid; and when it was sought to abandon the good work—to turn the site, perhaps, into a market-place for cattle, the people of Ballinrobe rallied round their clergy and determined that they never should be a byword or a reproach to their enemies (applause). The misgovernment now existing in Ireland is as great, if not greater, than ever was witnessed in the days of their direst persecution, and it was time for the clergy now again to come to the aid of their people; and as they have to rebuild the temples of salvation, the clergy will assist in restoring the walls of the cities for them; and by removing the unsightly stones scattered over the land, construct the edifice of their social property as beautiful to behold as it will be magnificent to enjoy (great applause). In conclusion, his Grace congratulated the inhabitants of this parish on their beautiful new church, wherein they would henceforth have the consolation of worshipping God; and whenever threatened with the anger of the Almighty, they could, by the offering up of the all-atonement sacrifice of the Mass, and by imploring His pity and protection, avert the stroke of His wrath from their heads. Like the electric rods that render the lightning harmless, these temples will be the safe conductors to carry away the anger of God and the vengeance of Heaven. His Grace resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.—*Abridged from the Tuam Herald*.

A COSTLY FAILURE.—If the fools and the knaves did not largely preponderate among what are specially called the "religious" portion of the people of England, we should hail the publication at this moment of the Return to Mr. Dillwyn's motion respecting the Irish branch of the Anglican establishment as a fortunately opportune occurrence. The May meetings have just commenced in London, and the Strand has become blocked by the crowds of de-

more dowagers, prim spinsters, evangelical girls, and godly men in black coats and white cravats, and to drink in the malice, envy and uncharitableness of Exeter Hall. This is emphatically the season of rant and raving in the English Evangelical world, and now it is that the dupes are coaxed to launch out their money in thousands to convert everybody but those who want it most,—the freeters of Exeter Hall themselves. What with Bible Societies, and Foreign Propagation Societies, and Home Missions, and Tract Societies, and Irish and Proselyting Societies—the town is choke full of cant, hypocrisy, and pious fraud. But of all these conspiracies of knaves to "diddle" dupes, the most audacious and mischievous is undoubtedly that one which craves for money under the false pretence of propagating Protestantism in Ireland. Besides the revenues of the Established Church in that country, which are enormous in their proportion to the number of its professed adherents, we are, we believe, years not less than three millions sterling have been subscribed in this country for the perversion of the Catholic peasantry of Ireland. And what is the result? According to the Return just made to the Order of the House of Commons, upon Mr. Dillwyn's motion, it appears that in 1834 there were 852,160 members of the Protestant Established Church in Ireland, for the "curing" of whose souls the Anglican Overseers and Parsons were paid £365,525 a year, or more, on the average of £1 per soul per annum. In 1861—the period to which the Return comes down—there were but 601,872, members of the Established Church in Ireland, being a falling off in twenty-seven years, of 161,288—although in the same period the cost of the Establishment and the sums voluntarily contributed for the propagation of Protestantism by the perversion of the Catholic poor in Ireland, must have amounted in the whole to at least £19,000,000. The pickings of the Committees and Secretaries and strolling emigrants of the Protestant Reformation out of this huge sum must have been very handsome, and no doubt the propagators and soul-curers have thriven well in their trade, though the "Protestant souls" have fallen off by nearly 20 per cent under their zealous evangelisation in Catholic Ireland. Their friend, the *Times*, could not help noticing this rather damaging fact, and declares "that no honest Churchman can rest satisfied with such a state of things" as the Return has disclosed. "It is a comfort (says that journal) to know that the pig and the sack of potatoes are no longer carried off (as was the case before 1834) from the peasant's cabin by an armed force, but it is plain that though the Established Church has become less justly unpopular, it is as far as ever from being the Church of the people" of Ireland. "Meanwhile (continues the *Times*) legitimate (?) proselytising has been carried on far more systematically and energetically than in the old days. Without ceasing to be an Establishment, our Church has become in some degree what it always was in theory, a Missionary organisation, and has been aided by the utmost efforts of voluntary agency. It is discouraging, then, to say the least, that the numerical proportion of the two religious bodies remains almost the same as before. . . . It is certain that they (the Protestant Clergy) have the command of pecuniary resources over and above their own emoluments, far beyond any that the Priest can employ, and that they have generally made the most of them. They have invited us, for years past, to watch the progress of a great experiment, tried under every advantage, and they must not be surprised if people infer from these statistics that the experiment has failed."

It is a failure—a flagrant failure of the most gigantic fraud and imposture since the South Sea Bubble; but nevertheless, we venture to predict that the game will be played out this month again, with as much effrontery and impudent boasting and mendacious assertion as characterised the proceedings of the Exeter Hall showmen any year since 1834, and that the pious *gobemouches* will subscribe their money as liberally this year as they have ever done, for the vain purpose of destroying the true Christian Faith in Ireland.—*Weekly Register*.

THE "ESTABLISHMENT."—In the House of Commons on Tuesday night, petitions in favor of an inquiry into the present ecclesiastical settlement of Ireland, and of Mr. Dillwyn's motion, was presented by Mr. Monsell, from Kingstown and Garristown, county of Dublin, and the following places in Limerick county—Brunie, Patrickswell, Dallybrown, Manister, Askerton, Crough, Adare, Shaangolden, Croom, and Kilmallock; also from Dunlavin, county Wicklow; from St. James's, Dublin; and from Claboe, county of Clare; by Major Gavin, from inhabitants of Newcastle West, in the county of Limerick, and from the parishes of St. Patrick's and Monihan, Knockane and Donoghmore, and from Manques and Gecorra, in the liberties of Limerick; by The O'Connor Don, from inhabitants of the parishes of Blackrock, Balthobry, and Balseadden, in the county of Dublin, and from Finglas and Danikerrey, county of Wicklow; by Colonel Greville, from the parish of St. Michael, and from the parishes of St. Andrews, St. Mark's, St. Peter's, and St. Anne's, Dublin; by Mr. F. W. Russell, from the administrators, curates, aldermen, town councillors, and poor law guardians of the city of Limerick; by Mr. Hennessy, from Bardsing, Kiltubrid, Dunganstown, Arklow, Phibsbarro, and Donabate; and by Mr. Maguire, from Malahide, Howth, and Kinsaley, county of Dublin, and from Bray and Wicklow.

THE WEATHER.—The Crops.—The past has been in every respect, a splendid week for the crops, which, in all directions, present an aspect well calculated to cheer the farmer. The potato fields never looked more promising, or so forward at this time of the year. It has been a general remark, that the late sown potatoes are this year far advanced, if one may judge from the healthy appearance of the stalk and leaves, as the early sown used to be in May. The prospect is really encouraging, and never did this unfortunate country stand in more need of a good harvest.—*Sligo Champion*.

DISTRESS IN LISBURN.—Emigration of 253 Individuals.—On Wednesday, 253 persons, lately under the care of the Committee of the Lisburn Relief Fund, left Belfast, in the Old Hickey, Captain Meade, for Philadelphia, in search of that relief from want and destitution which, in consequence of the failure in handloom weaving, was denied them at home. It was agreed upon that those intending to emigrate should assemble at the Lisburn station at ten o'clock, and at that hour immense numbers had collected to see the emigrants off, and to bid them farewell.—The scene was a very impressive and affecting one. 253 individuals—including many of the finest of the peasantry—were on the platform, bidding farewell to old friends and acquaintances, in a few hours to leave, perhaps for ever, the place in which they were born and the friends whom they loved. The Ulster Railway Company conveyed the emigrants to Belfast free of expense. Through the kindness of Mr. John Stevenson, the children of each family were amply supplied with currant bread previous to the departure of the train from the Lisburn station. The total cost of sending these 253 people to America is £800. On arriving in Philadelphia, each person will receive a certain sum of money which has been provided for them, and there is every prospect of employment.—*Northern Whig*.

The *Galway Vindicator* states that the Right Rev. Dr. McEvilly, the Catholic Bishop, has received £300 per the Most Rev. Dr. Gould, Catholic Bishop of Melbourne, towards relieving the distressed in Galway. The funds were subscribed by the people of Victoria.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.—Waterford, Sunday.—A Spanish steamer, the *Vigilio*, supposed for Liverpool, was lost on Barroils, off Saltees, last night, with cattle, &c. Two head dead and three living were brought in by the steamer *Vesta*. Assistance was refused by a Spanish crew.

The Sisters of Mercy, St. Patrick's, Sligo, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £25 from the Committee of the Society of Friends, William Street, Dublin.

Walter Martin Blake, Esq., of Ballyglumin Park, with his usual generosity, and taking into account the depressing effect of three bad seasons upon the country, has determined to give his tenantry the benefit of a liberal reduction in their rents, varying from 10 to 25 per cent, according to the number of acres in each holding upon the rents due in November last, payable on the 10th June.—Galway Vindicator.

The O'CONNOR DON.—In those trying times, when the peasantry of this country are emigrating in thousands, through despair of being able to recover from the disastrous effects of three wet seasons, the generous conduct of the O'Connor Don, M.P., towards his tenantry, is richly deserving of more than a passing notice. Not deterred by the unsuccessful result of his kindness in the spring of last year, when he distributed large quantities of seed oats among his people, whereby in consequence of the unfavorable season, he himself lost considerably without being able to benefit them, he has this year pursued, to a far greater extent, the same generous course. His humane and considerate agent, Thomas McDermott, Esq., J.P., ordered the bailiffs on the property to take care that none of the tillage land should be left uncropped, as plenty of seed would be given, and threatened them with dismissal in case they neglected said orders; and every tenant who applied got as much seed oats and potatoes as he required, and no distinction was made between those who were largely in arrears and those who were more fortunate, except that the very poor got four to five barrels of oats, according to his requirements, and any quantity of seed potatoes asked for was freely given. To crown all, a permanent reduction of £20 per cent in the rents has been given to all the tenantry, and there was no pressure for them—in fact, the lands would not, it is supposed, pay for the seed oats and potatoes distributed for the purpose of cropping them. Divine Providence has blessed the O'Connor Don with abundant resources, and right royally he makes use of them.—Roscommon Messenger.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—Thursday afternoon intelligence of a family numbering six persons having suffered from poison spread through Portludown, and created an unusual amount of excitement. Thomas Irvine, his wife, and two children, with James and Eliza Fagan as lodgers, occupy a house in Ombin street. Preparation was being made for mid-day meal, and bread soda being required in the baking of a cake, it was found that the necessary quantity of that material was not to hand. The good offices of a friend and neighbor were solicited, and this person named Martin, gave in mistake a small quantity of arsenic, purchased by him some time since for the extirpation of vermin. Shortly after the family above named had eaten the bread, the dreaded signs of poisoning became apparent, and sufferings of a violent nature ensued. Fortunately, medical assistance was within reach, and Dr. Breton promptly and skillfully treated the patients, who rallied under his judicious care and management. At five p.m. hopes were entertained that the poisonous matter had been removed. The poor people are dreadfully weak and apprehensive, and present a piteous spectacle, as the father gazes on his children, whose death-like countenances afford abundant proof of the danger they have encountered.—Belfast News-Letter.

ARMAGEDDON.—A handsome mural monument to the memory of the late Sir George Moynihan, Bart., of Castlehill, and three of his children, has just been set up in George church, near Armagh.

A case of considerable commercial interest came before the Master of Rolls on Tuesday. It was an application by Messrs. Kinahan, of Dublin, for an injunction to restrain the Messrs. Bolton from using a label similar to that which the petitioners were in the habit of using to distinguish the article sold under the name of LL Whiskey. The case for the petitioners was, that the whiskey in question was prepared from an original receipt, and being patronized by the Duke of Richmond, when Lord Lieutenant, they have distinguished it by the trade mark LL Whiskey on the labels. This had been imitated by respondents. On behalf of respondents it was contended that they had for years been in the habit of selling, under the name of LL Whiskey, a quality of spirits similar to that which the petitioners sold under the same designation the name of preparing which was learned by Mr. Bolton, one of the respondents, amongst the other arts and mysteries of the trade, which the petitioners were bound to teach him during his apprenticeship which he had had served to them. It was also replied that the respondents had extensively advertised their LL Whiskey, and that it was impossible that any purchaser could be misled by their label. The Master of the Rolls said he was satisfied that the respondents had violated the law with respect to trade marks, but that they had done so unintentionally. He did not, however, feel inclined to grant the injunction, but would suggest to the respondents, now that they were aware of the law, that they should discontinue the use of the letters.

FIRE AT THE BROADSTONE RAILWAY TERMINUS.—At 8.30 on Tuesday evening a fire broke out in the office of the good stores of the Broadstone Railway Terminus. The employees having gone to work, the fire was soon got under, no very considerable damages having been done. Captain Ingram and the fire brigades, with No. 3 engine, were promptly in attendance. The building was insured in the National Office. It appeared that the fire originated in the flue of an American stove.—Dublin Paper.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—It is worthy of mention, and somewhat significant, that the coast-guards of the south of Ireland received orders last week to hold themselves in readiness to start on the shortest notice to join the fleet. A gentleman resident in the county Waterford, and upon the sea coast, supplies us with this information. Has the government any serious apprehension of any rupture of our present friendly relations with foreign powers?—Clonmel Chronicle.

A CENTENARIAN.—On the 23d ult., an old man named Joseph Hare, of Cordarrag, near Headford, was buried in the church-yard. He was a hundred years of age, and he had seen his fourth generation. He was remarkable for his activity up to about five months ago, about which time he ran during an entire day after a hunt, a sport of which he was particularly fond.—Galway Express.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.—While Sergeant Quin, of Morville station, and his party were engaged on the 19th ult., on revenue duty, they discovered an extensive still house, erected under a turf stack, in the townland of Tirmacrara, near Gullifall, containing a large quantity of worts, barrels, kegs, &c., in it. This still house, it appears, was so constructed as to leave no appearance of an entrance, and by raising the sod over the still fire, the smoke made its way to the surface.—Derry Journal.

ANTRIM.—Fatal Accident with a Gun.—On Monday evening last, as a young lad named William Smith, aged 13, and two companions were shooting through a moss near Salsfield, his gun went off while he was feeling with the stock if the moss were sufficient to bear him, and lodged the contents in his side. Death was instantaneous.—Belfast News-Letter.

FEVER AND SMALLPOX.—As every one in Belfast must know there is at the present time a great amount of disease prevalent throughout the town, the most disastrous being typhus fever and smallpox. In order to prevent the spread of these most infectious diseases, we would earnestly recommend to the landlords and agents of tenements in districts where the evil has been most observed to have houses cleaned and whitewashed.—Northern Whig.

