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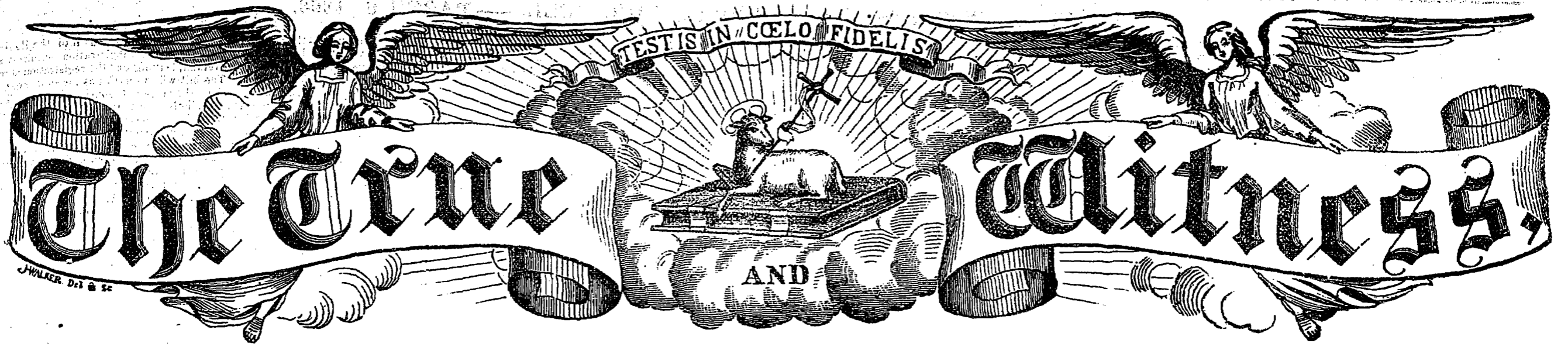
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1868.

No. 31.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLER.

CHAPTER I.—HALLOW-EVE IN BRYAN'S HOUSE.

A raw, cold evening was that of the last day of October, in the year 18—, a short time after the memorable 'year of Emancipation'—as the twenty-ninth year of this century is distinctively called amongst the Catholic people of Ireland.

'The proud halls of the mighty and the calm homes of the just.'

The lights in the city came out one by one, twinkling like stars through the gathering gloom. So, too, in the group of mud cabins that cover immediately beneath the great Rock, in unsightly contrast with the mouldering monuments of human grandeur towering above.

The last tint of daylight was vanishing from earth and sky when the door of the smallest and poorest of the cabins at the foot of the Rock was opened with a quick, eager motion, and a woman might be seen in the aperture, her small figure dimly revealed by the light of a resin-candle, which flickered through the smoky atmosphere of the miserable hut.

'Isn't it a queer night for any Christian to be up there—of all places in the world? Sure I know well nothing good can come of it, and many's the time I told him him so, the wretched creature.'

As she stood in an attitude of fixed attention, with eye and ear strained to the uttermost, there came from the neighboring town certain loud noises like the banging of doors rapidly and often repeated. Shouts of laughter and merry voices came loud and distinct to the ear of the lonely watcher.

'Ay! sure, it's Hol'ev' night!' she muttered, 'an' the fun is beginnin' already. The boys an' the girls are abroad in the streets playin' their Hol'ev' tricks. They're pullin' their cabbage-stalks now in the dark, to see whether their sweethearts 'ill be crooked or straight; and they're standin' outside the doors with their mouths full of water listenin' for the first name that's spoken within. And some of the girls are washin' their shifts, I'll go bail, at the south-runnin' water below; and it's them will spread the fine supper when the rest of the house is all asleep, to see who'll come in to eat it, and to turn the shift that's a-dryin' by the fireside. Vo! vo! vo! it's little they think of the troubles that may be in store for them. It's little I

thought of them, either, when I was like them. An' many's the trick I played of a Hol'ev' night—and didn't I see—oh, didn't I—didn't I—oh wirra! wasn't my stalk always the straightest and purest—it was—it was—but what came of it?—oh Lord! what came of it?'

Forgetting apparently her interest in the Rock, whatever it might be at that hour, she wrung her hands, and bursting into a passionate flood of tears, retreated into her dismal dwelling, and hastily closed the door, still repeating to herself in the same wild way, 'What came of it all? what came of it all? Ah! she suddenly added what a startled glance around the smoky hut, 'what better could come of it, didn't I rake the haystack in the Devil's name the very last Hol'ev' before—before—' she did not finish the sentence, but squatting down by the smouldering fire on the hearth, she clasped her hands in front of her knees, and her head sank on her chest in an attitude of helpless, hopeless, incurable woe.

The woman was first aroused from her lethargy by the raising of the door-latch, and then she started up with the energy and vivacity of youth to accost an old man, much older than herself, although she, too, was, or appeared to be, in close proximity to the vale of years.

'Wisha, Bryan Cullenan,' said she, 'what sort of a man are you, at all, that you'd think of stayin' up there among the dead afther the stars in the sky of a Hol'ev' night? There isn't man or woman in Tipperary would do it except your four bones!'

Excited as she was, she did not forget the old man's comfort, such as it was. She was down on the hearth, blowing the turf fire with her apron, and seeing it begin to emit a cheerful blaze, she drew over to the hearth a small and very rickety table, barely large enough for two cups and saucers, two plates, a third cup containing some coarse brown sugar, a diminutive milk pitcher minus the handle, and a plate containing a tempting pile of the ever-welcome potato-cake cut in triangular slices, being the four parts of a small circular cake, each piece slit in two and carefully buttered. A small white loaf, a much greater delicacy, stood also on the table. This was 'the big supper' of Hallow-eve, and the old man's dim eyes brightened as he watched the preparations, for tea and white bread were luxuries seldom seen in that poor dwelling.

Slowly old Bryan took his seat on a low stool by the fire, and leaning over it spread forth his hand to catch the welcome heat. He seemed to have forgotten the abrupt question which had greeted his entrance, but it was not so, for when the woman began to repeat it in a sharper tone, he raised his head, and looking at her with a somewhat sagacious smile, said:

'You think I'm losin' my hearing, Cauth, aroon, but I am not, thanks be to God! I heard what you said, mavrone, but I wonder at you to say it. Sure you know well enough that every night is the same up there—pointing upwards with his thumb—do you think them that are abroad on Hol'ev' night has power to go next or near the holy walls and the blessed graves on the Rock of Cashel? Ha, ha, ha!' he laughed or rather chuckled in a faint wheezing voice, 'I'd like to see them showin' their noses where so many saints lie waiting for the last trumpet—it wouldn't be for the good of their health if they did, and they know that well. Fairies, indeed, on the Rock of Cashel! ha, ha! there's spirits enough there I'm thinking to keep the place to themselves.'

'Christ save us!' said Cauth, setting down the little black crockery tea-pot on the table with a haste that came near upsetting it, 'Christ save us; and she crossed herself with a visible shudder, 'can't you let the spirits alone?'

'What harm am I doin' them, aroon?' asked Bryan innocently.

'Who says you're doing them harm?' cried Cauth tartly. 'But don't be talking about them—you're enough to frighten one out of their wits, so you are. Sit over now and take your supper.'

'I will, avourneen, and God bless you; but what makes you so feard of the spirits, Cauth? Did you ever see one?'

'See one?' and Cauth shuddered again. 'If I did it isn't alive I'd be now. Can't you talk of something else, you coathrany old man you?'

'What will I talk of, then?' said Bryan with a sort of solemn humor that contrasted oddly with the churchyard gravity of his look and manner. 'What will I talk of, Cauth?'

'I was askin' a while ago what kept you so late on the Rock the night?'

Although Cauth said this, it was evidently more to change the topic than from any interest in the probable answer. Her eyes were fixed gloomily and vacantly on the blazing turf before her, and her thin lips kept moving as though she were communing with herself.

But Bryan was never the quickest of perception, so he heeded not the other's abstraction, but answered in good faith:

'mornin' at the Archbishop's tomb in the choir above. There was some bits of the beautiful carving gone off the front of it this time back, and, as luck would have it, I found some of them among the rubbish. So I was fittin' them in here and there, and—'

'And you're a great fool for your pains,' broke in Cauth, starting suddenly from her reverie with the air of one who would fain get rid of her own thoughts: 'now what good does it do for you to be spendin' your time up there from mornin' till night, and sometimes from night till mornin', in that fearsome old rookery where there's nothin' but stones and bones and grey walls?'

'Woman!' said Bryan with a sudden assumption of dignity and a solemnity of tone that awed Cauth into wondering silence, 'woman! what's that you say? Who are you, that dares to speak so lightly of God's holy place, and the consecrated walls—and the bones that will come together and rise in glory at the Day of Judgment?—why wouldn't I look after them, for if I don't who will?'

'Well you said it, Bryan Cullenan!' murmured Cauth, her head drooping on her chest, and her hands clasped convulsively as they rested on her knees; 'well you said it—who am I?—ay! who am I? There's times when I hardly know myself.'

It might be that the old man was accustomed to these fits of abstraction and abrupt changes of manner in the one companion of his solitary life, for he answered soothingly as though he spoke to a little wayward child: 'Well, never mind, Cauth! never mind—I'm so much of my time all alone on the Rock above with only shadows round about me that I most forget how to speak to flesh and blood like myself. But why don't you take your supper, Cauth?'

'I'm not hungry,' was the curt reply.

'But you know it's Hol'ev' night, Cauth, an' you can't but eat something, if it was only for company-sake, and in honor of the night. Why, the Fairies you were talking of a while ago—'

'No, I wasn't talkin' of them—will you whist now, Bryan; or you'll get yourself into trouble this blessed night. Fair may they come and fair may they go; sure myself wouldn't make so free as to mention their name good or bad. But as for eatin'—I couldn't do it, Bryan, I couldn't—my heart is too full thinkin' of the days that'll never come back, and—' she stopped, reached out her hand, and taking the cup of tea that stood untasted on the table, gulped it down with feverish avidity, then pressing her eyelids very close together, she forced back the tears that were gathering in her eyes, and started to her feet, exclaim:

'Well, there now, haven't I the poor memory of my own? sure, I've something better than tay for you, Bryan.'

Going to a little alcove in a corner of the hut, Cauth drew out, with an air of great importance, a black bottle, which she placed on the table with a dreary attempt at a smile, saying at the same time, 'If you're done with them things, Bryan, I'll take them away.' Bryan nodded assent, with his eyes fixed inquisitively on the bottle.

'What's in it, Cauth?' he at length inquired.

'Some of the best potheen in Tipperary, Bryan, and you're to drink the master's health in it this good Hol'ev' night. Them's the orders.—And see here, Bryan—taking a small paper package from the cupboard—here's lump sugar, no less, for the young mistress said, with a sweet smile on her face, that old Bryan—meaning you, av course—must have his punch the night as good as the master himself. The Lord's blessing on her every day she rises.'