THE REPRESENTATION OF NEW ROSS.—We (Freeman) understand that Joseph John Neale McKenna, Esq., of the National Bank, will again offer himself as a candidate for the representation of this borough. We know of few more able, more gifted, or more sound thinking men than Mr. McKenna; and should the electors of New Ross succeed in securing his services, they will achieve a great advantage for themselves and confer a public benefit on the country. His opinions are those of the advanced Liberal school—an earnest Reformer, a man of progress, and thoroughly independent of all parties, he is just the man we would like to see occupying a seat as an Irish representative.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.—At the late petty sessions, Mr. Keppock, proprietor of the White Horse Hotel, Drogheda, was summoned by the constabulary for having it opened on Sunday before two o'clock in the afternoon. The case was proven, when two magistrates were for inflicting a fine and two for an acquittal. No rule was accordingly made, and the case was submitted for the opinion of the law officers of the crown. The query was as follows:—“If hotel keepers, who are licensed to sell spirits by retail to be consumed on their premises, are obliged to keep their houses closed in like manner as publicans?” The reply of the law adviser, which came to hand in a few days, is as follows:—“The law adviser is of opinion that hotel keepers are not obliged to have their houses closed on Sundays before two o'clock, p.m.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, THOMAS LARCOM.”

On the morning of the 17th ultimo an armed party consisting of four men, went to the house of John McGarty, a small farmer residing in the townland of Halls and barony of Mohill, knocked at his door, and being refused admittance, they forced it open, and dragged McGarty outside, placed him on his knees, and administered an oath on a book that he should give up carrying a farm from which a former tenant had been evicted. On the same morning the same party went to the dwelling house of a caretaker named Michael McCuskey, who was minding two farms, from which other tenants were also evicted, belonging to Mr. Lawlor, of Carrick-on-Shannon, and having gained admittance, placed him on his knees, and tendered to him a similar oath. They then went outside the house and fired a shot, and went away. To prevent any person in the neighborhood taking those farms is believed to be the motive for these outrages.

On the 20th ult., as Michael Lally was cutting beather on the townland of Deruss, Co. Mayo, over which his brother-in-law, Bryan Cormack, was caretaker, the latter tried to prevent him, when he made a desperate blow at his neck with the scythe, which Cormack warded off with his arm, which was nearly severed in two. Lally was arrested, and committed for trial by Mr. Moore, R.M.

LIMERICK, May 25.—Young Hayes, son of the murderer of Mr. Beaudell, who has been under the watchful eye of the police since his discharge from prison, was again arrested, upon the sworn information of some of his neighbors whom he threatened, by the Doon police, on the 21st ult., and brought the following day before Mr. Bell, R.M., at Castleconnell, who committed him to the county jail until the next petty sessions of New Pallas, when it is believed a large amount of bail will be put on him.

SUSPICIOUS.—On Friday (22d ult.) two individuals from the other side of the Atlantic visited Caher, and announced their intentions of sending out gratis a large number of young men and ensuring them employment of Railway works in America. About one hundred put down their names, each paying a deposit of three pence. The party in question told them they would be sent free to Cork, and would each get a glass of grog for his three pence before going on board ship. They would get intimation of the time to be in readiness. We heard the Yankees were brought before a magistrate, but they produced credentials empowering them to hire a number of workmen for the purpose above mentioned. Soldiers are scarce in the land of the Stars and Stripes—the Yankee soldier is a general rule, and German and Irish soldiers are placed in every gap of danger. God knows too much Irish blood has been already expended in this fratricidal strife.—Tipperary Free Press.

WEXFORD.—Murder near New Ross.—On the morning of Sunday last the body of a man named Michael Fitzharris alias Fitzhenry, was found murdered in a place called Moran's lane, at Rathgrogue, within about three miles of New Ross. The body was found by a man named Phillip Murray, between seven and eight o'clock on the same morning. Fitzharris or Fitzhenry was a young man aged 28 years, master of the national school at Rathgrogue, and his wife mistress of the female national school. They had a family of three children. At some few miles distant there is a townland called Poulpomey, in which resided a man named Joe Kelly, his wife, family, and father. The farm which the Kellys held was in debt, so much that he was unable to redeem it, on which a bargain was entered into between Fitzhenry (deceased) and Joe Kelly to redeem the place. The agreement was that Fitzhenry should pay Kelly £30 in cash, and pay £40 more in lieu of a half year's rent and other taxes on the land, which settlement or bargain was strictly carried out on the part of the deceased. Joe Kelly was to leave the farm on the 10th May, in order to emigrate to America, and his father was to remain with the Fitzhenrys. Things remained in this state up to last Friday night, when the deceased and his wife went up to the Poulpomey farm, when Joe Kelly wished them to advance as much money as would take his father to America with him. This the Fitzhenrys refused, as the agreement was that they were only to give the old man £6 a year in case he found fault with the treatment he received at their hands. Joe Kelly appeared very angry at his decision. The deceased and Kelly were seen in Ross on Saturday, and left it at a late hour, both being apparently under the influence of drink. Kelly's wife and a man were in company with them. Next morning intelligence was brought to the wife of deceased that her husband was murdered within 100 yards of his own house. Sub-inspector Doyle has arrested Kelly.—Wexford Independent.

THE GALWAY LINE.—The first steamer of the New Galway Line was to leave on the first of July. She is to call at St. John's Newfoundland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another mission was on Sunday week added to the number of country missions, which are now happily multiplying so quickly in the neighborhood of London. In the large town of Ruffeld the Holy Sacrifice was offered for the first time in a schoolroom, temporarily fitted up as a chapel, which has been built by the sole liberality of J. S. Moorat, Esq., of Bush Hill Park. A large space of ground has been purchased by the same benefactor, adjoining the schoolroom, which will be amply sufficient for church, presbytery, and all the requisites of a mission hereafter, when the congregation increases.

COMMEMORATIVE TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. P. M'LAUGHLIN.—On Tuesday, the 23rd ult., an address was presented to the Rev. Patrick M'Laughlin, the Priest who, our readers will remember, suffered imprisonment for refusing to divulge the name of a penitent, accompanied with a purse of sovereigns.—The presentation took place at the residence of the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, Great Clive street, at two o'clock; and although it was intended to be private, a very considerable number of both of the Clergy and laity were present. The following is the report of Mr. M'Laughlin's speech, as given by our Scotch contemporary, the Glasgow Free Press:—

The Rev. Mr. M'Laughlin was seriously affected at the ceremony of which he was the object, and when he rose to reply some minutes elapsed before he could utter a word. At length he began:—My Lord, Rev. Brethren, and Gentlemen—Gratitude is

one of the noblest sentiments implanted in the human heart. It is an ornament of virtue, and when it is shown it does honor to man's nature. This is a matter on which there has been no diversity of opinion. It has been always admitted that gratitude is a universal quality of our character, and that its expression is sought by men of every walk in life. Need I say that I am deeply moved at the honor which has awaited me here this day? Need I affirm that I am profoundly grateful to you for your many expressions of sympathy for the little sacrifice I was compelled to make for the sake of my faith and my honor? No. I can never forget that, at your public meetings and your social gatherings, you were pleased to speak of my name and to toast my health, with an enthusiasm undeserved by me. But, when I come to speak of to-day, words fail me. I am unable to give expression to my sense of gratitude on an occasion like the present. I am overpowered at this demonstration, and I can scarcely recognize its reality. A reality it is, however, as this beautiful address and this valuable purse testify. To all those who have been instrumental in conferring upon me this act of favor, I return my most heartfelt thanks.

To my revered Bishop, Dr. Gray, who, I believe so kindly interested himself in the matter, I beg to tender my sincere acknowledgments; and to the Committee, whose labors contributed so much to this great success, I owe a lasting debt of gratitude. I amongst the contributors to this—what you are pleased to term a testimonial—I would be justified in singling out exceptions worthy of special notice, I would refer to the liberality of the Pastor and congregations of St. Mary's, who contributed the handsome sum of forty pounds. It proved the interest of his reverend dear friend, Father Forbes, and of his parishioners, in a question of importance, as well as it may have been an expression of respect towards myself personally. After referring to the tendency of the address to exaggerate, as he said, his merits, the reverend speaker proceeded:—It was for the discharge of my duty as a Priest that I was imprisoned. I did nothing but my duty, but that duty I did perform at the hazard of those consequences which ultimately followed. In a land where religious liberty is so highly valued and so lavishly distributed, I should have been protected instead of molested—I should have been applauded instead of condemned—in what I did. While the law of the country acknowledged my character as a Priest, it should have allowed me the free exercise of my functions. If, in the discharge of my duty, I had rendered myself amenable to the law, then the interference of authority would have been consistent. But I was guilty of no offence against society—against the laws of God or man. I simply assisted a penitent sinner to a reconciliation with his conscience and his Maker. That was a good act. It was in complete conformity with the laws of God, and had I been a Protestant minister instead of a Catholic Priest, that vindication of my character as a Clergyman and my honor as a man would never have been exposed to the violation of intolerance. Would Mr. M'Call have dared, Judas like, to send me a letter, under the disguise of confidence, for the purpose of entrapping me into difficulties? No. He would have hesitated to employ a soubterage so mean and so dastardly. If his intention had been to ferret out a murderer, or some other delinquent whose presence was dangerous to society, his conduct might pass without censure. But in my case the exercise of his peculiar functions was unnecessary. My conduct was beyond his interference. The Priest is the promoter of all morality, and it is certainly nothing to the credit of police officials that they should interpose their power to thwart the good endeavors of the Catholic Priesthood to make the laws respected. I hold up the act of Mr. M'Call to the execration of all good men. I repeat, had I been a Protestant Minister, I would not have been persecuted as I was. I would have been spared the treacherous note of Mr. M'Call, and the opportunity of persecuting the member of a hated order was not to be lost. No quarter was to be allowed me, no mercy to be extended to me. When I went privately to the fiscal, and besought him not to drag me into court, as I would tender the evidence required of me, he determinedly refused my request. Well, I was a Priest of God's Church, and I felt that the Priesthood would not be dishonored in my name. From that moment I resolved to go to prison rather than violate my conscience. I had no other alternative. Had I yielded, and betrayed the confidence of my penitent, how the shout of bigotry would have resounded through the world. My dishonor would have been canvassed with malignant pleasure, and thrown in the face of my fellow-Catholics. Father M'Laughlin would then have been proclaimed the traitor of his people. In going to prison, however, I blunted the edge of calumny. I entered prison with the approval of my revered Bishop, and the respect of every Catholic. I had the honor of the Catholic Priesthood to sustain, and in me it would have been a dereliction of duty if I had shrunk from the responsibility. I may now say that during my whole life I never experienced greater happiness than during the days I spent in prison. The indignities, it is true, to which I was subjected—the repulsive garb, the uncomfortable bed, the narrow cell, were hardships; but then the thought of suffering for conscience sake, the reflection that virtue and not felony brought me there, made me joyful in my condition, and filled my soul with joy. I am now free of my persecutors, and I am again ready to battle for Catholic rights. The prison has no terrors for me—I am prepared to return to it should duty ever again require, and I believe that God would give me grace even to go to the scaffold, before He would permit me to dishonor my sacred office or my name. You make mention in your address of the excitement which prevailed on the occasion of my incarceration. This I would have expected. I would blush for the day when the Catholics of Glasgow could look silently upon their Priests suffering undeserved indignities, without making some demonstration of feeling on their behalf. The fact proved that they were indeed Catholics. Yes! it is that union between Priest and people whence flows the sustenance which we suddenly receive when surrounded by difficulties. That identity of feeling proves that they are ready to make mutual sacrifices on each other's behalf. Let the people remain faithful to their Priests, and the Priests will never betray them, whatever might be the cost of their fidelity. I will conclude by making an explanation. After my liberation from prison, I learned that a number of good Catholics had resolved upon giving me some public demonstration. Of this I was not sure until I saw in the Free Press the notice of a meeting called for that purpose. I then wrote a letter to the Herald, intimating that I would not accept of any testimonial. My reason for declining the honor was because I had resolved not to receive any acknowledgment for the performance of what was my imperative duty. But I accept this handsome present because it is not personal. This money will be applied to no private use of my own; I intend to devote it to the purpose of building a school. I have no school at Eastmuir. The heavy debt which remained upon the Mission prevented me from beginning the erection of a school. Now, this money will enable me to build one sooner than I expected, and that as early as circumstances will permit. In conclusion, I beg to thank you, my Lords, you, my reverend brethren, and you, my friends, for this substantial testimony of your regard for one whose greatest aspiration is to be a faithful Priest.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Confederate States.—Mr. Roebuck gave notice that on an early day he should move that a humble address be presented to the crown, praying that her Majesty would cause negotiations to be entered into with the European powers, with a view to the recognition of the Confederate States of America.

FEDERAL RECRUITING IN IRELAND.—Sir R. Peel said the government was aware that Federal agents had been in Ireland, but they did not recruit openly. A number of young men had left Ireland for America, and had been induced to enlist in the Federal army. Government were following the matter up, but it was not an easy one to arrive at the facts.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE ACT.—Mr. Whalley, amid cries of 'Oh' and ironical cheers, rose to move 'That this House will immediately resolve into a committee to consider the Act 8th and 9th Vic., for the endowment of the College of Maynooth, with a view to the repeal of the same, due regard being had to vested rights and interests.'

Mr. Somes seconded the motion. Mr. Black rose, amidst cries of 'Divide.' He did not intend to move an amendment, but would take an opportunity of bringing forward the whole subject in the shape of a direct motion. For such objects as these referred to the Roman Catholics of Ireland got at present 1/4d. a piece; the Presbyterians received 1s. 7d. each, and the members of the Established Church had nearly £1 a piece. It would be extremely unjust to withdraw the 1/4d. from the Roman Catholic, and leave the 1s. 7d. to the Presbyterian, and the pound to the Protestant.

Sir R. Peel, amidst cries of 'Divide,' proceeded to address the House, and declared that he would not detain them more than a few minutes. (Hear, hear.) He submitted that the hon. gentleman had introduced subjects in no way connected with the motion submitted by him to the House. He alluded not only to the riots at Birkenhead and Hyde-park, but extended the range of his observations from the Lord Mayor of London to Cardinal Wiseman in a manner that was in no way connected with the subject he had brought before the House. He was mistaken in supposing that the grant to Maynooth was the only one paid under an Act of Parliament. In the Consolidated Fund Act £22,000 was provided for the Established Church in Scotland that never came under the head of the annual grants of Parliament, and which established the correctness of the practice adopted in regard to Maynooth. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member said that he (Sir R. Peel) and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made remarks upon the failure of the institution. Whether it was a failure or not he (Sir R. Peel) was not in a position to judge, but he thought it would be very unfair to withdraw the grant for the spiritual care of a number of their fellow-countrymen in Ireland. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman said that the Ribbon Societies were the representatives of the Canon Law of Rome; and he (Sir R. Peel) did not know what the hon. gentleman meant by an observation of that kind. Nothing could be more absurd than any such expression of opinion. (Hear.)

Mr. Whalley: Allow me to explain. (Cries of 'Order.') Sir R. Peel: The hon. gentleman will have an opportunity of answering me.

Mr. Whalley: I submit to the chair that it is out of order for any member to misrepresent the words I used. (Cries of 'Order' and 'Chair'.)

The Speaker: The hon. gentleman will have an opportunity to reply. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Whalley: I did not use the words attributed to me.