'Wisha, amen, Cauth, amen, from my heart out,' said the old man, with a fervor little to be expected from him, a gleam of joy brightening his aged eyes at the thought that poor and old and lonely as he was there was one amongst the rich and the young and the happy that did not forget him amid all the luxurious festivity of her own stately mansion. Oh! how glad the rich can make the poor.

'Was she here the day, Cauth?' said Bryan, more cheerfully than his wont.

'No, but she sent for me this morning and gave me as much tay and sugar as 'ill do us every day for a month, and this bottle for you, Bryan, on account of its heavin' the night it is, an' the lump sugar to sweeten the punch. An' see here—maybe you don't call them Hol'ev' apples? as she drew forth a tiny basket of the finest Russetts—or, as she called them, 'rusty coats,' time out of mind the favorite Hallow-eve apple in Ireland.

'Isn't God good to us, Cauth?' said the old man, drawing his stool once more to the fire, with the cup of punch in his hand (Bryan's cottage contained neither glass nor goblet) and Cauth opposite with another cup containing a small quantity of the same exhilarating beverage—it was seldom either indulged, or cared to indulge, in the dangerous luxury for which mankind is indebted to John Barleycorn. 'Isn't God

good to us, Cauth? to send us such a friend as the young mistress? and see what a fine load of turf we have by us—enough to put us over Christmas anyhow. It's Dan O'Connell we may thank for that, and a trifle I've by me ever since for a sore foot. Ah then, did I ever tell you, Cauth, of the day I showed him over the Rock?'

Cauth answered in the negative, expressing a wish, at the same time, to hear all about it:—turning to a pile of turf in the corner behind her, she replenished the fire, and with a well-worn heather besom swept up the ashes from the hearth.

'You mind the day, Cauth?—Cauth nodded assent, it was one of the brightest and purest days that came in September, and I was hard at work serapin' the moss out of the letters on King Cormac's tomb—you know where it is, Cauth, just in between the wall of his own Chapel, God rest his soul! and the Cathedral—well, I was workin' away as hard as I could, sayin' a trifle of prayers, too, for the good king's soul, though thinkin' to myself that it's little need he had of them, most like—when somebody says, just right behind me, 'Hillo, Bryan! you're at your old trade still, I see' and I started like and dropped the chisel out of my hand. When I turned about who should I see but the Counsellor himself, as large as life, looking down at myself with that comical look of his that would make the dead in their graves laugh if they could only see it. He had two gentlemen with him, and I knew in a minnit that one of them was Tom Steele, for I see him once afore. So I gets out from my crib as fast as I could, and I takes off my hat and makes the best bow I was able, and says I, 'you're welcome back to Cashel, Counsellor.'

'Thank you kindly, Bryan,' says he, 'I see you haven't forgotten me.'

'Forgotten you,' says I back again, 'sure that's what no one ever does that once gets an eye out of you?'

'With that the Counsellor laughed again, and the other gentleman laughed too, and says Dan to me: 'Well, Bryan, for a man that's so much alone you keep the use of your tongue to admiration. But come, can you spare time to show us through the place? You know when I was here before I hadn't time to see half what was to be seen—it was when I came down to one of those murder trials in Clonmel,' says he to the strange gentleman, 'and I was hurrying back at full speed for a general meeting of the Association that was to come off next evening,'—but what's the matter with you Cauth? seeing that she laid down the cup and leaned back against the wall.

'There's nothing the matter with me,' said Cauth testily, though her pale lips could scarce articulate the words. The next moment she sat up as before, and mentioned for Bryan to go on with his narrative.

'Well, I will, Cauth, I will—but—but I'm afraid you're not able to sit up—you look as pale as a ghost.'

'Can't you go on with your story and never mind me? You were saying the Counsellor asked if you could spare time to take them through the old place.'

'Yes, and of course I said I'd be hard run for time if I couldn't take him over the Rock. My work, says I, can stand—there's no one to hurry me, and I're my life-long to do it.'

'Very true, Bryan,' says the Counsellor, as we turned into the old Cathedral; 'do you know, Steele, says he to Tom, 'that this is our Irish Old Mortality—let me see—was that the word—yes, that was it—Old Mortality—this, says he nodding his head at myself, this is our Irish Old Mortality. With that the gentlemen looked at me and smiled at one another, and though I didn't know from Adam what Old Mortality meant, I thought it couldn't be anything bad, or he wouldn't say it, so I took of my hat again and made a very low bow—'You honor, says I is very kind and condescending to speak so well of a poor old creature like me.'

'Not at all, Bryan, says he, not at all, you're a great man, and a useful man in your own way, and, moreover, you and I are, to some extent, fellow-laborers.' Them were his very words, Cauth, as I'm a living man this night.

'Why, dear bless me, how can that be? says I, looking at him close to see if he was making fun of me or not.'

'Because, says he, Bryan, you and I are both working for the future of our country—we are both clearing away the rubbish of ages—both working for the honor and glory of the Old Land!'

'Wisha, Bryan, did the Counsellor say that?'

'As true as you're sitting there, Cauth, he said them words, and don't you think but it made my heart jump with joy? I declare the tears came into my eyes so that I could hardly see the way before me, and I most forgot what I was about till the Counsellor says with that fine hearty laugh of his, 'Why, Bryan Cullenan, where are your wits gone? I think I must turn guide myself. Where's this Myler McGrath's tomb is?'

and he walked straight to it, and began to explain the inscription to the other gentlemen. I had no need to speak a word there, for they all knew more about the Archbishop than I did myself. But they wanted to take a rise out of me—I could see that—and so Tom Steele says to me in his big voice, 'Bryan,' says he, 'do you know that Myler McGrath was the first Protestant Archbishop of Cashel?'

'I do, your honor, says I; I knew it ever since I was the height of your knee.'

'How does it happen, then, that you take such good care of his tomb as I am told you do?'

'For a very good reason, your honor, says I looking him straight in the face, 'because he recanted his errors before he left this world, and had all the rites of the Church.'

'Nonsense, man, how can you be sure of that?'

'How can I be sure of that,' says I; 'your honor might as well ask how can I be sure that the blessed sun will go back the night to set where he set last night, behind the western mountains? Only I'm sure, and double sure that the Archbishop died a good Catholic, do you think I'd sleep many's the summer night, as I do every year of my life, right here in the choir beside his tomb?'

'Bravo, Bryan, bravo,' cried the Counsellor and the other gentleman, clapping their hands, and laughing till you'd think they'd split their sides. 'What do you think of that, friend Tom? Come, come, now, look Bryan straight in the face and tell him old Myler did right to conform to the religion prescribed by the Virgin Queen, or wrong to return to Catholic unity when he felt himself at the gates of death. Speak now, my man of Steel, or ever hereafter hold your tongue.'

'Pshaw!' said Tom, turning on his heel and walking away down the aisle, 'let the old hypocrite lie where he is—be that where it may. It matters little now to us when he was right, or when wrong.' At this the others laughed again, and myself was afraid they'd make him angry, but they knew him better than I did, for when the Counsellor called after him to come back and look at one of the old monuments in the wall before they'd leave the choir, he went back as cheerful as could be, and looked just the same as if nothing at all had happened. So I took them all round and showed them everything I could think of, and by the time we got to the old tribute-stone near the gate, with St. Patrick rising up from it on one side and the Crucifixion on the other, they were all purty well tired, I'm thinking, and down they sat on some big stones that were lying a one side on the grass, just where they had a fine view of the whole, and a beautiful sight it was, too. The sun was beginning to decline westward, and the shadows of the grand old walls were all around us, with here and there the shape of a window or a door of clear sunlight shining like yellow gold on the green grass. Then the Counsellor pointed out to the others all the elegant arches, both round and pointed, as he said, and the pillars within and without, and the beautiful mullions, as he called the stone divisions where the windows used to be, and he spoke of the carving over the doors and told the meaning of everything just all as one, Cauth, as if he was at the building of it all—and they talked a long while about the old Round Tower, and what it was for, and one said one thing and one another, but the Counsellor said it was easy to see what it was built for, and that was to keep the rich vessels of silver and gold belonging to the Church in the old war-times.

'Don't you see,' says he, 'that there's an under-ground passage from the Church to the tower—well, doesn't that prove what I'm saying to be true. Where would be the use of constructing an under-ground passage—that wasn't the word he said, Cauth, but I disremember the other—I know it began with sub something or another—no matter, anyhow, I suppose it means the same as under-ground—where would be the use,' says he, 'of constructing an under-ground passage to the Tower through the solid rock, if it was not for the purpose I have mentioned?—The others seemed to give in to that, and after discussing a while longer, they stood up to go. They turned to take another look at the old walls and sure enough I never seen them looking so grand or so beautiful. The Counsellor's face would do you good to see it, Cauth, as he watched the sunshin' dancing and glancing hither and thither among the broken arches, and the pillars, and things, and says he then, taking out a fine elegant white silk handkerchief out of his pocket, and wiping the tears from his eyes, says he, as if partly to himself, 'and such is Ireland—grand and venerable even in decay—Cashel is Ireland—Ireland is Cashel—royal still, though their greatness be of the past. But their glory shall not fade for ever—look at the sunbeams on the old walls,' says he, turning to the other gentlemen, 'well, even so it is with our native land, the light of hope has never left her, and now the sun of prosperity begins to shine again—'

and he walked straight to it, and began to explain the inscription to the other gentlemen. I had no need to speak a word there, for they all knew more about the Archbishop than I did myself. But they wanted to take a rise out of me—I could see that—and so Tom Steele says to me in his big voice, 'Bryan,' says he, 'do you know that Myler McGrath was the first Protestant Archbishop of Cashel?'

on her mountain tops. And it will continue to shine—mark my words—when the darkness of night has settled down for ever on haughty England, her oppressor? They were the words he said, Cauth, for I kept saying them over and over to myself, by night and by day, ever since till I've got them by heart like a gossoon learning his task. There's ne'er a time I look up at the old walls over my head, especially when the sun is shining, that I don't think of Dan O'Connell, and somehow or another his words keep ringing in my ears for all the world like one of Columbkille's prophecies. But the best of it all was what he said to myself at his off-going—'Bryan,' says he, 'Bryan Cullenan, you have a great name—your namesake, King Cormac Cullenan, was a good king and a great bishop in his day—I'm proud to see that you take such care of these noble ruins. It is a good work, Bryan, and a pious work, too—and God will bless you for it, and the Saints of Erin will shield you from all ill. Farewell, Bryan, if we never meet again on earth, put up a prayer now and then for Dan O'Connell, while you tell your beads here among the tombs of the holy dead.' With that he slips a bright gold guinea into my hand, to buy my winter's turf, he said, in a whisper. The other gentlemen gave me half-a-crown a piece, so I made a good day's work of it in regard to money—but I don't care for that half so much as I did for the honor of shewing Cashel to Counsellor O'Connell, and hearing all the fine beautiful words he said about the old place that my heart is centred in. I forgot to tell you, Cauth, that he took another grand rise out of Mr. Steele as they were just leaving the Rock. I didn't know till then that he was a Prodestan, which, indeed, is a mighty odd thing to me, and him such a darling fine gentleman, and a great friend of the people.

'Tom,' says the Counsellor—it's the member for Clare, I hear, they call him now—'Tom,' says he, pointing his finger down at the great new Church—the Bishop's Church—in the town below—'Tom, do you know how that came to be built?' 'No,' says Tom, 'I do not.'—'Well,' says the Counsellor, winking at the other gentleman—I never can remember what name he gave him—it was built because the road up to the Rock here was too steep for the Protestant Archbishop Agar, to drive his carriage up, and I suppose himself was too fat to walk it, though it is only a few perches, as you may perceive. So he goes to work and puts up that grand building below there, or got the government to put it up for him. The roof was taken off this Cathedral on the Rock to make lead water-pipes out of, or something of the kind, and from that day to this it has been going to ruin. See what it is to be fat, Tom—Archbishop Agar's fat cost this noble old building its roof.' Mr. Steele got very red in the face at that, and says he, 'If I had my will of that old chap do you know what I'd do with him? I'd put him on bread and water the rest of his days, by way of penance, then he'd soon be able to walk up here, and little further, too, if he need were—the old Vandal!' says he, mighty angry, and at that the others laughed till the tears came into their eyes.

Here Cauth started to her feet and looked wildly around, putting back her long gray hair from off her ears to listen. 'Ha! ha!' she cried 'I hear them now—that's John's voice.' 'What John? who do you mean?' said Bryan, 'I hear nothing, barrin the wind screeching round the old walls on the Rock above. Sit down, Cauth, sit down, or maybe you ought to go to bed. I'm afraid you're not well.' 'Don't tell me,' said Cauth with a vehement gesture; 'if that isn't the *Caoin*, I never heard it. I say it's that and nothing else—and there is men's voices in it, too! Oh Lord! will I hear it for ever, or for ever?' She buried her face in her hands, and was silent.

Accustomed as Bryan was to the solitude of death, and the grim presence of dread mortality, in its relics, there was a tingle in Cauth's veins and manner that made him shiver with an undefined sense of fear. He did not dare rouse her from her lethargy, of whatever kind it was, but as soon as she raised her head again, he renewed his request that she would go to bed, which she did very soon after, without any allusion to what had passed.

(To be continued.)

THE GENEALOGY OF CREATION.

At a time when the Right Rev. Dr. Colenso, a Protestant Bishop of the Church of England as by law established, is cruelly troubling the peace of mind of our Protestant countrymen, and provoking the censures of his episcopal brethren, and is receiving the applause of the newspapers for his endeavours to liberate the Clergy of the Establishment from the disgusting necessity of professing to believe that things which many of them hold to be human inventions, or blunders, are truths revealed to man by Divine inspiration, we come across a book in which its author tells us, that the result of a careful, critical analysis of the Unpointed Hebrew Text of the Old Testament Scriptures, has been to convince him that the cosmogony of Moses is in complete harmony with the actual revelations of science, and that from the study of the whole of the Old Testament the great truths of Christianity may be brought out in so forcible a manner that none but the wilfully blind would be able to reject them.

We do not propose to examine the grounds of Dr. Pratt's conclusions, or to form any opinion upon the results at which he arrives; first, because a philological inquiry into the Hebrew tongue and into the differences between the Unpointed and Pointed Hebrew Text would not suit our readers, and, secondly, because the probable result of the attempt would be the betrayal of our ignorance and of our incompetence for the task. But when Dr. Colenso is driving worthy Protestants distraught by reharsing for the benefits of the Zulus the old objections of French Encyclopedists and German Rationalists, it is interesting to notice that another private enquirer, pretending to no authority whatever, is engaged in establishing the authority of the Pentateuch as an exposition of theological and scientific truth. The Sir made among our Protestant neighbours by the Right Rev. Dr. Colenso leaves Catholics just where it found them: All Catholics know that all the Books of both Testaments were written by the inspiration of God, and that all the Books of both Testaments, with all their parts as they have been used to be read in the Catholic Church, are to be received as sacred and canonical. Moreover, as to the inspiration of the Scriptures is necessarily to be made according to the analogy of Faith derived from

the teaching of the Apostolic Ministry, and this analogy of Faith embraces all the dogmas of the Church. All Catholics know the Church, by defining revealed doctrines, sets bounds to the license of interpreting, and finds a certain rule of interpretation to which all testimonies are to be referred, so that nothing may be derived from them against the certain dogmas of Faith.

Catholics are not required to find interpretations of every Scripture passage to back up the doctrines of the Church, but they are required to accept no interpretation repugnant to the doctrines of the Church.

To give some account then of Dr. Pratt's theory, it is as follows. He says, that the Hebrew language of the Holy Scriptures exists to-day in two forms, the Ancient Hebrew tongue, presented in the 'Unpointed Text,' and the same text with the addition of the Masoretic or traditional vowel points. At first, he says, these vowel points appear a very useful addition to a language written, as it is asserted, without vowels; but, he says, it is discovered by investigation that certain letters of the ancient text had clear and independent tones, so that the first effect of pointing was to render these letters toneless and quiescent.

All the letters of the alphabet were made mere consonants, the powers of the vocal characters were taken from them, and they lost every note of their voices. 'The marks called the vowel points were then impressed with the powers of the notes taken from the vocal characters.'

He asks, 'Why, since letters or vowels already existed in the language, was it necessary to point the text—can it be that the true tones or voices of these letters had been lost?' 'How were the tones ascertained which were taken from the letters and given to the vowel points?' He says that 'the vocal characters of these letters seem to have been determined by the qualities of the sounds as expressed by the Greek of the Septuagint translation, for the Greek sound of the Hebrew proper names, and other denominational and untranslated words there given is taken as a guide, and offered as a confirmation of the sounds of the points even in the present day.'

Moreover, he doubts if these so-called Greek sounds were the original sounds of the Greek tongue at the time the Septuagint version was written, and not a more modern rendering of them; and he also holds that when three centuries before our era, the Septuagint version was made, the Hebrew language, from which it was translated, had ceased to be a living language; and that when the Masoretic vowel points were introduced, seven centuries after our era, so far from preserving the original tone and inflection of the words they altered both, and thereby affected the sense, because in some instances nouns were turned into verbs, and verbs into nouns, the inflections of verbs were altered by sometimes changing one mood into another, and the persons by sometimes making singular plural, and plural singular.

Then he says that by rejecting the pointed vowels as extraneous, and recognising the true character of the original vowels, he finds sundry difficulties in the Hebrew text removed, and in sundry passages an increased confirmation of the Christian doctrine.

Dr. Pratt gives various instances of emendations of the text proposed by him, by correcting the effect of the vowel points.

The standing still of the sun upon Gibeon, and of the moon in the valley of Aijalon, as narrated in the authorised Protestant version (Joshua, chapter x, 9-14) is as follows:—'Joshua therefore came unto them suddenly, and went up from Gilgal at night. And the Lord discomfited them (the Amorites) before Israel, and slew them with a great slaughter at Gibeon, and chased them along the way that goeth up to Bethoron, and smote them to Azekah and unto Makkedah.'

And it came to pass as they fled from before Israel and were in the going down to Bethoron, that the Lord cast down great stones from heaven upon them unto Azekah and they died; they were more which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.

Then spake Joshua to the Lord in the day when the Lord delivered up the Amorites before the children of Israel, and he said in the sight of Israel, Sun stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou moon in the valley of Aijalon.

And the sun stood still and the moon stayed until the people had avenged themselves upon their enemies. Is not this written in the Book of Jasher? So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven and hasted not to go down about a whole day.

And there was no day like that before it or after it: the Lord hearkened unto the voice of a man; for the Lord fought for Israel.

Now Dr. Pratt, from the unpointed Hebrew, translates as follows:—

Then the Creator caused a panic to them before Israel, and smote them a great smiting at Gibeon, and pursued them the road up Bethoron, and smote them unto Azekah and unto Makkedah. And it came to pass, as they were fleeing from before Israel, as they were descending Bethoron, then the Creator caused to fall upon them large stones from Heaven, and they died; many were those which died through the hailstones, more than those whom the children of Israel slew with the sword.

Then Joshua spake to the Creator (on the occasion of the Creator giving the children of the Amorites before the children of Israel), and said, in the sight of Israel, Let the sun be silent on Gibeon and the moon in the valley of Aijalon. Then the sun was silent and the moon simultaneously, while the nation was avenged upon its enemies. (Is not this written upon trustworthy evidence?)

For the sun remained in the clouds of heaven, and shone not on arising as (on) an ordinary day. And there has not been such an event as this before it and since it, as to the hearkening of the Creator unto the voice of a man. For the Creator fought for Israel.

According to Dr. Pratt's rendering from the unpointed Hebrew therefore the transaction was as follows:—The five Kings of the Amorites being encamped before Gibeon, the Gibeonites sent for help to Joshua at Gilgal. Joshua and his warriors relying on the promise of God came upon the Amorites suddenly by a forced march through the night from Gilgal.

But having marched all night from Gilgal in order to surprise the foe, and therefore not reaching Gibeon till daybreak, Dr. Pratt contends that what Joshua wanted was a prolongation of the darkness, wherefore he prayed to God for the sun to withhold its light. Then, he said, the attack was made on the Amorites under cover of the darkness. God discomfited them; they were panic struck and fled, and the great storm which, by the intervention of the Almighty, had obscured the sun, broke upon the fugitives, and more were slaughtered by the hailstones than by the swords of the Israelites.

The miracle, according to Dr. Pratt, was the special intervention of the Almighty at the prayer of Joshua, by the withdrawal of the light of the sun, by God's actual fighting for Israel through the instrumentality of a terrific storm in which the Amorites were slaughtered.

Having already made profession of our own incompetency, by reason of our want of knowledge of the Hebrew tongue, we can only refer our more learned readers to Dr. Pratt's own book for his philological disquisitions, and for his justification, in each instance, of his renderings from the unpointed Hebrew. They are matters on which our opinion is worth nothing. All that we have got to go by in such matters is the teaching of the Church.

Why are umbrellas like pancakes?—Because they are seldom seen after Lent.