Sir R. Peel said he did not think he had misinterpreted what the hon. gentleman had said. He knew not whether the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Priests were intolerant or not; but he did not believe it—(hear, hear)—but grants were made to the Established Church in England and Ireland to the Established Church in Scotland—and to the Presbyterians in the North of Ireland, and it would be unjust to exclude their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects from the spiritual instruction and religious knowledge they derived from the efficient maintenance of the establishment at Maynooth. (Hear.) He spoke the views of the Government when he said he would oppose the motion of the hon. member. (Hear, hear.) After a few words from Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whalley replied.

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The House divided on the motion—Ayes, 190; Noes, 108.—Majority against the motion, 93.

ADMIRAL WILKES'S SQUADRON.—The Shipping Gazette suggests that the British government should join with that of Denmark in preventing the unauthorized occupation of the harbour of St. Thomas by Admiral Wilkes's squadron. Advice from the Havana state that her Majesty's ship Arcturion had been employed in conveying the British steamer Ruby on board of Admiral Wilkes, who had issued orders that the Ruby was to be seized wherever found, and whether engaged in running the blockade or not.

A NEW ALABAMA.—It is now well known, especially among those interested, that Captain Semmes, of the Alabama, is about to change his flag to a more substantial ship than the Alabama. Captain Bullock, who for the last year or more has been in this country superintending the construction of vessels for the Confederate service, is now about to leave the Clyde, and will probably call at Cardiff, with a large iron vessel for the Confederates. Captain Bullock will afterwards take the new cruiser in a port at present a "secret," and there transfer the command of the Alabama will then devolve upon Captain Bullock until such time as Captain Melitt, of the Florida, is enabled to transfer his crew to Captain Semmes's famous ship. The Florida will then be under the guidance of Captain Bullock until Captain Jones is appointed. The last transfer is easily accounted for. Captain Bullock is more of a naval architect than an energetic or experienced seaman. It was Captain Bullock, and not Messrs. Laird Bros., who modelled the Alabama and superintended her construction. Of course the builders have been obliged to bear all the blame or praise which has been attached to the construction of the famous "200"—but that Captain Bullock is the man who modelled and watched over the erection of the Alabama is not the slightest doubt. The new vessel on which Captain Semmes hoists his flag is a large iron screw vessel, mounting 21 guns, and combines the two great requirements of a man-of-war—speed and strength.—English Paper.

STATUTE TO THE QUEEN AT HULL.—The Mayor of Hull, Mr. W. H. Moss, has adorned the People's Park there with a marble statue of the Queen, executed by Mr. Thomas Earle, of London, under the immediate inspection and approval of Her Majesty and the late lamented Prince Consort. And, as it has been contemplated to associate with the Queen's statue a life-sized statue of the Prince Consort, the Mayor further proposes that the committee long since appointed to superintend the execution of that work of art, should resume its suspended functions; and we understand that this committee has already held a meeting and passed a resolution recommending Mr. Earle to prepare designs for a statue of the Prince to be placed in some other part of the Park.—Hull Advertiser.

ELECTION FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—Yesterday the citizens of London were convened in Guildhall for the election of a representative in Parliament, in the place of the late Mr. Western Wood. The ceremony began at twelve o'clock, the hour appointed; but some time previously a considerable number of people had congregated in the hall. There being no opposition to the Liberal candidate, Mr. Goschen, it was a somewhat tame affair, and did not last over twenty minutes. The Conservative party in the City had not thought it worth their while to contest the seat, having regard chiefly to the short interval which must elapse before the present Parliament is brought to an end, and for other considerations. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence and Mr. Sheriff Hugh Jones were the returning officers.

At two o'clock on Sunday morning, a canal boat, laden with stone, lying in Aire and Calder Navigation Cut, near Crown Point-bridge, sank, being in a leaky condition. There were on board Geo. Kendall, his wife, and four children, two of the latter sleeping in the cabin at the stern, and two in that at the stern. Kendall, his wife, and one child were rescued by the crew of a vessel alongside, but three children, ranging from five to nine years of age, were drowned. The vessel had since been raised, and the bodies recovered.—Leeds paper.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.—Precedency of Edinburgh and Dublin.—We understand that the committee of the Royal Horticultural Society, charged with the arrangements for the ceremonial of uncovering the memorial of the Exhibition of 1851 on the 10th of June, have had under their consideration the position to be occupied in the procession by the representatives of the cities of Edinburgh and Dublin, and have decided that the Scottish capital is entitled to precedence over the Irish. The quartering of the arms on the Royal Shield gives a heraldic precedence to Scotland, and it appears that in all the great public ceremonies, such as coronations, which have occurred within the last hundred years, the officials of Scotland have been ranked before those of Ireland. It has been said by some of our contemporaries that at the coronation of George III. the Irish peers took rank immediately after the British peers, and it has been thence inferred that they came before the Scottish peers. But this is unwarranted inference, founded on a mistake. The Scottish peers on that occasion, as on all others, ranked as British peers (in terms of the 23rd article of the Union) before the British peers of their own degree, created since 1707; while the Irish peers were ranked after all the British (English and Scottish) of their degree. On the same occasion Ulster King of Arms was ranked below Clarenceux and Norroy; while the Lyon King of Arms was ranked next to Garter. The same precedence was followed at the coronation of George IV., at which a larger number of officials were present, at that of William IV., at that of her present Majesty, and on the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

In a case which came before the House of Lords the other day, the will of Richard I. was produced in evidence, and it was stated to contain the earliest known autograph of any of the Kings of England. The royal signature was a cross, followed by the words 'Be Roy.'

FALL FROM THE TOP OF THE NELSON MONUMENT, YARMOUTH.—On Tuesday afternoon a fatal accident occurred from the top of the Nelson Monument, erected on the Denes, Great Yarmouth. It appears that a professional acrobat, named Charles Marsh, accompanied by another professional, named Wharton, both of whom perform at a singing saloon in the town, went up the monument to get a view from the top. When they reached the platform near the summit, Marsh got outside, and succeeded in clambering up the Caryatides, and thence to the image of Britannia, which stands nearly 14 feet high on the summit. From the image he mounted to the helmet, and began to perform there some of his gambols, in the course of which he missed his hold, and fell some 100 feet from the summit to the ground, a distance of 140 feet, and was, of course, killed on the spot. His companion had not seen him go on the top outside, and, supposing he had descended the steps within by way of a joke, hastened down to overtake him, but when he arrived at the bottom he found the lifeless body of his friend on the footpath. The accident was witnessed by several spectators on the Denes, who say that it all occurred in the course of a couple of minutes. Deceased was a young man of thirty-six years. He leaves a wife and family to mourn the effects of his foolhardiness.—Times.

In Parliament the attempts to withdraw the Grant to Maynooth, and to deprive the poor man of his Sunday glass of beer have been defeated by decisive majorities, and Mr. Gladstone was severely called to account for offensive language about the Holyhead Commission.

Lord Barry moved for an address to Her Majesty for a Royal Commission to consider the grievances and anomalies which have arisen in consequence of the Liturgy, formularies, and Canons of the National Church having remained unaltered for 200 years.—The motion was withdrawn after a great many opinions of noble lords and Right Rev. Bishops had been expressed.

A sad occurrence took place on Tuesday in the village of Overton, near Ludlow, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Nelson, with Miss Mary Walton, Mr. Richard Woodhouse, assistant overseer was driving one of the cannons, when it burst, the contents and fragments of the piece being driven against Woodhouse's legs. Both limbs were frightfully lacerated, and the effusion of blood was so great that the patient at once sank under it.—Birmingham Post.

UNITED STATES.

A NEW CHURCH with cemetery attached in Sing Sing, New York, was dedicated on Sunday, May 31, by the Rev. Father Steyer, O.S.B.

A Society for the protection of I. de Witt's Catholic cemetery from the hands of proscrits has been organized in New York city. Twenty six lay trustees have been appointed by Archbishop Hughes, who are to be organized and put in operation the means of protection. They have just issued an appeal to the Catholics of New York to aid them in their laudable object.

The Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Henry and Rutgers streets, New York, has been purchased by many Catholics for \$16,000. Father Bayce is to be the pastor of the new church.

THE NEW SEMINARY.—We are informed that our Right Rev. Bishop has purchased the beautiful grounds well known as the 'Remington Farm.' It is one of the 'most lovely spots' in the environs of Philadelphia, and contains one hundred and twenty acres. It is well known for its numerous springs of water, and its grand and spacious groves. It is to be the seat of the new theological Seminary. Many advantages for the clergy and laity of this diocese will be secured by the purchase of this splendid estate as a house of religion.—Pala. Catholic Herald.

HOUSE REMOVED.—The Irish Relief movement is spreading over all the country; reaching even to the distant shores of the Pacific. The San Francisco Monitor says that a meeting was held at the Catholic church at Virginia city, Nevada Territory, to solicit aid for the Irish poor. An eloquent address to the people of Nevada was adopted, and much success is expected in the collections. In our own part of the country the receipts have been rolling up to princely figures. Since our last we have ascertained that the Diocese of Portland has contributed \$1497 50c; the Diocese of Erie, \$800; the Diocese of Providence \$900; one society in Albany, N. Y., \$900; St. Patrick's Cathedral, Hartford, \$721; the men of the U. S. gunboat Connecticut, \$157 50c; 1st N. J. Artillery, \$144, besides various other small sums collected in divers places, for which we have no room to mention.—Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

The immigration to New-York continues as large as ever. The number of arrivals last week was 5150, which makes the grand total since January 149,082, against 20,688 in the same period of last year.

CONDITION OF NEW ORLEANS.—Late Confederate papers thus describe the condition of New Orleans: "Persons from New Orleans represent the condition of the city as very gloomy and depressing. It is impossible to estimate the number of old residents who have abandoned the place under the recent order. They were leaving in all directions. Many of them had gone to Havana. There was no business. The town seemed to be occupied by non- negro soldiers. Banks had concluded to garrison New Orleans with 18,000 negro troops. Banks' tyranny threatens to be more than Butler's. About six thousand men, women and children have lately been expelled from New Orleans. Such a scene of wholesale exile has not been witnessed in modern times. It carries back the world to barbarous ages, and exhibits the Yankee nation in the light of one of the most cruel, unrelenting and brutal of the races of men that have flourished in any age."

All the linen mills, nine of the eleven cotton mills, and three print works in Fall River, Mass., are standing idle. The cause is said to be an overstocked market and the decline of cotton goods, below the cost of the raw material.

The True Witness.

AND

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

EUROPEAN dates are to the 14th inst. There is nothing of importance to notice since our last.

France is reinforcing her Mexican army.—Prince William of Denmark has formally accepted the Greek Crown. The "depressed condition" of Ireland has been debated in the House of Commons on motion to appoint a Committee to inquire into its cause.

Affairs in the States seem to be drawing to a head. The telegraphic Government despatches give glowing details of the encouraging state of affairs at Vicksburg and Port Hudson; but the N. Y. World of the 21st states that the Federals were defeated at Port Hudson on the 12th in a desperate engagement, in which the Confederates left their entrenchments, charged the enemy, drove him from his fortifications, and spiked his siege guns, taking 4,000 prisoners.

At the time of penning our last summary, the Federals were in all the ecstasies of one of their periodical panics, caused by some cavalry raid into Pennsylvania and Maryland. Since then, they recovered from their fears and become insolent again, as the Confederate cavalry retired, but at the present moment of writing, matters have assumed the most serious aspect. Lee is very evidently passing the Potomac and advancing in force; the Confederates are fortifying Majorstown, Maryland, and hold the country between that place and Williamsburg. They are moving on to the Northern Central Railroad, their ultimate object being evidently Baltimore and Washington City. A large force estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 men is also advancing upon Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The despatches are very meagre, but of these facts there seems to be no doubt. The next few weeks will probably be the crisis of the campaign. Gen. Lee seems to be determined to force the fighting and bring about engagements which threaten to decide the war. In the interest of civilization it is to be hoped that the issue of the approaching fights, may not be doubtful.

The draft is being very seriously resisted in many of the Western States. In parts of Ohio, the people have gathered together in camps, fortified themselves and thrown out pickets to resist the draft.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S CATECHISM.—All heretics by their daily practice give the lie to the vaunt that their's is essentially a scriptural religion, and that the Bible is the source of their faith. Oral or catechetical, must always precede scriptural or written education. It was so with Christianity, whose Founder preached, but did not write, and whose doctrines were first propagated, not by means of written documents, but by the oral instructions of the Apostles, and of those to whom the latter imparted authority to teach. Every child at the present day in like manner obtains his knowledge of Christianity from an oral, not from a scriptural source, no matter whether his parents be Protestant or Catholic; and when at a more advanced age, the Bible, or collection of writings to which the Church has assigned the pre-eminent title of "sacred," is put into his hands, his religious opinions are already formed; and he reads the Bible, not to learn for the first time what Christian doctrines are, but to find texts to prove the truth of those doctrines which by his parents and masters he has already been taught to believe. No man ever derived his first knowledge of Christianity from the scriptures; no non-Catholic sect, no matter how loudly or how glibly it may prate about the Bible alone being the religion of Protestants, dispenses with catechetical and oral instruction; and there is, we believe, no Christian father who takes an interest in the spiritual welfare of his children, who contents himself with putting the Bible into their hands, and telling them—"There is your religion, make the most of it." It may seem trivial to insist upon those things, yet are they in themselves most important, because human nature, being what it is, oral, must always precede scriptural education. Christianity was, before the Scriptures were; and therefore the latter cannot be the source, or origin of the former. Indeed

a great portion of these writings are, and can be, intelligible to those only who have been well grounded in Christian doctrine, and are as intimate with all the mysteries of Christianity, as were those to whom the Epistles of St. Paul, and of the other Apostles, were addressed. So far from being designed, or fitted to teach Christianity, these writings, for the most part, must appear to those to whom the doctrines of that religion are unknown, as unmeaning gibberish, and incoherent rhapsody.

Far be it from us then to blame the swaddlers of Canada for that they too have recourse to the catechetical system of instruction in their schools, where they attempt the perversion of "Romish" children. No other mode of procedure is open to them, or to any teachers of religion; for all religion, in its inception, must be oral, not scriptural. If then we criticise the French Canadian Missionary Society's Catechism for the use of the children at Pointe-aux-Trembles, it is not to the manner or mode of teaching that we take exception, but to the matter. We will illustrate our meaning by example.

There has been a public examination of the pupils at the Pointe aux Trembles school kept by the F. C. M. Society for rescuing little children from the jaws of Popery. A report of the proceedings is given by the Montreal Witness of the 5th and 9th ult., and from this report we propose to make some extracts. The pupils were examined in their Catechism—the old Protestant Catechism in use amongst the Soupers of Ireland—with the same stereotyped questions and answers, which have done duty against Popery for the last century; and therefore we do not pretend to have discovered anything very novel or entertaining in the errors of the French proselytising society. The children seem to have been well drilled, and to have, with one exception, gone through their catechism drill with mechanical precision. Here are some specimens of the Questions and Answers:—

Q.—Is the Pope infallible?
A.—No—God only is infallible.