What wind should a hungry sailor wish for?—One that blows fowl and chops about.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. M. KELLY.—This distinguished servant of God, benefactor of his kind, and zealous friend of the poor, breathed his last on Sunday morning at the Carmelite Convent, Clarendon street, Dublin, after an illness of a fortnight's duration. In the course of his ministry, which extended over a period of thirteen years, he displayed untiring energy in the promotion of the spiritual welfare of the people, and he was signalled for directing his untiring efforts to the advancement of religion and morality. He was distinguished as a scholar, and under a meek and unpretending exterior possessed deep knowledge and varied acquirements. But all the energy of his mind and body were devoted to the service of God, and he has passed away at the early age of 42 years, followed by the heartfelt regrets of all who had the privilege of his acquaintance and of the thousands who derived incalculable benefits from his teachings, and the efficacy of the example of his whole life, marked day by day by self-sacrifice and patient working for the good of others. The very reverend deceased was a native of Banis, county Clare, and was educated for the priesthood in Belgium. He was elected provincial of the order in August last. He preached on Sunday fortnight, and on the following day he was stricken with the illness which deprived religion of a faithful minister, the poor of a sincere friend and benefactor, and society of the example of an amiable and high-minded Christian gentleman. The office and high mass for the repose of his soul will be solemnised to-morrow (22nd Feb.) in the church of St. Teresa, Clarendon street, where he so long and worthily ministered.—The remains of the good priest will be deposited in the vaults adjacent to the church.—*Dublin Irishman.*

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON FITZGERALD, V.G., P.P., RATHKOELE.—We deeply lament to announce the death of venerable, revered, highly-gifted Archdeacon Fitzgerald, P.P., Rathkoele. We are fallen upon the days, when from the national horizon dies away so constant and bright and true a light as this largely endowed, eminent dignitary. Since the death of O'Connell there has been no man whose loss was a deeper woe to the Irish people. More inflexibly even than the Liberator did he adhere to the cause of the tenant, for to that above all he was devoted; and to its espousal he bore the most abounding affection and the most untiring energy that could animate an Irishman loving his native land, and influence a Clergyman to whom the Catholic people were the pillars and corner stones of the old Church. Without them, he used to ask, where would the Church be; and sprung himself, as it was his pride to have been, from the respectable order of the agricultural people, and a Minister of their Church, as it was his glory to be, the two affections mingled and made him the ablest champion of the one that Ireland has produced for ages, the Liberator himself scarcely excepted—and at least one of the most formidable defenders of the other that the foes of the old Faith could anywhere find.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR FITZSIMON.—At Lismore, on Monday, the 9th ult., Professor A. Fitzsimon departed this life at the age of 71. He was born at Fethard, county Tipperary, and such was the talent he displayed from his early youth that at nine years of age he could translate Livy and Homer. At sixteen he commenced teaching Classics and Mathematics, and at that early age his reputation as a scholar was so great that pupils much older than himself came for instruction to him, not alone from his native county, but from the several provinces, numbers of whom cherished to foreign climes a vivid remembrance of the profound knowledge and rare critical acumen of their gifted teacher.—*Cork Examiner.*

DEATH OF PATRICK MAHER, Esq.—We regret to announce the death of Patrick Maher, Esq., of Kiltush, county Kildare, which took place on Saturday, at five o'clock, p.m. Mr. Maher was a man of unbounded charity, and most sincerely devoted to Ireland and to her ancient Faith. His generous contributions and the means of erecting many religious institutions and excellent Catholic schools in this country. The people of Athy owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the services rendered to them in the establishment of the Convent of Mercy and the schools of the Christian Brothers. Undoubtedly his virtues and edifying life, and especially his deeds of charity towards the poor, have been rewarded with an imperishable crown. High Mass immediately after the Office for the Dead was offered for the repose of his soul, in Sanctroft Chapel, at eleven o'clock on Tuesday.—*Freeman's Journal.*

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT IN ENNIS.—The last stone upon which the statue is to rest was raised to its place on Saturday in the presence of a large number of people who had assembled to witness the proceeding. The task was somewhat difficult to perform, seeing that the stone was of great weight, and that the height to which it had to be raised was so considerable. The top of the stone is 67 feet from the ground, and when the statue is placed the entire height of the monument will be 76 feet. In the evening when the work was done, Mr. Michael Concedine addressed the assembled people in a characteristic speech, in which he pointed to the monument as a proof of what the well directed labours of the people could accomplish. The time for the inauguration of the monument is not definitely fixed.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH BEFORE IRELAND.—We placed the Queen's speech before our readers in our third edition of yesterday. We anticipated the topics referred to in that composition, and we have little to add to our comments. The first point which strikes a native of this country is that Ireland is conspicuous by her absence. The speech ignores the existence of Ireland altogether. No allusion is made to the patience of our people under privations; no promise is given of legislative enactments likely to benefit this country. Some there are who will think this a compliment. Ireland forsooth, is so identified with England that it would be improper to separate the two countries in words. But the truth is that Ireland had none to speak either of her loyalty or her wants. No Irishman is permitted to possess a share in the Government of his native country, and the English officials who sojourn here as rulers for a few weeks, on their flight back to London deem it fashionable to eschew all knowledge to eschew all knowledge of the country which they profess to govern.—*Irish Times.*

Again: it is unfortunate that, in dwelling upon the distress in Lancashire and the courage with which it has been borne, Her Majesty's advisers have forgotten the great distress which exists, and the equal fortitude which has been displayed, in Ireland. When nothing else can be given, there might, at least, be equity in the distribution of compassion and of praise. In this particular, justice to Ireland does not involve any drain on the Treasury, or any resolute grappling with questions embarrassing to ministerial indulgence or incapacity. It is a mistake to leave unsettled claims which a few kind words will satisfy. Mr. Kinglake narrates that one of the most important despatches sent out during the Russian war, was adopted by a Cabinet the majority of whom fell asleep while it was being read. The most charitable way of accounting for the omissions in the Queen's Speech is the supposition that it was adopted under similar circumstances. Lord Palmerston, who occasionally closes his eyes in the Council-chamber.—*Noncon Whig.*

The speech read by the Lord Chancellor on Thursday is so far as England is concerned, a document which must raise Lord Palmerston in public estimation; but as regards Ireland, there is no indication on the part of Ministers that they have any intention of departing from the policy which has rendered the administration of Lord Palmerston so unpopular in this country. Whilst Ireland is completely ignored, there is not a single subject in which England is interested omitted. Her commerce, her foreign relations, the distress in Lancashire, the le-

prolonged of the factory operatives, the approaching marriage of the Prince of Wales—everything interesting to the English people is touched upon by the language of sympathy and hope. Greece, France, Italy, Denmark, America, Belgium, even Japan—each are alluded to so far as the state of those countries has any bearing upon the progress of England's manufacturing industry or domestic policy; but not one word in reference to Ireland. If Ireland was united no Prime Minister would dare treat this portion of the empire with such indifference. Surely there was enough in the state of Ireland to warrant the Government in referring to the measures necessary for raising the country up from its fallen position. If there is want of employment in Lancashire and Cheshire, there is absolute destitution prevailing in Ireland. All classes are affected by the vicissitudes of three defective harvests, trade is paralysed, our working classes in the large towns unemployed. Relief Committees are in operation in the capital and in the provinces—the cry of Irish distress has reached the antipodes; and notwithstanding all this, Her Majesty is not made to express the least commiseration for her Irish subjects—there is not one ray of hope in the Royal Speech for the suffering population of this country, who have endured, and are enduring, privations which would disorganise society in England or any other country in Europe. In England private benevolence and the operation of the Poor Laws have been more than sufficient to cope with the difficulty. In Ireland, unless the Government come forward and inaugurate a system of public works and do something to give an impetus to trade, there must be a general break down of all interests in the country. There was, therefore, far more reason to refer to Irish distress than to the want of employment resulting from the stoppage of the Lancashire mills.

POLAND AND IRELAND.—To every lover of human liberty throughout the world, the terrible insurrectionary war which is drenching the soil of Poland with the blood of its brave inhabitants, as well as of the murderous Cossack and the semi-barbarous Russian serf, possesses a painful and absorbing interest. What generous heart does not thrill with emotion at the mention of the words 'resurrection in Poland?' What glorious ideas, not unmingled with sadness, arise as the bloody picture of the land of Sobieski, of Kosciusko, and other names of renown, is brought again before the world; and the dark deeds of tyranny, the wholesale massacres, and fiendish cruelties of the conquerors, serve but to throw into brighter contrast the sublime and almost incredible heroism of the down-trodden and abandoned people. There is one nation in Europe which, from the similarity of its condition to that of Poland, watches the present struggle with a sympathetic anxiety, deeply felt in the heart, though not loudly or noiselessly displayed—for such a display would be useless. Ireland has been called the Poland of the ocean, and Poland may reciprocally be termed the Ireland of the Continent. They are both of them pressed down to the earth; their energies cramped; their traditions, their language, and national aspirations despised, and sought to be eradicated, under powerful, remorseless, and half-civilised enemies. Many a time have both arisen to shake off the yoke, and as often have they fallen back exhausted; many a time have they bled almost to the death under the swords of their fierce and vengeful oppressors; but they still live, still cherish the faith that alone preserves their lives—the unalterable belief that might cannot finally prevail against the right, and that when a brave people determine to break the chains that degrade them, they will ultimately succeed, and force a way, by their united strength, to the highway of freedom.—No wonder that Irishmen should witness with throbbing hearts the wild efforts of the Poles to fight themselves once and for ever, and no wonder that they should earnestly pray for victory to bless the rude weapons of the patriotic Poles as they rush in the fury of their despair against the serried masses of the Russian despot. At the outbreak of the revolution in Poland—for it is no longer a mere partial rebellion, but has assumed the proportions of a national revolt—few imagined the patriots could make head against their enemies for many weeks; but the power of a people in arms, though these be of the most wretched description, was underrated; they have not only repelled the attacks of the disciplined troops, but have become the aggressors. They have won victories; their numbers are increasing; their hopes are rising higher every day, and they teach the lesson that a people held in bondage, outraged, trampled on, and goaded into desperation, are able to give a good account with their scythes and pikes of the numerous and highly disciplined troops of one of the most powerful nations in Europe. So well have they succeeded without discipline, generals, or the formidable appliances of modern warfare, that the Emperor of Russia has thought proper to relax a little of the cruelty which drove them into the revolt. These unfortunate men were driven to the verge of madness by the military conscription; they preferred death in battle on their native soil, and fighting against their tyrants, to the alternative of spending twenty years in the Russian army, away from family, friends, and kinsfolk; associating with the ignorant and degraded serfs, and shedding their blood, perhaps, in distant Circassia, combating against the brave mountains for their despotic ruler. They seized on whatever weapons they could get hold of, and giving and taking no quarter, they performed such prodigies of valor that the Emperor stands against, and fears his countless soldiers and his great resources may not be able to prevail against such terrible assailants. There is, besides, the fear that his serfs, with new-born ideas of freedom, suffering themselves great hardships from the conscription, may begin to share in the feelings of the men they are sent to slaughter. Thus, in several respects, the revolt has to some extent been a success, and the cause of the Poles begins to brighten. And what is a very important element to be taken into account, in estimating their probable chances of ultimate triumph, public opinion in France is already awakened in their favor. The *Sicels* of Paris speak out boldly in support of insurgent Poles.—*Waterford Citizen.*

Ireland sends yearly to an alien parliament one hundred and five members. The Scotch and English send to the same legislative assembly—being congregated on their own island, under the influence of social intercourse—being their domestic parliament—five hundred and fifty-three members. In the British House of Lords Ireland can count only thirty-four members sent from her shores. England, in the House of Lords, counts four hundred members as her representative peers, spiritual and temporal. Hence, on every question where there is a rivalry between English and Irish interests—wherever it is necessary to make Irish interests subservient to those of Britain, or to sacrifice the mere Irish to the Comingering Britons—five hundred and fifty-three British Members of Parliament vote against one hundred and five Irish representatives, and four hundred and nine British peers vote against thirty-four Irish Lords.—*Mayo Telegraph.*

On Sunday, the Very Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan informed his hearers at last Mass, that Mrs. Fegan, who died a few days ago at Clifton, near Bristol, had bequeathed to the poor of Dingle the magnificent sum of £700, the interest of which would be given in the month of April next. This benevolent and truly Catholic lady, subscribed last year for the erection of the New Church. She was the sister of Miss Clarrisa Hassey of Woodhill Terrace, Cork, and a native of Dingle.

Mr. McGill has forgiven each of his tenants in Cherriveen the rent of 1861, though holding their farms at the Poor Law Valuation, and he has supplied them with large quantities of flour and meal. For instance, he has given to a poor man who only pays a rent of 10s per annum, three bags of meal and one of flour. The tenantry are of opinion that this liberality is due to the exertions of the agent, Mr. M. Gillcuddy Egar, Killorglin, who is known to be the poor man's friend.

Several witnesses, at the last Cork assizes, were inadvertently sworn on Homer's Iliad instead of the Gospels. The judges accepted the oaths as valid.

Sir Robert Peel has introduced into the House of Commons a bill for the registration of births and deaths in Ireland, leaving out the registration of marriages. The bill will be useful as far as it goes, but the omission above noted should not exist. There are certain difficulties in the way of a registration of marriages, but they have been made by the law; they are caused by legislation which is very kindred in spirit to the law code, and it might fairly be expected that the penal code in this case should undergo a salutary reform. But our governors intend to let it stand. Another subject of interest to Ireland which has been before the house is that of the salmon fisheries, concerning which Mr. McAlon has introduced his promised bill. A long discussion took place on the measure, which was ultimately read a second time, and ordered to be committed on next Wednesday week.—*Nation.*

FOUNDING OF A NEW SCHOOL FOR THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN DUBLIN.—On Sunday last a public meeting was held in the Church of St. Kevin, South Circular-road, for the purpose of collecting funds and making other necessary arrangements for the founding of new and commodious schools, to be placed under the charge of the Christian Brothers, on the plot of ground adjoining the Church. This is really a good and meritorious work. We know not what future may be in store for this country; but, of one thing we may be sure, it is that to take care of the education of the children and to keep it out of the hands of the British Government is to do what is right and prudent and proper. The foundation of each additional school of this class may be safely regarded as a religious and a national benefit to the country.—*Id.*

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—In the year of our Lord, 1778, there was great distress in Ireland—something like what our people now suffer. The English Government refused, as now, to do anything for the country. The people could not get work; all the trades were badly off. Waterford, of course, as she does also now—a day, shared in the general distress. Her tradesmen were unemployed, and no work of importance could be carried on. No manufactures were protected by the laws of the land in Ireland. But how did the sheriff and grand jurors of Waterford act? They assembled together, and the following resolutions were proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously, and with acclamation. Here are the resolutions as we find them in 'Ryland's History of Waterford,' pp. 97 and 98:—1st. Resolved—'That we, our families, and all we can influence, shall, from this day, wear and make use of the manufactures of this country, and this country only, until such time as all partial restrictions on our trade, imposed by the illiberal and contracted policy of our sister kingdom, be removed; but if, in consequence of this our resolution, the manufacturers (whose interest we should not fraudulently, or combine to impose upon the public, we shall hold ourselves no longer bound to countenance or support them.' 2nd. Resolved—'That we will not deal with any merchant or shopkeeper who shall at any time hereafter be detected in imposing any foreign manufacture as the manufacture of this country.' What say we of to-day to these resolutions? If we acted otherwise, our tailors, shoemakers, nailors, and, in fact, all our trades, would not be in their present low condition. The Trades' Guardian Association should attend to the above resolutions, to call a meeting to adopt them in the year of our Lord, 1863. If we dealt with our own manufacturers—wore shoes made by Waterford men, of leather and hemp manufactured in Waterford—smoked tobacco manufactured in Waterford—wore clothes made in Waterford, and used nails made by our Waterford honest and hard-working nailors—then we might hope to see our poor people better off, and our city would in a short time be the first in Ireland for no city in this island possesses such great natural advantages for trade, commerce, and all kinds of manufactures, as our own dear native city.—*Waterford Citizen.*

It is stated that there never existed such a desire to emigrate amongst the people of Kiltush and its neighborhood, as at present.

LIVING AND DEAD.—Much surprise is expressed at the usual military honours being withheld from the remains of the late Gen. Burke on Wednesday last. The reason why these honours were withheld arises from the opinion expressed (as *calculated*) by Person Vowell, namely:—'That the burial of a Roman Catholic by a Roman Catholic priest was illegal. This prevented the authorities from sending their military to sanction such a violation of Vowell's law, the authorities knowing that General Burke was a Roman Catholic, and knowing he would be interred in a Protestant churchyard by a Roman Catholic priest. Thus, from the cradle to the grave, a malignant persecution of the religion of the Celt is manifested. Mr. Parson Vowell entirely forgets that the law of England commanded the bands of every military party to play before each party on its way to chapel or church, until a Kerry regiment refused to obey a law made and acted on by such brazen-faced fanatics as the pompous parson.—*Cork Zc. Cor.*

On Tuesday last, at Mullingar, there was held a public meeting in consequence of a requisition signed by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Gantwell, the Bishop of the Diocese, by the Catholic clergy of (we believe) every parish in the county of Westmeath, and by many hundreds of the men in Westmeath.

The first resolution, proposed by the Rev. R. Mullon, denounced the present system of land tenure in Ireland, and petitioned Parliament to take it into consideration and to adopt measures to save the people from further extermination. The second resolution, proposed by the Rev. P. Kelly, declared that during the last few years the general condition of Ireland exhibited unmistakable symptoms of progressive and rapid decay. The third resolution was proposed by Mr. A. M. Sullivan (and was probably framed by him, for it is easier to repeat its terms than to state its meaning). 'Resolved, that the official records of the depopulation in Ireland, exhibiting in this small county a loss of 31,000 souls (sic) in twenty years, compel us to ascribe to our rulers that destructive policy so truly described by a late most eminent statesman as, the great mischief in Ireland, that it was taken for granted that man was a nuisance.'

The meaning intended to be conveyed is, as we conceive, that the great decrease of the population in Westmeath during the last twenty years has been caused by the policy of the Government, and that the Government takes it for granted that Ireland man is a nuisance.

The fourth resolution proposed by the Rev. Mr. Dunan, deprecated any interference with the rights of property, but called on the landlords to reduce their rents so as to enable the tenants at will to tide over the present period of distress, and the fifth resolution proposed by the Rev. Mr. Barron, appointed a County Committee, consisting of at least six Clergymen and six tenant farmers, to meet monthly, to carry out the objects of the meeting.

The *Times* says, 'As usual, different estimates have been formed of the numbers in attendance. One estimate is 10,000, another 6,000, and a third makes it as low as 1,200.' We find that the *Times* itself estimates the attendance at four or five thousand, the *Freeman's Journal* at ten or twelve thousand, and the *Morning News* at fifteen or twenty thousand. The Government had not only increased the constabulary force, but had dispatched troops to Mullingar, but no reason that we have seen has been assigned for the precaution, and the day passed over without any disturbance of the peace.

Several witnesses, at the last Cork assizes, were inadvertently sworn on Homer's Iliad instead of the Gospels. The judges accepted the oaths as valid.

Distress, such as has not occurred since the memorable year of '47, at present prevails in the county Donegal.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by

J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

To all country subscribers, or subscribers receiving their papers through the post, or calling for them at the office, if paid in advance, Two Dollars; if not so paid, then Two Dollars and a-half.
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, if paid in advance, but if not paid in advance, then Three Dollars.
Single copies, price 3d, can be had at this Office; Pickups News Depot, St. Francis Xavier Street; at T. Riddell's, (late from Mr. E. Pickup), No. 22, Great St. James Street, opposite Messrs. Dawson & Son; and at W. Dalton's, corner of St. Lawrence and Craig St.
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1863.

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

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Italian Question is superseded for the present by what may be called the Polish Question from which consequences most important to the peace of Europe may yet ensue. It will be seen that the infatuated King of Prussia, as if he had not already trouble enough, for himself and his dynasty, on his hands, has warmly espoused the cause of Russia against the insurgent Poles.—This has naturally excited much indignation both in Great Britain and in France; and though the former may not be disposed to interfere, or again to embroil herself in war with Russia, the traditions of France, the feelings of the people, and perhaps the policy of the astute Emperor, all prompt to energetic action on behalf of the Poles. To vindicate the liberties of a gallant and oppressed people, and, at the same time, to seize a favorable opportunity for again advancing to the possession of their natural limits, would gratify the inmost aspirations of the French people; and the glory and profits of a war waged with such objects, would tend to reconcile them to the absolute despotism which Louis Napoleon has for the time succeeded in imposing upon them. A war with Prussia, which of course, if successful, would lead to the annexation of the Rhenish provinces, would be popular in France both with army and with people; and unless Prussia rescind her injudicious or rather iniquitous convention with Russia, war is very likely to arise from the actual condition of things in Poland. The insurgents in the latter, are meanwhile gallantly holding their own against their alien oppressors.