This may satisfy the infant mind at Pointe aux Trembles; but in after years the pupils, not content with repeating, parrot-like, the answers which they have acquired by rote without attaching to them any precise or definite meaning, may perhaps carry the same process of reasoning as that whereby the infallibility of the Pope is overthrown—a step further—when the following would be the result:—

Q.—Were the writers of the book called the Bible infallible?
A.—No—God only is infallible.

And since the argument against the infallibility of the writers of the brief biographies of the person known in history as Christ, and of the other works which make up the New Testament, is identical with that which in their youth the pupils of Pointe aux Trembles were taught to look upon as conclusive against the infallibility of the Pope—they, it is to be presumed, will reject that of the evangelists, of St. Paul, and the other reputed authors of the New Testament. In so far as the argument that "God only is infallible" is conclusive against the infallibility of the Pope, it is conclusive against the infallibility of the author of the Epistle to the Romans—and thus it proves anything against Popery, it is fatal to Biblical Christianity. Here is another specimen of evangelical logic:—

Q.—What is the great difference between the Roman Catholic and Protestant systems?
A.—The Roman Catholic is based on the authority of men, and the Protestant on the Word of God.

By the "Word of God" the composers of the Pointe aux Trembles Catechism understand a Protestant translation of the Bible; which translation being the work of man, and the Bible itself having originally been written by men, can afford only a human basis for the Protestant system. If to this the Protestant teacher respond that in the writers of the Bible the human and fallible element was supplemented by a divine, and therefore infallible element, he in the first place makes a statement which it is impossible for him to prove; and in the second place, he puts himself precisely in the position of the Papist. For the latter, who like the other receives the knowledge of the supernatural order, mediately, not immediately, asserts that the Church or medium through which that knowledge has been transmitted to him, is divinely assisted, and because divinely assisted, is infallible upon those matters which she has been appointed to teach. The great, the one difference between the Catholic system and the Protestant system is this—That the Catholic system is based upon the hypothesis that Christ being a divine teacher, appointed as the means for the propagating and perpetuating a knowledge of the truths by Him revealed, a body of teachers, or Church to whom He gave the commission to teach all nations, and with whom He promised to be present all days, even to the consummation of the world—thus guaranteeing to them immunity from error in the matter of their teachings. Thus what Protestants predicate of certain writings, exclusively, Catholics predicate of the teachings of the Church, to wit—that they are the "Word of God."—Were it possible to prove that these teachings were not the "Word of God," and were therefore fallible, it would be proved that the words of

Christ, as given in the Protestant Bible—"Lo I am with you always even unto the end of the world, Amen"—ST. MATT. 28 xx—were a lie, and that the speaker was one unworthy of credit.

Q.—Should not tradition be called in to supplement the Bible?
A.—No.

But what is the Bible itself but a "tradition?" that is to say something handed down from generation to generation. How, except by "tradition," can any one who has not been instructed upon the subject by God Himself, ascertain of what writings it is composed? how, except by "tradition," can its inspiration and the infallibility of its contents be proved? Was it not by tradition, and by oral tradition, that the Apostles and first preachers of Christianity, propagated their doctrines? and as it to expose the absurdities and dishonesty of Protestantism, does not the authorised Protestant version of the Bible represent St. Paul as exhorting the Christian converts to "stand fast and hold the traditions which ye have been taught whether by word or our epistle"—II. Thess. 2 xv. ? All knowledge not immediately acquired, reaches us only through tradition: and of all means of transmitting the knowledge of past events, that of a wide-spread oral tradition is the most efficacious, and the least liable to corruption.

We single out these questions and answers from the Pointe aux Trembles Catechism, because they explain a phenomenon insisted upon and deplored by our contemporary, in the same issue of his paper as that in which he proudly records the progress of the F. C. Missionaries in uprooting Popery in Lower Canada. The phenomenon is this: that the tendency of modern Protestantism is to infidelity, and that that tendency is strikingly displayed in the actual condition of the Protestant or non-Catholic communities in France. Protestantism, in short, in that country is running its natural course, that course which, should the efforts of the F. C. M. Society prove successful, Protestantism would inevitably run in Lower Canada.—

This course is thus described by the correspondent of the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal, quoted by the Montreal Witness of the 9th inst.:

"We are obliged to acknowledge that anti-Christian tendencies are defining themselves more clearly every day. Infidelity among us is gradually laying aside all the circumlocutions in which she has been accustomed prudently to wrap her bold negations. The style with which she reverts herself varies with the classes of society which she addresses; but her deplorable influence is everywhere manifest. Among the educated classes she presents herself under the guise of a refined skepticism, of gentle parlance, denying all relation to the Voltairian vulgarity that runs the streets.

"National Protestantism, in the crisis through which it is passing, is only fit to succeed Catholicism, and to present itself as the asylum of a faith quite cast out in these times of infidelity. All absorbed by its intestine struggles, it has no leisure to pay serious attention to the state of mind beyond its limits; and could it do otherwise, it would not be able to offer to those seeking stability, any refuge against skepticism, since it is itself tainted with this malady, and its pulpits proclaim simultaneously, the most contradictory principles. The theological crisis which has continued several years, does not appear to approach a termination."

This phenomenon, which repeats itself with unvarying monotony amongst all non-Catholic populations, which is to be witnessed in Germany and in England, which is as striking amongst the de-Catholicised populations of the Italian and Spanish Peninsulas, as amongst the Protestant churches of France, and which is not striking in Lower Canada only because the French Canadian Missionary Society has as yet made no progress in undermining the faith of the French Canadians—is one which certainly claims some consideration from those amongst Protestants who have not adopted as their own the Voltairian device "Ecrasons l'infame."—Why do Papists, when they throw off the authority of the Church, invariably, and as the necessary logical consequence, throw off their Christianity? The silly questions and answers of the Pointe aux Trembles Catechism are sufficient to explain the apparent mystery.

If God has made a revelation to man, and if He holds man responsible for his belief, He must have given man some simple, but certain means by which all men, learned and unlearned, can attain to a full and infallible knowledge of the contents of that revelation. Now this, all experience shows, cannot be attained to from the Bible. Indeed, anything more inadequate for the purpose which Protestants attribute to the Bible, than is that book, it would be impossible to conceive—and were it possible to convince us that it was the medium, or the only means through which He had been pleased to reveal to us His will, we should form but a very low estimate indeed of His intelligence, or of His honesty.—The Bible evidently never was intended to teach religion, because it evidently is not competent to do so; and because it is deficient in every quality which a book destined to be man's sole religious instructor should have, and would have, if its author were an all-wise and all-just God. Besides, the Church is the sole voucher for the Bible, determining, not its mysterious meaning alone, but of what works it is composed, and establishing the fact of its inspiration. By rejecting the authority and the traditions of the Church, the convert to Protestantism resigns all reasonable grounds for the inspiration of Scripture, and has no means of fixing its Canon—for it requires a divinely assisted, and therefore infallible tribunal to decide what writings are, and what are

not, entitled to be treated as Sacred Scripture. Thus, with the loss of the Church, the convert to Protestantism loses the Bible, as a sacred, inspired and infallible record of divine truth; and he falls back therefore upon pure nature, or natural reason, as the only guide vouchsafed by God to man upon earth. He spins his religion out of himself, from the depths of his moral consciousness; and to what this may lead a man—the religious history of Germany, England and the United States can tell.

We can make great allowances for the—"Our Own Correspondents" of Protestant journals. They must write to please the palates of the great non-Catholic public: they must consult its vitiated appetite, and cater thereunto; and if their letters be dated from Italy or any other Popish country, they are expected to contain, if not direct attacks, at all events covert insinuations against the Romish Church, and the "Mystery of Abomination."

We are well disposed therefore to be indulgent towards the "Naples Correspondent of the Montreal Herald," but then there are bounds beyond which that indulgence cannot be extended; and though of course we expect a writer under such circumstances to have his fling at Popery, though we expect from him nothing either very witty or very wise, we do expect at least that he shall treat us to something better than the exploded platitudes of Joe Miller, and the thrice confuted calumnies of the "intelligent tourist." One would think that even the least easily satiated of Protestant appetites, must be weary of the St. Januarius plat which every Great Briton who has done his Naples and his Vesuvius deems it to be his duty to set upon the table. But no; the same rapid mess is regularly served up, with the same old garnishing and seasoning; and still it seems to be swallowed with delectation by the strong-stomached public to whom it is offered.

Having in a letter published by the Montreal Herald of the 26th ult., informed us that "the lower classes of Naples place implicit faith in the bi-annual miracle of their favorite Saint," Januarius—the Naples correspondent of the Herald assumes that it is his duty to sneer at the credulity of these "lower classes," and to expose the rascality of the Romish priests by whom the trick of the "liquefaction of the blood" of the Saint is performed. With this object in view, he reiterates the following old story, that may be found in almost any jest-book, or "Diary of an Italian Tourist" published during the nineteenth century. The Herald's correspondent merely changes the name of Murat, for that of Victor Emmanuel—for the joke itself, which is ancient and fish-like, has many fathers, and has been narrated of every conqueror of Naples, as well as of the present King of Sardinia:—

"The famous spectacle associated with the name of the saint in question takes place twice in the year, in May and September, when it is repeated for eight successive days; so inveterate is the veneration of the people for this 'miracle'—whose non-occurrence is believed to be a tremendous sign of Divine anger—that every conqueror of Naples has found it necessary to secure the testimony of the Saint in his favor. Even Victor Emmanuel in the midst of the enthusiasm that greeted his presence in Naples, felt compelled to pay this debt of homage to the popular superstition. It is whispered that the King, having learned that the Chapter had made up its reverend mind that the liquefaction should not take place, sent a private message to the Archbishop to the effect that 'his lordship had better see that the miracle took place, or he would know the reason why'; and that the Chapter accordingly altered its decision, and allowed the Saint to bear its testimony in honor of the excommunicated King."

This joke has done good service in its day; like the smart sayings of the Clown in the Circus, it is none the less popular because the audience are accustomed to it; but in all seriousness we put it to the proprietors of the Montreal Herald, whether it is worth while paying postage for such an old Joe Miller, &c., and whether a little novelty would not be an agreeable incident in the letters of its Foreign Correspondents. Here are some further specimens of these worthies' style:—

"The liquefaction, which forms the greatest of the Neapolitan festivals, and excites the superstitious enthusiasm of the people to the highest degree, first takes place in the chapel of the saint, in presence of the authorities, a number of old women who claim to descend from the family of the saint, and distinguished guests" who have been invited by the authorities, and a crowd of priests. When the miracle is slow in showing itself, the old women aforesaid storm and scold at the saint in choicest Neapolitan, mixing their angry objurgations with prayers and entreaties, while the blackish lump that does duty for blood in the hand of the officiating priest.—When this happy event has taken place, shouts and cries of joy fill the chapel, are taken up by the dense crowd that fills every inch of the Cathedral, are echoed by the mass of the population gathered in the streets outside, and are responded to by the cannon of St. Elmo and the Castel Nuovo. The two bottles are then carried in solemn procession to the high altar, where mass is performed in honor of the event. The liquefaction takes place on seven successive days at this altar, the population crowding to the Cathedral to witness the prodigy, and keeping holiday during the week set apart for the manifestation. Although it is well known that there are many mixtures which are capable of liquefying when brought in contact with the warmth of the hand, it must be conceded that the Neapolitan clergy have given proof of no little ingenuity, secretiveness and dramatic skill in keeping up their miracle, with so much success and eclat through so many centuries."

There are, no doubt, "many mixtures which are capable of liquefying when brought in contact with the warmth of the hand," but as the phial in which is contained the mixture said to be the blood of St. Januarius, is not brought in

contact with the hand at all, at the time when the liquefaction takes place, the hackned allusion of the intelligent correspondent of the Herald is worthless. To be relevant, it should be shown that the liquefaction occurs when, and only when, the phial is held in, or brought in contact with the hand, or other heat radiating surface. This cannot be done, because it is well known that when the phenomenon of liquefaction occurs, the phial is not subjected to any manipulations, or other mode of treatment by which an increase of temperature however slight can be imparted to its contents. Again, seeing that Naples and its churches with their treasures, have often been, and again are, in the possession of the enemies of Romish superstition, of Liberals and Revolutionists whose interest it was and is to discredit the pretensions of the Church, and priesthood, it is not easy to explain why such a chemical cheat as that which our intelligent correspondent suggests, has not long ago been detected, and its processes made public. The enemies of the Church would greatly strengthen their own position, could they show that the liquefaction of the contents of the phial was produced by any natural causes which science can imitate. This exposure it often has been, and now is, in their power to make, if the miracle of St. Januarius be what the enemies of Romanism assert it to be; and that the latter do not make this exposure of the frauds of that Church, and priesthood which they hate and dread, is conclusive proof that the wit of man has hitherto been unable to suggest any plausible explanation of the process of liquefaction. The Piedmontese conquerors of Naples have never betrayed any conscientious scruples with respect to church-property or sacrilege; they have robbed and plundered without hesitation whenever plunder and theft could serve their turn; and if they had any reason to suspect, even, that the chemical science of the nineteenth century, applied to the substance said to be the blood of St. Januarius, would convict the priests whom they hate of fraud and jugglery, they would long ago have had that substance tested by the ablest chemists of the day. They have not done this, only because they know that the phenomenon of the liquefaction cannot be accounted for by human science, and that it cannot be imitated by any known natural process. It is to this, and not to the "ingenuity, secretiveness and dramatic skill of the Neapolitan clergy," that is due their keeping up their miracle with so much success and eclat through so many centuries." Nothing more easy than to expose the cheat, if cheat there be; nothing which would more tend to weaken the influence of the Church, and therefore to increase that of the Liberal party now ruling with absolute sway over Naples; and since with such urgent motives to convict the Church of fraud, and with such perfect facility for ensuring that conviction, if fraud there be, the present Liberal and anti-Catholic Government of Naples, like its many Liberal and anti-Catholic predecessors, does not attempt even to obtain a conviction—we may be sure that it is unable to do so, and that the means, not the will, is wanting. The case of the Piedmontese Government of Naples in this respect is as that of one who should refuse to produce in Court documents which if in existence at all, would be in his possession, and which if produced would ensure a verdict in his favor.

That under such circumstance, and with such convincing moral proof that fraud cannot be brought home to the ecclesiastical authorities of Naples even by their bitterest enemies, the people, not of Naples only, but of the Catholic world, believe that the liquefaction of the substance said to be the blood of St. Januarius is not natural, but supernatural, and therefore a miracle, is by no means surprising to any one accustomed to weigh evidence; yet the correspondent of our Montreal contemporary affects great surprise at the general belief of the Neapolitans in the supernatural origin of a phenomenon, which it is in the interests and in the power of their present rulers, to prove to be the product of natural causes—if it be not indeed a true miracle as the superstitious Neapolitans believe, and as the sacerdotal tricksters pretend. The faith of the people is real as "our correspondent" admits:—

Wishing to see whether the faith of these people is as real as it is said to be—"Can you tell me what the priests do to the stuff in the bottle to make it melt?" I enquired of the youthful Ciccone who took me to the chapel of the saint, and had duly pointed out its relics. This lad looked up into my face with an evident sense of quiet superiority as he replied:—

"It is a miracle."
"But do many of you Neapolitans really believe that it is a miracle?"