Lord Normanby has again rendered good service to the cause of truth and justice by ventilating the Roman Question in the House of Lords. The well authenticated facts which His Lordship adduced in proof of the hideous tyranny of the Piedmontese in Naples, and the other conquered Provinces, were startling, and must have proved very unpalatable to the liberal champions of Victor Emmanuel and Italian Unity. The subjoined are some extracts from the close of the noble Lord's speech with reference to the actual condition of the Italian Peninsula under Piedmontese rule:—

On the opening night of the present Session his noble friend was reported to have said:—"But I confess that to see two countries, to which such great recollections belong, as Greece and Italy rising again into freedom, independence, and happiness, is a great pleasure to me; and it would, I think, be a great glory to the Government of Great Britain to have contributed to such a result. Now, where, in all that peninsula, were freedom, independence, and happiness now to be seen? Were not the Italian Government at that very moment plunged in financial ruin, and struggling to extricate themselves by means of an enormous loan? In a paper supposed to act under the inspiration of Her Majesty's Government, the Observer, of last Sunday, there was a letter signed by a prisoner taken at Aspromonte, in which it was stated that nearly 100 Garibaldians were now immured in prison at Palermo, almost in a state of nudity, and with chains of 15 lb. weight attached to their feet. Condemned to death for being found under the banner of Garibaldi, the sentence of these men had been commuted to the galleys. No wonder if upon this that Government organ, the Observer, remarked—'What shall we say or think of the Government of a country which thus rewards the best and bravest of its citizens?' It must, he thought, also be some drawback to his noble friend's perfect satisfaction with the result of his Italian policy that he had been unable to relieve the unparalleled sufferings of an English gentleman (Mr. Bishop) now confined in an Italian prison. It was stated that within the last two years 7,000 persons had been shot by Piedmontese troops in the Neapolitan territories, and in his view such acts should be regarded with reprobation, and not with those feelings of satisfaction which Her Majesty's Government seemed to entertain. Whenever the noble Lord should cease to exercise the functions of Foreign Minister there would be found among his despatches of the last three or four years so many contradictory expositions of policy that it would be marvellously difficult to know how to reconcile them. They were all intrinsically of the same value, but there was one which should not be forgotten, in which the noble Earl laid down the principle that no territorial changes should be final without the assent of the Powers of Europe. He purposely abstained from saying anything upon the present state of Italy, but he trusted the time would come when non-intervention, which had been so perverted by the noble Earl, would become a reality. (Hear, hear.)

To descend from great things to small, from the Imperial Parliament to the mock ecclesiasti-

cal Parliament, known as Convocation, we may mention that the latter have taken up Bishop Colenso's work on the Pentateuch, and have appointed a Committee of their number to sit upon the said book, and see, if by process of incubation, something may be hatched out of it, to justify or render possible, ulterior proceedings against the writer. The debates were very funny, and the remarks of the Bishop of London on the insubordination of the rising generation, were most amusing, and suggestive. Modern Protestants have no respect for "shovel hats," and the fear of Right Reverend Fathers in God, is no longer before their eyes. Like an old hen, who having raised a brood of young ducks, beholds in consternation the aptitude of the little ones for the water whither she cannot follow them, so the poor dear Bishop of London mourned over the vagaries of the laity of the present day, and the hard task imposed upon their Parliamentary spiritual guides and teachers. "No one," so sang the good Bishop in plaintive accents mild, "no one could overestimate the difficulty of the position of those who were called, as Bishops of the Church, to guide the public feeling on those matters." For alas! public feeling will not be guided, but seeks rather to guide; and like the ducklings, aforesaid, refuses to follow the leading even of Bishops, and asserts its right to go whithersoever it listeth. What can Parliamentary Bishops do under such novel and unexpected circumstances? Evidently nothing but look on and cackle in much amazement, and no small indignation. The Bishop of London, like a prudent man, therefore counselled "great caution" in dealing with a work like that of the Bishop of Natal; for though not to refute it, might lead many to infer that the Government guides of the Anglican Church recognised that Christianity was indefensible—on the other hand, to attack the peccant book and its audacious author, might lead to consequences fatal, not to Christianity merely, but dangerous to the "Church of England as by Law Established." From the prospect of such a catastrophe, the good Bishop recoiled dismayed; and therefore insisted again and again upon the necessity of "great caution." It is however a consolation to the friends of religion by Act of Parliament, that Convocation has decided to proceed to the defence of the assailed battlements of Christianity; but cautiously, and with due regard to the rickety condition of the Establishment.

No important events have occurred since our last in the United States. Still Vicksburgh holds out, and both of the contending parties seem to attach the highest importance to the issue of the contest there pending. There have been rumors of several trifling skirmishes, with the admitted loss, as usual, on the part of the Yankees, of one man killed, and another seriously frightened, after a desperate hand to hand struggle of several hours duration; and there has really been a pretty severe fight near Thomas' Station, which resulted in the thorough defeat of the Northerners, several of their regiments having surrendered *ex masse*. The threatened conscription is having the effect of driving great numbers of the residents in the Northern States across the Canadian frontier.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—We have already noticed the introduction, and second reading of Mr. Scott's Separate School Bill. It has been brought up from Committee with some amendments; of the nature of these, we are not yet in a position to speak. A Bill has been introduced by M. Langevin for abolishing public executions, and for providing that the extreme penalty of the law, be henceforward carried into execution within the prison walls, and in the presence of certain duly authorised persons. The papers in the Aylward case, moved for by M. Huot on the night of the 2nd instant, have not, in so far as we are aware, as yet been laid before the Legislature; but we suppose that, in due time their contents will be made public, and we shall then give them to our readers.

PROTESTANT MISSIONS IN CHINA AND AFRICA.—The Toronto *Christian Guardian* of the 11th ult., has a short paragraph on this topic, which, short as it is, however, contains a deal of valuable information. Our Methodist contemporary will, we hope, allow us to avail ourselves of it.

An American Missionary has, it seems, been writing to the *Evangelical Christendom*; and the writer, according to the Toronto journal, "advertises to the slow work of evangelisation in China in the fifty four years that have elapsed since Dr. Morrison's first arrival at Canton, as calling for some special prayer, and effort by Western Christians."

Here then we have, and by the showing of the Protestant Missionaries themselves, the fact upon which we have so often insisted, fully and frankly admitted—that Protestant Missions have failed in converting the Chinese to Christianity—and have failed so signally as to call for "special" prayer and efforts from the Christians of the Western world. According to the Toronto *Christian Guardian*, the Protestant Missionary, the correspondent of the *Evangelical Christendom*

gives the following further particulars of this signal failure:—

"There have been, doubtless, some thousands of millions of pages of Scripture and of Christian truth published in the general language of the empire, and in several local dialects, and doubtless there have been expended during those fifty four years several millions of dollars in connection with the work in this land. Yet, at the present time, there are probably not many over 2,000 living converts to Christianity in all this vast and most populous empire, and very few of these are from the wealthy and influential classes of society."

Such statistics coming as they do from exclusively Protestant sources, and from Protestant Missionaries themselves, cannot be objected to by Protestants, as unfair or *ex parte* statements.—We at all events are interested in dealing with them, not as assertions, but as confessions; and applying to them the same arithmetical processes as those which Bishop Colenso applies to the facts and figures in the Pentateuch, we arrive at some very curious revelations as to the cost of Protestant converts per head.

These it seem do not much exceed 2,000—two thousand "in all this vast and most populous empire" of China.

But to their production, "some thousands of millions of pages of Scripture and of Christian truth" have been published: say, at the lowest estimate, only "two thousand of millions of pages" &c., &c.

Therefore as there are only about 2,000 converts, it follows from the simplest rules of arithmetic that, according to the Protestant process of evangelisation, it takes at the least, "one million pages of Scripture and of Christian truth" to make one convert. Certainly all the dealers in old rags, paper makers, printers, and book-binders, have a lively interest in the continuation of a business which affords such a demand for the commodities in which they especially deal, as does the evangelisation of China by Protestant Missionaries. Again.

"Several millions of dollars"—say at the lowest, two millions—"have been expended;" but as there are for all this monstrous quantity of sack, only about 2,000 converts in the empire, it follows that they cost at the very lowest about \$1,000, or two hundred and fifty pounds currency, per head. Every living Chinese convert in short has cost, the price of "one million pages of Scripture and Christian truth" and the sum of one thousand dollars besides. Whatever may be its merits in a spiritual point of view, the evangelisation of China certainly, considered as financial scheme, has proved a very costly undertaking, and one from which the Protestant Missionaries alone, have realised any tangible profits. Prudent men being capitalists would, we think, naturally refuse to take stock in the concern; and we do not wonder that its shares are so low—or selling at so great a discount in the spiritual market as to call for the "special efforts" upon which the writer quoted by our Toronto Methodist contemporary so eloquently insists.

How these "thousands of millions of pages" have been distributed or disposed of, we cannot comprehend, though the explanation of the expenditure of the "several millions of dollars," is obvious. These have gone towards promoting the personal comforts of the Protestant Missionaries, and their families: but seeing that the latter here, like prudent men, and with a sharp eye to their own ease, stuck to the sea port towns, and have not attempted to penetrate into the interior, we do not well understand by what agencies they have distributed their immense consignments, of "Scripture and Christian truth." Indeed the same authority as that to which we are indebted for the statistics cited above, informs us that the Protestant Missionaries have not, personally, visited the interior of China. He says:—

"In the providence of God,—this is surely a strange way of accounting for Protestant aversion to martyrdom—"only a small portion of the seaboard, and a few out of the many populous cities situated in the maritime provinces, have been the scenes of the labors of the foreign missionary, while the immense and densely populated interior of the empire has been unvisited."

The writer should have added:— "except by the emissaries of Rome, whom, neither hardships the most severe, nor dangers the most menacing have deterred from extending their travels over the entire surface of the country."

But if Protestant Missionaries have failed in turning the Chinese into Christians, it has well succeeded in making Taepings of them, as we learn from the pages of *Blackwood*—which in its January number has an interesting article on "Progress in China" from which we make some extracts.

The writer in this Protestant periodical tells us how about the year 1854 "a native ruffian, improved upon by having learned enough of Christianity to parody the Old Testament"—evidently he had studied some of the "thousands of millions of pages of Scripture and of Christian truth" published by the Protestant missionaries—

"Led a horde through blood, fire, and rape, into Nankin."—p. 53.

Here in the second city of the Empire this bright and consummate flower of Protestant evangelisation established himself, and from here he sent forth his emissaries to preach the new Gospel throughout the Empire. By the foreigners they were received at first with open arms, as the apostles not only of Protestantism but of free trade.

"The foreign community did not at first regret the expulsion of the Imperial authorities; they already fancied that the millennium of free trade had been reached—'so custom's dues, a cheap foreign market, and large profits at home'—a Quaker's paradise."—ib.

Besides were not these Taepings staunch Protestants, as well as Free-traders! and did they not give practical proof of the sincerity of their conversion to the Holy Protestant Faith!