"All" returned the boy, with a depth of conviction and a robust sense of security in the universality of the belief that was quite impossible to question. He was evidently too comfortably sure of the reality of his belief to be in the least annoyed at the suggestion of unbelief on the part of strangers.

The credulity of the English Protestant is more marvellous than is the faith of the Neapolitan Catholic. The Catholic has sensible proof, or ocular demonstration of a certain phenomenon; he knows that those who have it in their power to test the origin of that phenomenon, and who have also the strongest of motives to urge them to discredit the clergy and to convict them

of fraud, do not do so; and he therefore logically concludes that it is not in their power to do so—and that the phenomenon is therefore supernatural in its origin, and not a piece of priestcraft, or the fraud of an ambitious and designing clergy.

The Protestant on the contrary, really argues from the assumption that the Catholic religion is false, to the falsity of all pretended miracles which would establish the truth of Catholic dogmas, such as the Invocation of Saints, and the veneration of relics. The phenomenon he admits, but he assigns it to natural causes, or agents which he well knows are not employed in its development, such as the "contact with the warmth of the hand;" and he confounds the impotence of the revolutionary rulers of Naples to convict the priests of a fraud so easily detected, and which it would be so easy for, and profitable to, the ruling party to expose, with the "dramatic skill" of the clergy. A man who can believe such nonsense is capable of any credulity.

Besides their aversion to Popish miracles in general, Protestants have, we suspect, another motive for their rejection of the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of St. Januarius, in particular; and the source of this particular objection, which however they do not themselves indicate, and of which they are perhaps themselves unconscious, is to be found in their rejection of the doctrine of the "Resurrection of the Body." Protestants, of course, at least the majority of them, believe in a future state of existence, and the immortality of the soul. They admit a kind of vague Elysian Fields, where the shades of the just shall enjoy happiness in that future state of existence; but as a general rule, they do not believe, or realise the idea, that this mortal body shall be clothed in immortality, and that raised from the grave, this corruptible shall put on incorruption. If they really believed in this dogma of the Catholic Church, and which such of them as still retain the Apostles' Creed mechanically, or parrot-like, recite, they would not be so revolted by the miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of one who died a martyr to the faith, and whose blood shall again one day liquefy and circulate throughout his body.—They would see in that miracle an anticipation only, rather than a reversal, of an established order; and as it were a symbol or mystic foreshadowing of that change which shall occur to all, when the last trumpet shall sound, and all flesh shall stand before the Judgment Seat of the Lord Jesus.

If, in one sense, Protestantism tends to generate too great a regard for the material body, and too keen a sense for its comforts, so on the other hand, practically ignoring the doctrine of its resurrection, Protestantism provokes a too great contempt for the same body, which it also unduly pampers and caresses. "Dead men's bones" is an expression of contempt which intelligent Protestants delight in applying to relics of the saints, of those bodies which were temples of the Holy Ghost. And yet even from their own Bible one would think they might derive more correct, because more exalted, notions of the dignity of the same human body. They might read for instance, in the II. Kings of their own version, c. xiv, v. 21, how the Moabites being in a hurry, cast one of their dead into the sepulchre of the prophet Elisha; and how "when the man was let down, and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived and stood up on his feet."—And if they were inclined to be consistent for once in their lives, they might pause in their Biblical studies to ask themselves, what better authority they have for believing in this statement of the restoration of a dead man to life, though his accidentally coming in contact with a dead man's bones—then the superstitious "lower classes" of Naples have for believing in the liquefaction, or temporary revivification of the blood of St. Januarius, when designedly, and with prayers to Almighty God, the latter is brought into proximity with the head of the departed Saint through whose veins that blood once coursed, and whose body shall one day rise from the dead to be for ever glorified in the presence of the Lamb? Perhaps if Protestants were so to reason, they would find that the balance of credulity was more on their side than on that of the Neapolitan "lower classes," whose superstitions they deride.

Taken merely as a human institution, without any of those higher aspirations which a Church, however degraded, is supposed to inherit, what a miserable failure does the Church of England as by Law established present to the world at this moment. Arrived at a premature decay, she has not even the plea of old age whereon to claim our veneration; for 300 years cannot surely be the span of life allotted to any institution endowed at its birth with any ordinary vitality. Pantheistic yesterday—Socinian the day before, she has fallen—facilis descensus Averni—into the lowest depths of atheism and even nihilism. Without even the slender authority of the Patriarchs—unable to control the vagaries of her innumerable sons each claiming to have arrived at manhood and eager to assert his independence, she

maintains her ascendancy, not by enforcing obedience, but by widening the strings of her tent. From Gorham to Coleenso—from the denial of Baptism, to the denial of the Scriptures—from Pusey to Proudhon and Buckle—from rank Popery to Red Republicanism—all shades and all degrees are admitted within her accommodating landmarks. Her's is indeed a one fold and one shepherd; but it is the one fold of a menagerie—it is a shepherdship over flocks, whom she cannot restrain, and towards whom she dare not utter one single word of command: it is a shepherdship where the shepherd claims the sheep it is true, but where the sheep care little for the shepherd. The majority of the English Bishops have condemned Dr. Coleenso—and Dr. Coleenso defies the majority of the English Bishops. Now either Dr. Coleenso is right and the majority of the English Bishops are wrong—or the majority of the English Bishops are right and Dr. Coleenso is wrong—but Dr. Coleenso remains in the same fold together with the majority of English Bishops, and the Establishment to which both parties claim to belong, has not power to expel either the one or the other. There is no institution however humble, but has some authority over its own, and the presence of the parish beadle is imposing in the eyes of tattered vagrants and village urchins. But not so with the Establishment. Her authority "a beggar's dog might bark at;" whilst her archbishop's voice is heard with less reverence than is his beadle's.

Nor has she fulfilled her mission of Protestant, (against Catholicity.) She has protested it is true, but her protestations have of late been more against her former self, than against Catholicity, and she has protested herself at length into uttermost depths of infidelity. Not but that the germs of all this were contained in her original assertion of the right of "private judgment"—not but that this nihilism is a strict and logical deduction from her first thesis—but she herself as a Church undoubtedly never originally contemplated any such deduction, nor did she anticipate so direful a consummation. Her original founders would never recognise their ranting now; and herein is her failure most evident. She set out with protesting against Catholicity, or, as she would style it, against the errors of Popery; and she has ended in protesting against herself and her own errors. It is an unerring sign of failure and decay when the body is no longer able to expel its morbid humors—when sores become sluggish and refuse to gather and burst. All things endowed with vitality have a remedial mechanism. The atmosphere restores its equilibrium by the lightning flash and booming thunder; liquids expel corruption, and purify themselves by fermentation; fevers are the efforts of nature to throw off the seeds of decay. Where no such remedial mechanism exists, there is decay and death. Such is the state of the English Establishment. We cannot for a moment suppose that her normal state is one of rank infidelity, and that what remains to her of Christianity is abnormal to her nature. We believe her founders to have been sincere in this at least—that in their protestations against Catholicity they still wished to preserve somewhat of the garb of Christianity even though of a lower grade. Her infidelity then, is abnormal to her state, and should be expelled. But where is her remedial mechanism? The infidel teachings of Rowland Williams, Jowett, and Coleenso fester in her system, and her decayed energies are unable to expel them. Her sores are corrupted, because of her foolishness, and decay and death are at hand. And yet this is the system that at an annual expense of £6,000,000 is sought to be imposed on Catholic Ireland.

WHO ARE THE IMPOSTORS NOW?—The Court Jester is becoming a necessity of modern governments, as he was the amusement of medieval courts. In choosing Cabinets, it will henceforward be convenient to secure one buffoon at least among the number, whose speeches may be interpreted to-day as wit and sound sense, and to-morrow, when circumstances require it, as folly and the ravings of a madman. When the clergy and bishops of Ireland last year raised the wailing note of famine, Lord Palmerston saw at a glance the anomaly of his position. At the head of a liberal government in a kingdom professing to be a model for freedom and prosperity, he was busy aiding and abetting the Italian revolution, on the sole pretext, that Italy under her existing governments was not as happy and prosperous as she would be under Piedmontese bayonets and Palmerstonian tuition. When then this piercing wail of distress from the west of Ireland broke so inopportunistly on the ear of Europe, the noble Lord saw at once his dilemma. "Medice! cura teipsum" he felt would be the scathing reproach hurled against him by the logic of facts. "Take care of Ireland—reader here at your own doors prosperous and happy before you pretend to meddle in the affairs of Europe. Save Ireland from a perennial famine, the legitimate fruit of bad government, before you dare to prate of tyranny and exaction abroad. Had Lord Palmerston's government been composed wholly of reliable and honourable men at this juncture, he would have found it difficult to ex-

tricate himself from his position. He had but one means of escape—to meet the wail of distress with a denial of its genuineness. But amongst honourable men, a lie is impossible; whilst from a reliable man it might be inconvenient, as under possible circumstances it might be at some time be necessary to recall it. But good luck (or the devil) had provided Lord Palmerston's Government with a court fool or jester, and had opportunely caparisoned him in the gaudy trappings of Secretary of State for Ireland, under which disguise the astute perception of the Premier easily discovered "the cap and bells." Here was a means of extrication not to be neglected; and Sir Robert Peel traversed Ireland, with rapid strides in order the sooner to be able to blind Europe by a lie. But circumstances have altered since Ireland thus beheld a brainless puppy on a jaunting car mock her misery and her woe. With the war cloud of Europe and America throwing its gloom over England's political atmosphere, and with the present state of political parties and the changing temper of the British public towards "advanced liberalism," it has become a necessity for Lord Palmerston's government to avail itself of the double interpretation of their cabinet buffoon's ravings—to interpret now as folly what before they wished to pass for wisdom—and to propitiate Ireland by an acknowledgment at least, however tardy, of her misery. So Mr. Gladstone rises in his place in the British House of Commons to cram the lie with choking violence down his colleague's throat; and Sir Robert Peel has only his buffoon's cap to hide his shame, and the music of his bells to solace his chagrin.

Mr. Gladstone admits that "the depression" (a Gladstonian euphuism for starvation and famine) "in Ireland is not fully known, and the British public had not been sufficiently awakened to the circumstances of that country;" that the Lancashire distress was local—"its extent is as broad as the agricultural area." That in three years the farming classes had lost the enormous sum of twenty-six millions nine hundred and sixty pounds; "nearly one third of the total value of the whole agricultural product of this kingdom."

Now let us compare all this with Sir Robert Peel's—"There is no distress in western Ireland"—and what a curious comment have we on the morality of advanced liberal governments in general, and Lord Palmerston's government in particular; and what a curious exemplification of the mutability of all mundane things. A year ago the Bishops and Priests were "impostors"—"mere political tricksters" who had invented a famine for their own base ends—whilst the Palmerstonian cabinet were the honest men, who were sought to be driven from power by these cunning Priests. To-day we have these same Palmerstonian honest men! doing penance with white sheet and candle at the church doors for the base slander, and acknowledging their guilt before the world.

And our dear friend the Toronto Globe, how will he take this recantation of his patrons? Will he seek with unblushing effrontery to brazen it out with a lie?—or will he avail himself of some editorial buffoon to some simple Sir Robert of the Press—to be the scape goat of his dishonesty? or, humiliating but honest alternative—will he acknowledge that he is the impostor now?

VICTORIA DIVISION.—The nomination for this division took place on last Friday, when Thomas Ryan, Esq., was elected by acclamation.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.—We are requested to say that at the last monthly meeting of the above inestimable body they have resolved on holding their annual 'pic-nic' immediately after that of the St. Patrick's Society; the proceeds of which, as usual, to be devoted to a praise-worthy object.

ORDINATION.—An Ordination took place in the chapel of the Loretto Convent on Wednesday, the 17th instant. The gentlemen ordained were Rev. Mr. John Gribben, advanced to the order of Deacon, and Mr. Cusben to the same, by His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, assisted by the Rev. Chancellor Northgraves, Rev. Mr. White, Very Rev. Vicar-General Walsh, and several other clergymen. Both gentlemen were pupils of St. Basil's.—Toronto Mirror.

THE NORWEGIAN WRECKED.—Gaspé Bay, via Sackville, June 17. —To Allan, Rey, & Co., Quebec:—The steamer 'Norwegian' was wrecked this morning at 7 o'clock, on the centre of St. Paul's Island, about 1 1/2 miles eastward of north-east lighthouse. Had on board 58 cabin and 271 steerage passengers, all of whom, together with the crew and mails have been saved. Large portions of baggage has also been landed. The steamer, when left at 1 p.m. was all but on her beam ends, port side uppermost, and well on the rocks. Her fore peak and forward compartments have several feet of water in them. The main and after parts are partly dry.

Capt. McMaster was not certain whether she could be got off or not. He requests that a steamer be sent down at once to the wreck with assistance to the passengers, who were being conveyed, when I left, to the Government Humane Societies House, a short distance westward of the lighthouse W. Campbell, Governor of the Island, lending all his assistance, not being certain as to casual assistance. Vessels passing may give immediate assistance if urgently looked for. I will return to-morrow for an answer.

(Signed,) JOHN WALLACE, Pursuer. Gaspé Bay, 15th June. To H. & A. Allan: Went down to wreck to-day, and just returned.

Blowing a gale from eastward; could not land; saw passengers about Gross House, and some ten's on rocks close to steamer, which was shifting and well on beam end. Telegraph line not working, owing to heavy thunder storm, and only part of first message sent. Must return at day-break to-morrow. Send immediate assistance. (Signed,) J. WALLACE.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The following letters from His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, and from the Right Reverend Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, acknowledging remittances from Quebec, were received last week by Mr. M. F. Walsh, President of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute. The timely aid sent from this quarter as well as from the United States and Australia, has, no doubt, been of the greatest service to the poor distressed people of Ireland, and will create satisfaction in the minds of the contributors that they have been the means of alleviating, if not altogether, at least in a great measure, a large amount of suffering and distress.—Westport, May 29th, 1863.

My Dear Sir,—Your kind letters of the 7th and 11th inst., have reached me covering a bill of Exchange and a corresponding duplicate—£56.10s. 6d., for the relief of the severe distress now raging among us. Although the distress is great all over the Province, it is far here along the coast with peculiar intensity. Were it not for the charity of our good friends beyond the Atlantic the famine—for it is famine—would be still more fatal, the Government being utterly deaf to the cries of the people. Have the goodness to present my warmest thanks to the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute and believe me,

My dear Sir, your faithful servant, JOHN MACHALE, Archbishop of Tuam. Mr. Matthew F. Walsh, President, St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute, Quebec.