"The gang of miscreants in Nankin pretended that the teachings of Gutzlaff and Hamburg had touched their souls; they had slain or done worse to the thousands of Catholic converts they found in that

* Thus it appears that in Nankin alone there were at least as many converts to Popery, as there were according to the writer quoted by the *Christian Guardian*, converts to Protestantism in the entire Chinese Empire.

City; but as they proclaimed the Divine Presence in Nankin, and promulgated the ten commandments, there were people weak enough to believe them. It tickled the vanity of the Protestant Missionary, as well as the residents."—*Blackwood* p. 53.

Ticked or gratified no doubt, the vanity of the Protestant Missionary was, by such vital evidence of the success of his teachings as that furnished by the *slaying, or doing worse* to the Papists of Nankin; and we feel by no means disposed to deprive him of the glory which such converts as the Taepings confer upon him and the religion of which he is the apostle. Perhaps he may himself feel ashamed of his converts, of "that wretched parody upon Christianity"—as the writer in *Blackwood* terms it—"and its brutal connection with rape and plunder." Yet such as it is, it is all that Protestant Missionaries have to shew for their "thousands of millions of pages of Scripture and of Christian truth," and for the "several millions of dollars" by them expended for the evangelisation of China.

We have left ourselves but little space for a few remarks upon Protestant Missions in Africa: but the subject is so satisfactorily disposed of by a late number of the London *Examiner*, in a short article copied by the London *Times*, that it is not necessary for us to add any comments of our own. The following are some extracts from the article alluded to:—

"THE EAST AFRICAN MISSION.—On Monday last there was read to the Geographical Society by its President, and afterwards published in this paper, a letter of a very instructive yet melancholy character from Dr. Livingstone, for it described the approaching fall, if there really ever was a rise, of the East African Mission. For ourselves, we never boded well of it, and this letter amply verifies our anticipations. We were promised cotton, sugar, and indigo, commodities which savages never produced; and, of course, we get none. We were promised trade, and there is no trade, although we have a Consul at £500 a year. We were promised converts to the Gospel, and not one has been made."—*London Examiner*.

The *Examiner* sums up the result of all the expenditures of hard cash, and of printed gospel truths in Eastern Africa, in the following pithy terms, which we propose to the *Montreal Witness* as a text for the orator of the evening, at the next Anniversary Meetings:—

"In a word, the thousands subscribed by the Universities, and the thousands contributed by the Government, have been productive only of the most fatal results."—*Examiner*.

WANTED—A POPE.—The *Montreal Commercial Advertiser* of the 24th ult., publishes, and editorially calls attention to, an article from the London *Free Press*, "on the means to put an end to wars." The writer in the last-named journal suggests the establishment of "an European or Universal Court of Arbitration, before which all matters likely to embroil nations in war might be brought, and differences arranged without having resource to the cannon and the sword;" and certainly the arguments he adduces in favor of such a scheme are many and cogent. He does not, however, appear to recognise the fact that his scheme necessarily pre-supposes the reintegration of the Primacy of the Holy See in the plenitude of its ancient authority!

For such "an European or Universal Court of Arbitration" as that which the well-meaning writer in the *Free Press* proposes to establish did actually exist in the Middle Ages; its seat was at Rome; its Supreme Head was the Sovereign Pontiff; and the weapons by which it enforced its decrees upon refractory Princes and Barons, were decrees of Councils, Excommunications and Interdicts—all of which modern Protestant writers denounce as ecclesiastical tyranny and usurpations—as unwarranted assumptions of authority over the Lord's heritage; and as violations of the rights of kings and peoples.

The history of the Church during the Middle Ages, and until the epoch, indeed, of the Apostasy of the sixteenth century, is the record of her struggles against barbarism. The incessant disputes of her Sovereign Pontiffs with the secular Power, which modern scribblers cite as proof of the arrogant assumptions of the Church, originated in the constant efforts of the Popes to assert right, as against might; and to restrain the blood-thirsty ambition of the rude chieftains who under different titles then ruled over the several communities of the Christian world. Councils decreed the "Truce of God," to mitigate, if they could not altogether do away with, the horrors of war, and enjoined the observance of that "Truce" under pain of severest ecclesiastical censures. Popes interposed betwixt kings and their oppressed subjects, boldly claiming justice for the latter; and interferred betwixt rival potentates, enjoining upon both to lay down their arms, to submit their differences to the arbitration of the Church, and to be reconciled in the name of Him Who, even from the Cross, forgave and prayed for His enemies. The greatest of secular sovereigns then acknowledged the right of the old man seated in the Chair of Peter to speak to them in the name of Christ. Thus a King of France, Louis le Gros, appealed to the Pope against a King of England for that the latter had unlawfully invaded Normandy. Innocent II. by his authority compelled the rival republics of Genoa and of Pisa to accept terms of peace; a Clement III. by a judicious exercise of exhortations and of threats, at last induced Henry II. of England, and Louis VI. of France to sheathe the sword, and to submit their differences to the arbitration of the Legate by him appointed to hear and to decide; and time and space would fail us were we to attempt to give a detailed account of the constant and often successful efforts of the Church, speaking by her Popes, during what we moderns term the "Dark

Ages," to arrange differences "without having resource to the sword."

But how did the Church succeed? how did she thus assert mastery over the angry passions of her rude children? how was it that her pacific efforts were so far more successful than have been those of the most cunning diplomatists of modern times, or than would be those of any conceivable European Court of Arbitration?—Such a Court might indeed be established; but a Court which had no means of giving effect to its decisions, and of enforcing submission to its decrees upon the disappointed and discontented suitors, would be a nullity—an object, not of respect, but of scorn and derision. "An European or Universal Court of Arbitration" would be obliged either to have resource to the cannon and sword, to give effect to its decisions; or it would have to submit to see those decisions set aside and laughed at by those whose pretensions they ignored. Still we should be compelled, in spite of the Tribunal, to fall back upon physical force, and to appeal to sword and cannon, Enfield rifles and Armstrong guns as the *ultima ratio*. And it would be so, because there is no longer a Christian Republic, or Christendom, recognising the moral authority of one chief, head, father, or Pope.

The power of the Pope was a moral power, and therefore only did it accomplish great things. When an Archbishop of Milan could sternly rebuke a Theodosius; when an unarmed old man could close the portals of the house of God to an Emperor whose hands were stained with innocent blood,—then indeed there was a power on earth before which monarchs trembled, and which might pretend to control their angry passions. But is it so to-day? It is not might alone that constitutes right? and is it not the belief of the age, if belief at all it has, "that God always marches at the head of the largest battalions?" We may deplore war as we will, and deprecate the barbarity, the brutality, the folly of attempting to settle disputes by the sword; but until we can restore a moral tribunal, or Universal Court of Appeal—or in other words, until we reinstate the Pope as the President of one Great Christian Federation—war must continue to be the logic of princes, and the sword the only possible arbiter betwixt contending communities.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOL BILL.—Mr. Scott of Ottawa has again established a claim upon the gratitude of the Catholics of Canada, by his active exertions in the cause of Free—as opposed to State—Schoolism. His Bill to amend the existing very imperfect Separate School Law of Upper Canada was introduced and read a first time on Friday 27th ult.; and the second reading took place on the 5th inst., after a long debate, which resulted in a majority of 80 to 23, in favor of the principle of the measure.—Amongst the names of the minority, who voted against the rights of Catholic parents, we find those of Bell, Biggar, Burwell, Matthew, C. Cameron, Cockburn, Dickson, Dunsford, Ferguson, Haultain, Hooper, Jones, Mackenzie, MacKellar, Morris, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Pope, Scatcherd, Scobel, Smith and Stanton—all of whom we commend to the notice of the Catholic electors of their several districts, at the next general election. The majority of the Ministry voted in favor of Mr. Scott's Bill.

We do not pretend, neither perhaps does its truly liberal author, that this Bill concedes all that Catholic parents have the right to demand; but in so far as goes, it is a move in the right direction, and may therefore be accepted as an instalment, as a dividend upon the entire sum due. What we contend for is this—That education is, in all its parts or ramifications, the exclusive property of the Family, and that the State has no more right to dictate or interfere therein, than it has to dictate in the feeding, clothing, or physicking of our children. All Common School Laws are, and must be based upon Communistic ideas, which all freemen, all Catholics especially must hold in abhorrence; and the utmost that the latter can concede is this—That whilst the State does well in making material provision for the education of the poor, and those children whom the Family is unable or unwilling to educate, that provision must be made in such a manner as to compel no man to pay for a system of education to which he in the exercise of his private judgment is averse. There are therefore but two alternatives which present themselves. One is known as the Denominational System—of which the Separate School system is an imperfect variation; the other is the Voluntary System—which if good for the Church, is equally good for the School.

Mr. Scott in the mean time, as the champion of Catholic interests in the Legislature, and as the only man in the House to whom those interests can prudently or honorably be confided, is doing what he can; and we tender him our hearty thanks for his exertions in the cause of Freedom of Education.

We are happy to learn from a correspondent at Williamstown that the proceeds of the last two concerts, amounted to the sum of \$140.

THE DOUBLE MAJORITY.—As a remedy for the diseases of the body politic, the scheme of a Double Majority is often seriously spoken of by the Press and in Parliament. It has its advocates, but not its defenders. Many pronounce in its favor; but few if any attempt to explain it, or to carry out its principle to its logical and ultimate consequences.

We have not the presumption to suppose that we have clearly or fully seized the idea intended to be conveyed by the magic words "Double Majority"; but in so far as we have hitherto been able to gather from the somewhat mystic, not to say confused, utterances of the champions of the proposed system, these words seem to us to imply that the Ministry should be composed of persons enjoying, on all the great Canadian political questions of the day at all events, the confidence of the representatives of both sections of the Province; and that, in case a majority of the representatives from either section should clearly pronounce themselves against the Ministerial policy, the members of the Ministry representing constituencies belonging to the section so dissenting from that general Ministerial policy should resign their seats in the Cabinet, and be replaced by others from the same section, holding political views, and advocating measures in conformity with the clearly expressed opinions of the majority of that section of the Province which they are presumed to represent in the Cabinet. If this be an adequate interpretation of the words in question, we can only say that the "Double Majority," however pretty in theory is, in practice, impossible, and incompatible with the very idea of a "Ministry," in a government formed upon the pattern of that which for upwards of a century and a half has obtained in England.

The fundamental, the essential idea of a "Ministry" in the modern acceptance of the word, and as applied to the British Sovereign's responsible advisers, is that of a Committee of the whole Legislature—enjoining the confidence of the majority of the elective House—and holding identical views upon all the great questions of the day, and pursuing one common object by the same means. Two things are essentially necessary to the modern British idea of a Ministry; the one, perfect unity amongst all the members of the Cabinet upon all the great political questions of the day—whether foreign or domestic; the other, the support and confidence of the majority of the House of Commons, or representative branch of the Legislature.