The Palace, Kiltara, 1st June, 1863. My Dear Sir—For myself and the poor people of this Diocese, I return you and our church benefactors most sincere thanks for your generous contribution of £25. This beautiful and unasked-for charity is most cheering. The propitious spring weather gives us hope of a better harvest this year. But we have to pass through a few months of severe trial. I remain, my Dear Sir, your servant in Christ, DAVID MORIARTY, Bishop of Kerry.

Mr. Matthew F. Walsh, President, St. Patrick's C. and L. Institute, Quebec.

DROWNED.—During the storm yesterday afternoon, four soldiers of the 16th Regiment, belonging to a party who were at ball practice on St. Helen's Island, left in a boat, and when they were between it and the small island adjacent, known as Isle Ronde, the boat was caught by the current, which there runs very strongly—and immediately upset. Two of the men, named McMan and Mackwell, were drowned, another caught hold of the boat and floated down with it to Lohagueit; the fourth was rescued by an artilleryman on the island, who saw the accident and put off to his assistance.—Montreal Witness.

An additional gang-way, or stairs, from the revetment wall to the wharf, is being placed opposite the office of the Richelieu Company, between the foot of Jacques Cartier Square and St. Gabriel Street.—Montreal Witness.

ACCIDENT.—About half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, a laborer named Richard Blackburn, fell from the gangway of the steamship 'United Kingdom' on to the wharf, and was severely cut on the head.—Id.

CITY RAILWAY.—The City Horse Railway Company are making a siding in Craig street, between Bleary and Hermine streets. When this is completed they will be able to make more frequent trips on the Craig and St. Antoine street portion of their track.—Id.

A CHILD BURNED.—A curious accident occurred on Tuesday, the 16th instant. A boy named W. H. McFarlane, 10 years of age, went to Mr. Adams' match factory, and by some means or other got possession of a considerable quantity of brimstone, which he put into his pockets loose, and started for his home: he had some finer matches in his pocket and they ignited. The child was seen in flames by Mr. Harry Seymour's gardener, who ran to his assistance, and succeeded in partially putting them out. He ran with him into Mr. Seymour's kitchen and took off his clothes. Mr. Seymour finding the child was seriously burned instantly had his horse put to and took him to his parents; when he arrived there, the mother was in liquor. He took him to the hospital, where the poor little fellow lies in much agony. But little hopes are entertained of his recovery.—Transcript.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.—About 12 o'clock on last Saturday night Constable Beaugard, who was then on duty at St. Ann's Market, seeing a party of sailors making a great noise, requested them to keep quiet and go to their ship, which they promptly refused to do. In order to enforce his request, the Constable arrested one of the parties, when the others at once attacked him, knocked him down and dragged him some distance by the hair of the head, not ceasing till they gave the unfortunate peace officer a severe beating. It is believed this party was the same that had assaulted Constable Delahanty a few hours before.— Gazette.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The Ottawa Vindicator says:—"The prospects of a good harvest are very encouraging in this vicinity, though there has scarcely been enough rain."

The Ingersoll Chronicle says—"Up to the present time the prospects for good crops are very favorable. Indeed, many of our farmers predict that this crop of grain, fruits, &c., will be the most bountiful that we have had for the past ten years."

The Stratford Examiner says—"The present season so far, is one of the finest ever seen in this country."

Respecting the prospects of the coming crops, we quote from the Chatham Planet:—"Everywhere throughout the country there is a prospect of an abundant harvest. It is pleasant for farmers, after the scarcity of past years, to look forward so confidently to a season of plenty. The rains have been of incalculable value, and the succeeding warm weather has tended to advance vegetation at a most rapid rate."

The Huntingdon Journal says that the farms down the Chateauguay River are all under the best state of cultivation, and the crops could not possibly look better. Wheat and grass particularly give promise of an abundant yield. This part of Canada is well adapted for the various branches of agriculture, and the thrifty and tidy appearance of the farms and buildings denote that the residents are an intelligent and enterprising class of people.

SENSIBLE AFFRAY.—On Thursday evening, an affray, which will likely result fatally for one of the parties concerned, took place on board the Alma, a vessel lying at Indian Cove. A number of seamen, for the most part strangers one to another, had been shipped on board, and to cement their new acquaintance, 'all hands' had been carousing rather freely during the course of the evening. A dispute on some frivolous subject arose, and was kept up for some time, when blow, as a more convincing argument, were exchanged. In the scuffle, one of the seamen named James Baker, drew his knife, and stabbed another man, named John Sullivan in the abdomen, inflicting a fearful wound, which is likely to prove fatal.—Quebec Mercury.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE.—Three of the British vessels which are to load timber at this port this season, have arrived. One of them is laden with coal for the gas works. These three are to be followed by four other vessels, all of which will be freighted with deals by Baptist, Esq.—Three Rivers Inquirer.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.—The French Consul at Quebec, Mr. G. Boileau, paid a visit to this city last week. He had an interview with the Hon. J. E. Turcotte, the principal object of which was to ascertain if contracts could be entered into here for the supply of the French Railways with tamarac sleepers. He was highly satisfied with the result of his inquiries, as tamarac can be had here in any quantity and shipped at a lower rate from this port than from anywhere else in the Province.—Id.

Acknowledgments in our next.

Birth, In this city, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. H. Rose, printer, of a son. In this city, on the 17th instant, the wife of Mr. William Rawley, of a daughter.

Died, In this city, on the 17th instant, Josephine Louise, eldest daughter of B. Devlin, Esq., aged 14 years. In this city, on the 17th instant, Wolfred Nelson, Esq., M.D., aged 71 years. At Rawdon, on the 16th inst., Anne Daly, wife of Richard E. Corcoran, Esq. Requested in pace. At Chambly on the 12th inst., Margaret Wise, wife of Hugh O'Hara, aged 28 years.

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

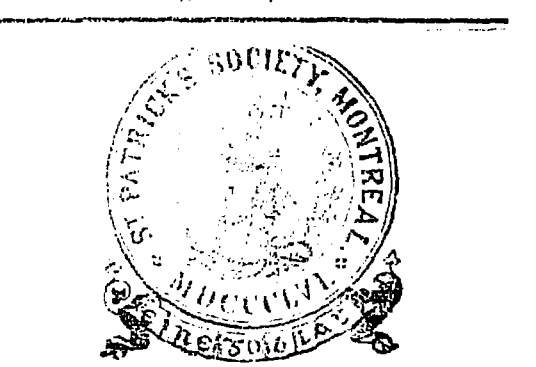
	June 23.	June 24.	June 25.
Flour, country, per qtl.	12 6 to 13 6	12 6 to 13 6	12 6 to 13 6
Indian Meal	7 6 to 8 0	7 6 to 8 0	7 6 to 8 0
Pens per min.	3 9 to 4 0	3 9 to 4 0	3 9 to 4 0
Barley, do, for seed	5 0 to 5 6	5 0 to 5 6	5 0 to 5 6
Oats, do.	2 6 to 2 9	2 6 to 2 9	2 6 to 2 9
Buckwheat	3 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 3 0	3 0 to 3 0
Flax Seed, do.	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Timothy do.	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Turkeys, per couple, do.	6 6 to 7 6	6 6 to 7 6	6 6 to 7 6
Grease, do.	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0	4 0 to 5 0
Ducks, do.	2 6 to 3 0	2 6 to 3 0	2 6 to 3 0
Fowls, do.	2 2 to 2 6	2 2 to 2 6	2 2 to 2 6
Ducks [Wild]	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Pigeons [Tame]	1 3 to 1 6	1 3 to 1 6	1 3 to 1 6
Partridges	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Prairie Hens	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Quails	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Halibut per lb.	0 0 to 0 7	0 0 to 0 7	0 0 to 0 7
Haddock per lb.	0 0 to 0 2 1/2	0 0 to 0 2 1/2	0 0 to 0 2 1/2
Butter, fresh per lb.	0 11 to 1 0	0 11 to 1 0	0 11 to 1 0
Do salt, do.	0 8 to 0 9	0 8 to 0 9	0 8 to 0 9
Beans, Canadian, per min.	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0	6 0 to 8 0
Potatoes, per bag	3 2 to 3 9	3 2 to 3 9	3 2 to 3 9
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$8.00 to \$6.50	\$8.00 to \$6.50	\$8.00 to \$6.50
Maple Sugar,	0 0 to 0 6 1/2	0 0 to 0 6 1/2	0 0 to 0 6 1/2
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Honey, per lb.	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0	0 0 to 0 0
Lard, do.	0 7 to 0 8	0 7 to 0 8	0 7 to 0 8
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0 6 to 0 6 1/2	0 6 to 0 6 1/2	0 6 to 0 6 1/2
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$15.00 to \$19.00	\$15.00 to \$19.00	\$15.00 to \$19.00
Straw,	\$9.00 to \$11.00	\$9.00 to \$11.00	\$9.00 to \$11.00

MONTRAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, June 23, 1863.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.35 to \$2.45; Middlings, \$2.60 to \$2.90; Fine, \$3.00 to \$3.30; Super. No. 2 \$3.65 to \$3.80; Superfine \$3.90 to \$4.00; Fancy \$4.25 to \$3.32; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.65; Superior Extra; Bag Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35. Ormeal per brl of 200 lbs. L. C. \$5.25. No J. C. Wheat—U Canada Spring, 86c to 92c. Ashes per 112 lbs. Pots, latest sales were at \$5.20, to \$5.95; Inferior Pots, at 10c to 15c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.50 to \$4.60. Butter—There is a good demand for New at 14c to 15c; Old is unsalable, prices nominally 9c to 10c. Eggs per doz, 9c. Lard per lb. fair demand at 7c to 8c. Tallow per lb, 7c to 8c. Out-Meat per lb. Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c; Bacon, 3 1/2 to 5c. Pork Quiet; New Mess, \$10.00 to \$11.00; Prime Mess, \$8.75 to \$9.75; Prime, \$8.75 to \$9.75.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS. June 26.

Fall Wheat sold on the street market to-day at 90c to 96c per bu. Spring Wheat brought 80c to 85c per bu. Barley nominal. Peas also nominal. Oats are now selling at 48c per bush.—London.



THE GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 1st JULY NEXT, AT VAUDREUIL.

TRAINS will LEAVE the BONAVENTURE STATION at half-past EIGHT, a.m., half-past NINE a.m., and half-past ONE p.m., returning at half-past FIVE and half-past SIX p.m.

TICKETS, 50 Cents. CHILDREN, 25 Cents.

For GAMES and full particulars, see small bills.

TENDERS for SUPPLYING REFRESHMENTS at the above Pic-Nic, on strictly Temperance principles, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the Society's Hall, Place d'Armes, or through the Post Office, until Monday Evening next, 29th instant. (By Order) P. O'MEARA, Recording-Secretary.

Montreal, June 24, 1863. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Book-Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News De pot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal, Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 29.—Admiral Jurien de la Graviere has arrived in Paris. La France of this evening says:—“The Pontifical Government is preparing a reply to the assertions of Lord Palmerston relative to the of state things in the Pontifical States. This determination is said to have been approved of by all the Catholic Powers.”

The Archbishops and Bishops of Cambrai, Orleans, Rennes, Metz, Tours, and Chartres, have published a joint reply relative to the address demanded of them with respect to the elections. The prelates commence by stating that they deemed it better to make a joint reply, in order to give to it more weight and to demonstrate to those who asked their advice that they are moved, not by circumstances peculiar to each diocese, but solely by the consideration of general principles, duties, and interests. Two questions were asked of the bishops: Shall we vote? For whom shall we vote? They reply to the first of these questions because the great interests of religion and patriotism which are directly affected by the question cannot be indifferent to them. They will not reply to the second question, because it is a matter which concerns the conscience of each individual. The prelates add that they have been consulted both by the clergymen and laymen. Their advice to each will be the same, varying only with respect to some slight shade of position and of special duties. They have nothing to say to one that they will not recommend to the others. Both are citizens, and in that respect their rights and duties are the same. To the clergy they reply that they ought to exercise their duties as citizens, and that they would fail in their duty by abstaining. They recommend them, moreover, to be charitable; not to meddle with anything which may cause irritation, not to become the agents of any party, not to forget that they are the pastors of the defeated candidates as well as of the successful. The opinion of the prelates as citizens is that the Government ought to be respected, but that, at the same time, it ought to be controlled. Common-sense, as well as religion, demands that Governments should be respected. Contempt of the Government has been the cause of great misfortunes in France, and to this effect a quotation is given in Bossuet, the great advocate of authority. “The prelates are totally opposed to ‘abstention,’ and they add that for an elector to abstain from voting is simply to deprive the Government of strength if it be good, of support if it be weak, and of counsel if it be in error. They are of opinion that in whatever rank or position an elector is placed, it is his right, his interest, and his duty, to exercise his privilege. In doing so he should study the interests of the country, inquire into its legitimate wishes, and become their true interpreter. He should mix with the people, unite with the nation, and be ever the first to promote the interests of France. The prelates particularly recommend their clergy to adopt this course, in order to show by their example that France has no better, no more devoted, no more faithful servants in prosperity or adversity than Christians. Consequently, not to vote would be evidently a great fault and a great misfortune. To those who will not vote for fear of acknowledging the right of the Government, the Bishops say—‘By not voting you prevent nothing, and you abandon all.’ Of those who say the contest is not fair, the bishops ask—‘Would you thus count numbers on the field of battle? No, you would not, nor would you fly. And, moreover, should you be defeated in the contest, shall you be less so if you do not contest the election?’ In conclusion, the bishops add that, in ordinary times to vote is a right, but on the present occasion it is a duty. Great interests are at stake in the coming elections. The next Assembly will perhaps have in its hands, as far as such things can be in the hands of men, the honor of France, the independence of the Church, the peace of Europe, the cause of liberty in France, and the cause of Papacy throughout the world. For these reasons all parties call upon the electors to vote.—The Government says, ‘I wish it sincerely; but if I be not enlightened, advised, and controlled, dangers may arise for France, for her interests, and her finances, which I alone can prevent.’ On the other hand, the country says, ‘In order to prosper and to advance, there must be laws, institutions, and reforms. Give me wise legislators—honorable, firm men devoted to the public good.’ And religion says, ‘We live in difficult times, and we have need of valiant defenders.’”

As for the Budget, which is not two milliards, as is erroneously stated, as there must be deducted 550,000,000 of expenses, which, according to our system of keeping accounts, are only entered for the sake of order, there follows in our day as in all times, the ascendant progress given to it, by the development of social riches. But, while the Government of July had successively increased it to 300,000,000, the empire has only added to it 300,000,000 to effect the great things which you are so well aware of. Thus, in this nobly employed Budget, without reckoning innumerable public works, roads, churches, schools, &c., the empire has found the means of devoting one milliard to our railways; and that milliard has produced for the country, in our towns and in our rural districts, more than 20 milliards of wealth. The financial state of France is, therefore, as solidly established as the result of the operations of the empire is striking. This is the truth—this is what the French people will in their good faith comprehend—and this is what history will relate to the glory of the empire. Accept, &c., F. DE PERSIGNY.

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The Temps announces that M. Haven, political editor of the Siecle, has been nominated by the Opposition in the arrondissement; and La France states that the Opposition has nominated M. Darimon, ex-deputy, in the seventh arrondissement. The Daily News remarks that the voting at Paris yesterday and on Sunday was almost universal, and the result is the return of the independent members of sufficient importance in number and talent to make the Corps Legislatif something more like a real parliament. Paris, June 2.—M. Thiers was called at Aix, as well as at Valenciennes. All the opposition candidates have been elected in Paris, with the exception of the sixth district, in which the ballot will be required.

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ITALY. The 26th of May being the Feast of St. Phillip Neri, the modern Apostle of Rome, the usual Papal Chapel was held at Santa Maria, in Vallicella. His Holiness, with a noble train, and having with him in his carriage their Eminences the Cardinals Guidi and Pezzali, went to this church, shortly before ten in the morning. Both on his going from the Vatican to the Vallicella Church, and on returning thence to his palace, he was the object of continued and enthusiastic acclamations, which, with asking his Apostolic Blessing, citizens of every grade, who crowded in all the places where the Pontifical cortege passed. The balconies and windows were adorned and crowded with people; and the usual manifestations of devout reverence, of fidelity and of zeal for the triumph of the rights of the Holy See, came from all parts to the august Sovereign Pontiff, who gave, with emotion, to his subjects his Apostolic Blessing. Arrived.

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TRIN, May 31.—The Brigandage Commission has introduced a bill in the parliament, according to which, provinces infected by brigands would be proclaimed as such by law. During the parliamentary recess, this proclamation would be made by the royal decree in the principal town of a province where brigandage exists; a commission would be appointed under the presidency of the prefect to draw up lists of persons suspected of brigandage. At the expiration of the time allowed by the law to such persons for their surrender and exculpation, they might be pursued and arrested by any armed citizen. The bill further provides that the prefects should, with

France to so high a degree of prosperity, it is because he had known how to admirably employ our resources, for public prosperity and good management of the finances are not able to go on one without the other.

In order to satisfy the great interests the country abroad and at home, the debt has been increased by 87,000,000 of Rente, but, as the increase of the public revenue amounts to 300,000,000, without any addition made to the taxes, that charge is insignificant in comparison with the results obtained, and with France enlarged by three departments. So much for the debt.

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concourse of commission, be invested with exceptional powers for the adoption of the most severe preventive measures. Courts-martial alone will be competent to try cases of brigandage. Brigands taken with arms in their hands will be shot. Accomplishes of brigands, or those taken unarmed, will be transported. The preamble of the bill sets forth its exceptional and transitory character.

The draft of the address was read to-day in the Senate. It states that perfect harmony exists between the powers of the State to hasten the work of unification. The Senate approves of the government having re-established good relations with the Great Powers, and concluded the convention with France for the suppression of brigandage. It further promises its loyal support in the completion of the general organization of the State.

The political trials have continued during the last two days. Chevalier Fausti spoke for two hours in his defence. The decision of the Tribunal has not yet been made known to the public.

PROXY, Turin, May 29.—To-day in the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Foreign Affairs laid on the table of the House several diplomatic documents. The first series of these documents consisted of a correspondence between the Signor Pasolini and Visconti and the Chevalier di Nigra respecting the relations between the kingdom of Italy and the Pontifical States. The Note of Signor Visconti, dated the 1st of April, 1861, with France, for the repulsion of brigandage, and claiming the intervention of France for the removal of Francis II. from Rome.

The second series of documents refers to the Polish question, and shows that the instructions given to Marquis Peppi were in conformity with those of the English and French Ambassadors. The Note of Signor Visconti of May 12, in reply to the Note of Prince Gortschakoff (already published), says that it cannot be the interest of Russia that Poland should continue to be a source of disquietude to Europe. “The Italian Government,” says the Note, “is in accord with the Allied Powers, and considers necessary the adoption of a system which would efface the causes of the sufferings of Poland.”

The other documents relate to the Swiss affair and the Servian question. A letter from Sinigaglia, dated on the 19th of May, and addressed to the Correspondance de Rome, says:—“The Piedmontese Government has endeavored to give additional pain to the Pope, in his own native town, by ordering the Rev. Seryite Fathers to leave the Convent and Church of San Martino—a convent and church purchased and built at the private expense of His Holiness, or to speak more justly, with the money of Count Giovanni Mastai. The increase of the population had decided the Pope to raise the Church of San Martino to the rank of a parish. So that this suppression is a double scandal, considering the spiritual interests of Sinigaglia and the personal right of property of His Holiness. It is to be noted that Pius IX., foreseeing, as it were, the excesses of the Piedmontese revolution, when he purchased a part of the property of the Appanagio, had stipulated in a Bull for the most minute reservation in favor of the inhabitants of Sinigaglia, who were endowed with establishments to the value of 300,000 dollars (£65,2000). But what is the use of stipulations and reservations with regard to the Government of the Galantuomo King? Talking of the Galantuomo King, you know he sent us two days ago his son Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, presumptive heir of the Kingdom of Italy, to inaugurate the railway from Annona to Pescara. Judging from the outer appearance of the Prince, he is one of the most ugly beings in Europe. He looks more like a monkey than a man; he is uglier still than his august father, who, according to the Mazzinians, is ill, and shows daily a more marked tendency to take up the ideas of King Charles Albert during the latter part of his life. ‘Victor Emmanuel,’ do they say, ‘is now privately married to Soisina. He is likely to become steady; and all is over then.’ The reception given to the Prince at his coming here was icy. Not a single citizen, either at the arrival or departure of the train. The crowd was enormous; but the troops and the National Guard, as well as the people, kept silence.”

The 26th of May being the Feast of St. Phillip Neri, Cardinal Filippo de Angelis received on that day, like the two previous years, the homage of the principal inhabitants of Turin in the house of the Priests of the Mission, where he has been confined by the Turin Government without judgment or trial. The Arrivato says:—“A few days ago, Lord Arundell, Peer of the British Parliament, Sir Henry Winston Barron, and the illustrious Mgr. Manning came to our office to inquire after Cardinal de Angelis, wishing to be presented to him; and we were rejoiced to receive so great an honor, and to know that two members of the two Houses of the British Parliament could see with their own eyes how our rulers, administrator justice and respect the liberty of the Church.”

SPAIN. The Regeneracion of Madrid gives an account of a very edifying act of Queen Isabella II. She would insist on accompanying, with the whole of the Royal Family, the Holy Viaticum, which was being taken to the house of the Marchioness de Malpica, the former governess of her children. At the moment she left the house of the dying lady, the Queen turned to the Marquis de Mirabel, son of the Marchioness de Malpica, and said to him aloud, in the midst of sobs, ‘I beg of thee to ask pardon in my name of thy mother for all the trouble that I may have involuntarily occasioned her at the time she directed with so much zeal the education of my children; and tell her that in this supreme moment everything must be forgiven and that she cannot refuse what I ask of her.’ This spontaneous act of the Queen produced a deep emotion among the assistants, and in the midst of its grief the Malpica family was very much moved by this proof of Christian humility and affectionate gratitude.

MADRID, May 29.—The sentence of imprisonment passed upon the Spanish Protestants, has been commuted to banishment. The prisoners will be conveyed to France.

MADRID, June 3.—The Official Gazette publishes a royal decree relating to the sale of spirituous liquors. Another decree orders a modification of the existing regulations relating to the tobacco crop in Manila. Senor Enriquez has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

PRUSSIA. The German correspondent of the Monde reports that on the 6th May, a conflict took place at Bredincken, in Ermeland, between the military and inhabitants, who wanted to prevent a miller, of the name of Gross, from draining the village pond. Twenty-five soldiers, called to disperse the crowd, fired, and killed ten persons and wounded a larger number, several of whom have died since. Most of the dead and wounded are women, several of whom were pregnant. “There is but one circumstance,” adds the correspondent, “which, joined to the special case of Bredincken, where the village was about to be deprived of all water in consequence of the rights claimed by the miller, can explain not only the affair, but also the indifference of the Progressist and Protestant press on this matter. The village is entirely Catholic, and the authorities of the place are Protestants, as well as their protege, the miller. This is the reason why such a dangerous riot was granted to the miller, to the detriment of the population, and why the military was so readily called in without any regard whatever for the villagers.”

Berlin, June 2.—The official Staats Anzeiger of to-day publishes a Royal decree, dated the 1st instant, based upon Article 63 of the Constitution, and countersigned by the entire Ministry. The decree empowers the Administrative authorities to prohibit, temporarily or altogether, after two warnings, the publication of newspapers the attitude of which is upon the whole dangerous to the public welfare. The Ministry is also authorized to forbid the introduction of foreign newspapers into Prussia upon similar grounds, when thought advisable.

It is reported that during the absence of the King for the benefit of his health at Carlsbad His Majesty will be represented by a Viceroy (Statthalter). The Crown Prince having declined, Prince Carl, the brother of the King, will it is said, fill that post. This arrangement is declared by the Times correspondent to be a device of the feudal party to prevent any concession on the part of the King, as the Statthalter cannot legally change a Ministry, and so must retain the Bismark Cabinet. It is believed to be for this reason, and because he is said to side rather with the Liberals, that the Crown Prince declined the post of viceroy.

Berlin, June 4.—The civic authorities have passed a resolution to send a deputation to the King, with a petition to his Majesty praying him to convolve immediately the Diet, to discuss the budget in due order.

POLAND. THE POLISH INSURRECTION.—Warsaw, May 26.—The insurgents are largely increasing in numbers in the palatinate of Augusto. Besides the bands under Colonel Andruskiewicz and Lieut-Colonel Wawer, there are three new ones, and also those of Mroczkowski, Hlasko, and Suzin. One-half of the men constituting these bands are peasants. The peasantry in this district are extremely favourable to the insurgents, and supply them with voluntary contributions of money and horses. The Russians continue to plunder the estates. At Dzierniszki they killed M. Olaszewski, the steward, and seized all the cattle. On the 15th they plundered Antonow, the estate of Szabuniewicz, for the fourth time, causing several pounds' worth of damage.

In the districts between the Narew and the Bug the peasantry are equally well disposed. They seize all Russian agents they can find, and bring them to the insurgent camps, and are only waiting for the arms with which the Russian Government is about to provide them: in forming ‘peasant guards’ before they join the insurgents. Yesterday the insurgents, under Major Fryczew, inflicted a complete defeat on the Russians at Ostrow, near Ostrolenka.

LYMBURG, May 29.—Details have been received here of the great battle fought near Tyszowiec, on the 18th and 19th inst. Twelve hundred Poles, under Zapalowicz, occupied, on the 18th, the little town of Tyszowiec, which, being situated on a hill, at the foot of which is a river with large marshes on its banks, was an excellent position for defence. When, however, the news came that the Russians were approaching, the Poles abandoned the town, fearing that it might sustain damage during the contest, and entered the adjoining woods of Turkowice. Here the Russian riflemen attacked them, and the firing was sustained with great spirit on both sides till night. The next morning the Poles were attacked by 5,000 Russians, with four guns, from Suczup. The battle lasted till evening, and the Russians were giving signs of yielding, when about 1,500 troops came to reinforce them from Tarnocz, and cut off a few bodies of insurgents of about a dozen men each, who crossed the frontier into Galicia. Night put a stop to the contest. The Poles lost 100 killed and wounded; the Russians five times that number. The latter burnt the town of Tyszowiec, and the adjoining villages of Tuczup, Sloszow, and Stazawies, and as usual killed all the wounded Poles that they could find.

BRNO, May 30.—In Volhynia are 16,000 Russian troops, under General Rzewinski. Their head quarters are at Usterlog, extending along the frontier from Krzemien to Kowel. General Nicod commands 14,000 men in Podolia—a very small number for so vast a province.

BRNO, May 30.—Letters from the Ukraine speak of the steady extension of the insurrection in that province. Every district has its armed band. In the four western districts of Volhynia the insurgents are in comparatively small numbers, those districts being occupied by Russian troops. One of the insurgent bands has been compelled to cross the Bug at Lwowicz into the palatinate of Lublin. In Eastern Volhynia the Polish garrison of Lubar, of 1,300 men has made a successful sally against a detachment of Russian troops, defeating them at Ostropol, a town in the vicinity. A body of 250 horse, under Krjewski has joined Cichowski's detachment of 1,000 insurgents, and the United troops have been reinforced at Polone by several Polish officers from the Russian army, with six guns and forty soldiers.

TARNOPOL, May 30.—Two new insurgent bands have appeared at Slonitski and Proszowice, near the Galician frontier, and are threatening the Russian troops in the vicinity. A battle is daily expected. The woods near Tarnograd, and Huta, and Ruzanow the Galician frontier, have been set on fire. The Russians are supposed to have done this in order to deprive the insurgents of a place of refuge in case of defeat. The fire was prevented reaching Galicia by the care of the local authorities, but as far as the eye could see the woods were in a blaze for miles around.

“So long as Austria does not feel the fatal temptation to renounce, in her turn, her new era; so long as Austria continues to follow the paths of liberal progress, the resolutions and the proclamations of the National Verein can be of no importance to her. It is only reactionary Austria that it was hoped for that moment was only of short duration. The National Verein dates its origin from that fitting hour when a new era was commenced in Prussia, whilst Austria was groaning under the iron rule of the old regime. But the scene has changed. Prussia is not the least desirous to follow the noble example. The firmness of Austria in standing up for her constitutional rights will end by again bringing Prussia to her senses and again becoming a constitutional country. For our part we do not in the least doubt that it must inevitably come to this. This return of the prodigal child will be a great moral conquest achieved by Austria.”

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURGH, June 4.—Mr. Seward's reply to the French note, inviting the American Cabinet to join diplomatic action with the Great Powers in favor of Poland, has been published here to-day. The Washington Cabinet refuses its co-operation, on the ground that America can never deviate from her traditional policy of non-intervention except in cases of evident necessity.

GERMANY. FRANKFORT, June 2.—The Europe of this morning announces that a commission of the Germanic Diet will present its report upon the Schleswig-Holstein question within a fortnight. The majority of the commission will set aside the motion of Oldenburg, and will propose that a final summons shall be sent to Denmark, calling upon her to annul the patent of the 30th March, and return to the rigorous fulfilment of the convention of 1851-1852. A delay of four weeks will be allowed to Denmark for compliance with the proposed summons.

BELGIUM. JUNE 2.—The Belgian Elections will take place on Tuesday next, when the people inhabiting the nine provinces of this Catholic country will be called upon to perform one of their most sacred and patriotic duties. It now remains to be seen whether the Belgian population will strike for freedom against the despotic acts of the present Liberal and corrupt administration. Now is the time or never for every true patriot to enter upon this contest of duty, and to battle most manfully for the cause of constitutional liberty, for the salvation from ruin of their once free and independent little country. The bitter experience of the last few years has proved that Liberalism, under the form in which it presents itself here, has been “weighed in the balance and found wanting”; that it is nothing but “a delusion, a mockery, and a snare,” and if the ruins of the glorious constitutional principles of 1830 are again to be built up, it can only be done by the overthrow of the corrupt and time-serving members of the present Cabinet, who deserve the reprobation of every good Belgian Catholic for the evils they have inflicted, and are attempting to inflict, upon the land. The electors of Eastern Flanders, Hainaut, Liege, and Limbourg, will have to elect Senators on Tuesday next for those four provinces, whilst those of the five provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, Western Flanders, Luxembourg, and Namur, will be convoked for the election of members charged to represent them in the Chamber of Deputies. Vacancies will also have to be filled up in each of the Legislative Chambers, owing to the decease or resignation of several Senators and Deputies, lately occupying seats in the Belgian Parliament. The Ministry and their followers, whose impudence knows no bounds, are making every possible effort to stifle public opinion, by their mean and the violence of their press. They are endeavoring by all means in their power to keep out of the Senate and the Chamber good and honorable men, whose only crime in the eyes of the Cabinet is that of not consenting to sacrifice their liberties, and submit to the tyrannical control of an unprincipled set of men, whose voluntary misdirection of public affairs is producing everywhere disaster, ruin, and inevitable destruction. Under the present deplorable circumstances, the country has more than ever need of men possessing sufficient courage and independence to defend the rights of Belgian citizens against their despotic and anti-national rulers, whose only desire seems to be to sow the seeds of hatred and discord among the people. The strength of Belgium now consists in union and concord, in all joining together as one man for the defence of their political and religious rights, now so wantonly and shamefully despised and trodden under foot. If all true and loyal Belgians would employ their utmost and combined energies in defending the advocates of order, justice, and liberty, they would very shortly succeed in ridding the country of these despotic Ministers who during the last six years, have never ceased by their arbitrary and irreligious acts to insult the religion of the entire nation, and to undermine their very foundation those sacred liberties consecrated and guaranteed by the Belgian Constitution. The present state of affairs cannot possibly last long without serious danger to the country, and it is for that very reason that every Catholic elector ought to consider it a most sacred and binding obligation on his part to present himself at the poll on Tuesday next, and there to give his vote in favour of that party whose principles are those of right and justice, and who take for their motto, ‘God and our dear country.’ Nothing more fully characterizes the present aspect of Belgian Liberalism than the means resorted to by its unprincipled adherents and friends. To give you an example amongst many others: the Burgomaster of Ghent, a most violent Liberal, and the patron of a female lecturer (a Madlle. Royer), who delivered a most intemperate harangue in that city, a short time back, teeming with most horrid and blasphemous statements, and attacking the Divinity of Christ and the authority of revealed religion, is the candidate on the liberal side for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies, this vacancy being occasioned by the resignation of M. Van de Weyerne, who now offers himself for election to a seat in the Senate.—Cor of Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES. NEW HAVEN, June 12.—The collection taken up in this city by the Irish Relief Committee, in behalf of the suffering poor of Ireland, amounted to \$5,000, which speaks well for the liberality of both the Irish and American residents.

The Diocesan collection in Brooklyn, in aid of the Irish poor, realised the handsome sum of \$8000; 1,200 of which was collected in the Bishop's Cathedral, Jay street; and over \$1,000 in St. Mary's Star of the Sea, under the zealous care of Rev. Eugene Cassidy, whose appeal on behalf of Ireland was as earnest as effective. On Saturday last, we understand Bishop Loughan remitted to Archbishop Cullen the sum of \$1,000, part proceeds of the collection at the Academy of Music on the night of the monster meeting, and part of the proceeds of the church collections. When the whole of the latter and other outstanding sums will have been paid in to the Bishop's hands it is computed he will be enabled to remit to Archbishop Cullen another \$1,000.—Irish American.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—A letter from British Honduras states that the people are earnestly engaged in the planting of cotton—a movement that has been greatly stimulated by the formation of cotton companies in England and elsewhere. Last year the export of cotton was only two bales of one hundred and fifty pounds each; this year it will amount to one hundred tons. Vast quantities of cotton seed are arriving. The quality of the article produced is set down as equal to the Sea Island variety. The government of Venezuela has contracted with certain parties in New York, to run a line of steamships between the latter city and the port of Laguayra in Venezuela, for a term of 30 years.

VIENNA, May 30.—According to authentic information the draft programme of the Western Powers, submitted to the Austrian Government, demands the concurrence of the latter in the four following points:— 1. A general amnesty offered to all insurgents, including the leaders. 2. An amnesty having a retrospective action for 15 years, and including all Polish State prisoners, emigres, and exiles. 3. The obligations on the part of Russia not to increase the military forces in Poland for the next 12 months. 4. A complete autonomy and independent administration.

VIENNA, June 2.—The Ost Deutsche Post writes as follows:— 1. A general amnesty offered to all insurgents, including the leaders. 2. An amnesty having a retrospective action for 15 years, and including all Polish State prisoners, emigres, and exiles. 3. The obligations on the part of Russia not to increase the military forces in Poland for the next 12 months. 4. A complete autonomy and independent administration.

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MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—If the price of an article were always the measure of its value, we might suppose that this exquisite perfume and cosmetic was inferior to some foreign scents of which a fourth of the quantity contained in one of the Florida Water bottles, is sold at four times the price.

But as we have an independent way of forming opinions from the evidences of our own senses, our conclusion in this instance is a very different one. We have tasted the preparation in various ways, and unhesitatingly pronounce its fragrance as indistinguishable, as fresh and flower like, and in all respects as agreeable as any toilet water with which Cologne, Paris, or London has ever furnished us.

LET THE MARTYR READ.—One word to Dyspeptics. You endure a living martyrdom, and none but those who have known what dyspepsia is can understand what you suffer. Now there is a remedy within your very door as it were. It is Bristol's Sarsaparilla. You have heard of it. Who has not? Use it, and laugh at indigestion and all of its concomitants and consequences.

Notice.—Hostetter's Bitters—Sea-Sickness Cured.—Let us whisper in the ears of all who go down to the sea in ships that Hostetter's Bitters positively, immediately and infallibly cure nausea at sea.

NOTICE.

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

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

(By order), J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Rec. Secretary. Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

HAMS. EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CINCINNATI HAMS, FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. 5m.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP PORK. FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. 5m.

NOTICE TO PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for the very liberal patronage afforded to him during the last twelve years in business, wishes to inform them that notwithstanding his determination to give up the retail Furniture business this Spring, partly for want of being able to procure premises large enough to carry on the Wholesale and Retail Business; but having surmounted that difficulty by the purchase of that large lot of ground at the entrance of St. Joseph Street, second street from McGill Street, on which he is about to erect extensive premises, in every way adapted to his largely increasing trade, and attached to which he will have large Workshops, where he will be enabled to attend to the largest orders with which he may be favored.

The new Store will be similar in construction and style to the one he has occupied for the past eight years, but double the size, being 60 ft. front, by 97 feet deep, and is to be finished by the 1st of September. He has now released his old stand for another season, where will be found one of the Largest and best assorted Stocks of FURNITURE ever on view in Montreal, and which will be all finished and completed by the 1st of April, part of which has been purchased for gold in Boston and New York at the great gold discount, which will enable him to sell such Goods at less than Boston and New York prices.

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

Please call at 244 Notre Dame Street, and avail yourselves of the present opportunity to get decided bargains; OWEN MCGARVEY, (Wholesale & Retail Furniture Warehouse), No. 244 Notre Dame Street. April 10, 1863.

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

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Ayer's SARSAPARILLA

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

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

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, 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. John Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I send 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 been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane S. Rice, a well-known and much-respected lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

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

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

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

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Smith, Hudson N. Y.

"I seldom fail to recommend Erysipelas and Scrofulous Sores by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have seen cured hundreds of cases of both kinds of eruptions. The only cases which resist the Sarsaparilla are those in which the patient has neglected to use it as directed."

From J. E. Johnson, Esq., Waltham, Ohio.

"For twelve years I had the yellow Pimples on my face, during which time I tried all the best medical remedies, but in vain. I had a number of bottles of your Sarsaparilla, and I feel confident that it cured me. My face is now as smooth as any other'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 SARSAPARILLA."

From Dr. Henry Moore, M. D., of Savannah, Ga.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood. It has produced excellent results, and I feel confident in recommending it to the afflicted."

From Mrs. M. J. Rose, Salt Rhoum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sicker, Esq., the able editor of the Telegraph and Democrat, New York.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a large and violent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skillful physician applied a mixture of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and inflamed wound which covered his whole face. They tried every thing else we had any hope for, but we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potassium lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861.

J. C. AYER, M. D. Dear Sir: I have a long time been afflicted with an eruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your SARSAPARILLA, and after taking half a bottle only, I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cured 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 by you to be true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable. HARVEY BIRCH & Bro., Druggists, Reading, Pa.

B. W. BALL, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan. 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave her your SARSAPARILLA. 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 SARSAPARILLA. Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of emerald papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr. Ayer:

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

Boston, Jan. 8, 1861.

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

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

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

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

Lymans, Clark & Co., Montreal.

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JUST READY,

THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Rotham, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

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

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

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DAILY PRAYERS: A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION, Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED.

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

The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows:

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In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages:

I. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal.

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FINE EDITION OF THE MASS BOOK, Printed on super extra paper, with fine steel engravings.

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* The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the "Epistles and Gospels" for Schools published.

MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY, OLD AND NEW;

TASTE VERSUS FASHION.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER, Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Bessy Conway," "Blind Preston," "Wily Burke," &c., &c.

16mo, 486 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with a Portrait of the Author.

A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862, BY THE

PAULIST FATHERS. 12mo, cloth \$1.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861, cloth, 75c.

THE TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 10 cents.

Now Ready, A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK, By an Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c, cloth gilt, \$1.

This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is written by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint, he has turned his studies to some account.

About 1st April, A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. McGee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, \$1.

NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents.

In May, FATHER SHEEHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 81 Barclay Street, N. Y., and Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 22, 1863.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

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

He would also form classes to meet at his house.—He is permitted to refer to Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; Very Rev. M. Granet, Superior of St. Sulpice; to the Rev. Mr. Campion at St. James' Church, and the Rev. Mr. Bakewell at St. Patrick's.

For further particulars, address R. A. Bakewell 364 1/2 St. Catherine Street, or box 872 Post Office. Montreal, May 17.

WANTED FOR ST. COLUMBA ACADEMY,

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

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

Engagements from 1st August next.

JOS. CANTILLON, Sec.-Treasurer. St. Columba of Selby, Quebec, 30th May, 1863.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c.

FOR SALE,

VALUABLE FARM, and WOOD LANDS, situated in various parts of the Eastern Townships. Perfect titles, and ample time for payment. Address,

FREDERICK DALTON, Sec. Treasurer. Municipality of Farnham, Co. of Archa, Que., and Lund August, 1863.

Dorville Post Office, Eastern Townships, 25th May, 1863.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

W. WILLIAMS & CO'S. Unequalled Double Thread Family Sewing Machines.

Prices Ranging from Twenty-Five Dollars

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

A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada. Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, April 1, 1863 3m

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S

DAILY

Royal Mail Line of Steamers

RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC,

AND THE Regular Line of Steamers

BETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate Ports.

FROM MONDAY, the FOURTH instant, and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S STEAMERS will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows:—

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt. P. E. Corre,

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

STEAMER COLUMBIA, Capt. J. B. LABELLE,

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

STEAMER NAPOLEON, Capt. Jos. Duval,

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

STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. Chs. DAVELY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, L'Assomption and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 3 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLAY, Capt. FRS. LAMOREUX,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 o'clock and Wednesday at 12 A.M.

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY,

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

STEAMER L'ETOILE, Capt. P. E. MADHOU,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et Lachenais, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M., on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M.

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

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

M. BERGIN, TAILOR,

No. 79, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

STEAM HEATING

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,

Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

He would especially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises,

Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

"GOLDS," or any other system fitted up, if required.

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street. 3m.

AMALGAM BEL

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Agents for the True Witness in various locations including Adala, Alexandria, Allumette Island, Antigonish, Arisaig, Arthurville, Barrie, Brockville, Belleville, Brantford, Buckingham, Burford, Chamblay, Chatham, Cobourg, Cornwall, Carleton Place, Danville, Deville, Dundas, Egansville, East Hawkesbury, Eastern Townships, Erinville, Frampton, Farmersville, Gananoque, Guelph, Hamilton, Huntingdon, Ingersoll, Kemptville, Kingston, Lindsay, Lansdown, London, Lacolle, Maidstone, Merrickville, Neumark, Ottawa City, Oshawa, Pakenham, Prescott, Peabroke, Perth, Peterboro, Picton, Port Hope, Port Dalhousie, Port Mulgrave, Quebec, Rawdon, Renfrew, Russellton, Richmond Hill, Saratoga, Sherbrooke, Sherrington, South Gloucester, Summersville, St. Andrews, St. Athanasie, St. Ann de la Poudre, St. Columban, St. Catherine, St. John Chrysostom, St. Raphael, St. Romuald, St. Mary's, Starnesboro, Sydenham, Trenton, Thorold, Thorpuille, Tingwick, Toronto, Templeton, West Port, Williamsburg, Wallaceburg, and Whitby.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story out-stone building...

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada...

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, for GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c., AND THURSDAYS for DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c. &c. &c.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, FOR THE REMOVAL and permanent Cure of all DISEASES arising from an impure state of the Blood...

FIRE INSURANCE.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

GEO. PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq., GOVERNOR. T. W. BIRCHALL, Esq., MANAGING DIRECTOR. FIRE INSURANCE effected at LOWEST RATES for this well-known Company. W. H. GAULT, Agent.

H. BRENNAN & CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

No. 1, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. THIS COMPANY continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire...

LIFE DEPARTMENT. The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives...

BRISCOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. THE Great Purifier of the Blood, And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, &c.

White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, 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, Brachy Ague and Jaundice. Sole Manufacturers, LANMAN & KEMP, Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Baptist Church) WHERE they have much pleasure in offering their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have received since they have commenced business...

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

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

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Has opened his office at No. 31 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.

J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L., ADVOCATE, Office—No. 40 Little St. James Street.

THE PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE! FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils...

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS? For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America...

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

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

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! 50,000 ROLLS, At 5 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents, and up to 50 cents per Roll.

WINDOW SHADES IN GREAT VARIETY. ROBERT MILLER, (Late R. & A. Miller) 60 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. April 30 1m.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. PREVENTIVE PROPERTIES: Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever...

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES: Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms...

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...

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy. Thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourge...

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and in less confirmed forms of INDIGESTION.

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

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

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age...

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

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopoeia is fiery and unpurified alcohol, an article which no medicine can deprive of its pernicious properties.

PURE NATIVE WINES.

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

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 expectation, and in the majority of cases are only skillful imitations...

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 316 ST. PAUL STREET, CONTINUE TO SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission. October 2.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

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-bur-mor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief...

For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface, in a short time are full of yellow matter...

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...

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...

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORB, Superior of St. Vincent's 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.