In this sense a "Ministry" is quite a modern institution, and is by no means coeval with Parliamentary or Responsible government. The Stuart sovereigns had their Parliaments; they had also their great officers of State, who by the theory of the Constitution were responsible for every act of the reigning prince; but the Stuarts had no Ministries in the modern acceptance of the term. Unity of political sentiment and political action was never looked for even, amongst the great officers of State under the Stuart dynasty; on the contrary they abused one another, denounced one another in the Legislature, and it was no uncommon thing for one great official dignitary to menace another—we cannot say a colleague—with impeachment. The Stuarts had Ministers, but they had no Ministry.

The same system obtained for the first years of the reign of William of Orange; and several years had elapsed from the Revolution which placed him on his father's throne, before a Ministry existed. This change, all important as it was, was, as Macaulay points out, silently wrought out, the chief agent therein being the double renegade, Sunderland, a man distinguished as an unprincipled scoundrel even in that age of venal and unprincipled politicians. In the words of the great modern English historian:—

"An institution which did not exist in the times of the Plantagenets, of the Tudors, or the Stuarts, an institution not known to the law, an institution not mentioned in any Statute, an institution of which De Lolme and Blackstone take no notice began to exist a few years after the Revolution, grew rapidly into importance, became finally established, and is now almost as essential a part of our polity as the Parliament itself. This institution is the Ministry."

The same writer defines a "Ministry":—
"The Ministry is in fact a committee of leading members of the two Houses. It is nominated by the Crown; but it consists exclusively of statesmen whose opinions on the pressing questions of the time agree, in the main, with the opinions of the majority of the House of Commons. . . . In Parliament the Ministers are bound to act as one man on all questions relating to the executive government. If one of them dissent from the rest on a question too important to admit of compromise, it is his duty to retire."—*ib.*

Now the "Double Majority" system in Canada would, if adopted, leave us in the condition of England under the Stuarts, and during the first years of the Revolution dynasty; it would give us Ministers no doubt, but it would leave us without a Ministry—essential though that institution be to constitutional government on the British model. On all the great questions of the day, financial, social, and religious, the views or opinions of one section of the Province, are not only different from, but contradictory to, those of the other section, so that there is no possibility of bringing them into harmony with one another. Any man whose political principles are popular in Upper Canada, must *ipso facto*, or as

the necessary consequence, be an object of bitter aversion to the majority in Lower Canada; and thus unity of political sentiment and political action amongst members of a body, of which one section enjoys the confidence of Upper Canada, and the other section that of Lower Canada, is morally impossible—and yet without that unity a "Ministry" in the modern acceptance of the word, is equally impossible. We might indeed have Attorney Generals, and Solicitor Generals, and other Ministers, but we should have, we could have, no Ministry. To descend from generals to particulars, how is it possible to conceive even, of one set of Ministers fairly representing the views and opinions of the majority of the people of Upper Canada, and of another set equally fairly representing the views of the majority of the Lower Canadians, acting "as one man on" the question of Representation, on the School Question, or on any one of the most important, and irrefragable questions of the day?

The relative positions of Upper and Lower Canada are such that no unity of sentiment or action upon any single one of these questions is possible or even conceivable. Their relative positions are those of North and South in the once United States. The Upper Canadians are to us of Lower Canada what the Yankees are to the Confederates—enemies against whose hostility and aggressions we are compelled to maintain incessant vigilance, and not friends with whom any terms of compromise or accommodation are possible. The relative attitudes of Upper and Lower Canada are those of mutual defiance and antagonism—and such must continue to be the case so long as the majority in one section are "aliens in blood, in language, and in religion," to the majority in the other.

The Double Majority would therefore give us, if carried into execution, and granting—for the sake of argument—that its conditions would be observed—not a Ministry but only Ministers, or at best two distinct and mutually hostile Ministries. But here the question comes up. If two distinct Ministries, why not also two distinct Legislatures. Why not in short, Repeal of the Union? This and this only is the panacea for the wrongs of both sections of the Province; and whilst we believe that it would be gladly hailed by the Lower Canadians as a release from a connection looked upon by the latter as neither profitable nor honorable, it would inflict no injustice upon the Upper Canadians; impose upon them no burthens from which they have a right to demand exemption, deprive them of nothing to which they have any valid claim.

We conclude therefore, that it is not so much a "Double Majority" or in other words a "Double Ministry" that we require, as a "Double Legislature." If we are going to double any part whatsoever of our governmental machinery, let us double the whole of it, and above all let us begin by doubling the law-making portion thereof. A common executive would be inconvenient, but is practicable; but a common legislature for communities so distinct from one another as are those of Upper and Lower Canada is a political monster.

We have received several communications from Belleville authorising us to contradict, in the most formal manner, certain statements made in the Legislative Assembly, and elsewhere, with reference to the trial of the Aylwards. It is not true for instance, as asserted, that nearly one-half of the jury before whom the case was tried, were Catholics: there were eight Protestants against only four Catholics on the Jury.

Again it is not true, that any of the witnesses who bore evidence against the Aylwards were Catholics: all the witnesses for the prosecution were Protestants, without a single exception.

Neither is it true that the Executive condescended to send any answer to the petitioners praying for mercy after sentence of death had been passed. If an answer was sent however, it is very easy for the Executive to indicate the name of the person to whom that answer was addressed. At all events, we have been most positively assured that no answer was received by the Belleville petitioners.—Should this statement be false, we—upon being convinced of its erroneousness—will be happy to give it a contradiction, and will publish the name of the person to whom the answer was addressed.

We have been informed also—but we do not vouch for the truth of the statement—that there are great discrepancies betwixt the evidence given before the Coroner, Mr. Corrigan, at the Inquest upon the body of the deceased Munro, and that given by the same witnesses upon the trial before Judge Draper. We hope therefore, in the interests of justice, and of public morality, that the depositions taken before the Coroner will be published in their integrity, amongst the other documents about to be laid before Parliament in the Aylward case. Should the former be suppressed, it will be indeed a most unlucky mistake, and one which will naturally give rise to strange misgivings in the public mind. Only by contrasting the evidence given at the Inquest, with that given at the subsequent trial, can we confirm the truth of, or refute the ugly rumors now current concerning the great discrepancies said to be found therein.

To QUEBEC AGENT.—Your's of the 10th received with \$8.

PROTESTANT REFORM PRINCIPLES.—A new paper, the *Oxford Reformer*, has been lately started, to advocate Protestant Reform principles in general, and to puff up Mr. George Brown in particular. It may therefore be accepted as a faithful exponent of those principles, and of the policy which Mr. George Brown and his political supporters intend to pursue.

It is as the unflinching advocate of Representation by Population, and as the uncompromising champion of State-Schoolism, that the *Oxford Reformer* recommends Mr. George Brown to the favorable notice of the electors and Protestant Reformers of South Oxford. In other words, because Mr. George Brown is the enemy of the French Canadians, or "Johnny Crapaud" and of the Catholics of Upper Canada, therefore he must be the friend, and the fitting representative of the Protestant Reformers. This is strictly true; for every Protestant Reformer is and must be the enemy of Lower Canada, and of the Catholic Church. Here are the terms in which the *Oxford Reformer* sustains this thesis. It says:—

"Has not Mr. Brown ever been the unflinching advocate of Representation based upon Population? Does he not say that under all circumstances, and on all occasions, he will press this just measure?—The Lower Canadians are united to a man to resist giving this right to Upper Canada, and with the assistance of a few who are false to Upper Canada interests, they have so far been successful. Depend upon it, electors, it is only by letting Johnny Crapaud know that we are in earnest, that we shall ever obtain it."—*Oxford Reformer.*

Upon the School Question the same organ is equally explicit, and explains the views of the Protestant Reformers in the most unambiguous terms:—

"Mr. Brown is sound on the School Question.—He goes for one grand national system of education totally devoid of all sectarianism, or of the semblance of it."—*ib.*

If Catholics can make up their minds to advocate the spoliation of their Church, the perversion of their children, and modern Communistic principles, in that case, but not otherwise, they will be vile enough to accept the Protestant Reformers as their "natural allies."

The *Toronto Mirror* of the 6th publishes a partial report of the Aylward case as laid before Parliament in answer to Mr. Hunt's motion.—The *Mirror* must have been imposed upon.—The motion was made only on the night of the 2nd inst., and it is, therefore a physical impossibility that the papers moved for, should have been received in Toronto in time for publication in a journal issued on Friday the 6th, and therefore, printed on Thursday the 5th inst. We conclude, therefore, that our contemporary is the victim of a hoax; as we would not suspect him even, of being an accomplice in a fraud, as would be the case, if the documents by him published were genuine, but surreptitiously obtained. The attention of the House will, however, we suppose, be called to the matter. Of course in the present case we refrain from comments upon the report published by the *Mirror*—further than this: that if genuine it clearly proves the innocence of the Aylwards, and establishes the fact of a hideous judicial murder.

To R. M.—You ask which is the best Catholic paper in the United States? We answer without hesitation, the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*. It is edited by an accomplished scholar, and a gentleman, who eschews *banquet* and low radicalism, and advocates sound conservative political principles.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY OF KINGSTON.—Election of Officers.—The annual meeting of this Society, for the Election of Officers, was held at their rooms, Anchor Buildings, on Monday, the 2nd March, inst., the President in the chair. After the reading and adoption of the Annual and Treasurer's Reports, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the present year:—

J. O'Reilly, Esq.—President.
Dr. Sullivan—Vice President.
Mr. Hugh Cummins—Sec. Secretary.
Mr. P. J. Buckley, jr.—Rec. Secretary.
Mr. Patrick Curtis—Treasurer.
Mr. Thos. Howland—Grand Marshal.
Mr. J. Halligan—Assistant Marshal.
The Very Rev P. Dollard, V. G., the Rev J. O'Brien, and the Rev. J. Lonnergan—Chaplains to the Society.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
Messrs. Henry Mason, E. J. Garvin, Thos. Simpson, Patrick Redmond, Daniel McGuire, Jas. Hogan, Bartholomew Somers, Daniel Hallinan, Michael Jordan, Patrick Devlin, and Timothy Bowes.

The following is the abstract of the receipts and expenditure for 1862:—

RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand from 1861.....	\$ 15 62
Members' fees and subscriptions.....	602 00
Proceeds of Soirees.....	250 40
Proceeds of Pic-Nic.....	174 00
Received for St. Patrick's Hall.....	505 00
	\$1547 02
EXPENDITURE	
Sundry Cash disbursed.....	\$907 00
Charities.....	549 02
	\$1456 02
Cash on hand.....	\$ 91 00
	P. J. BUCKLEY, JR., Rec. Secretary.

UNIQUE MODE OF PUNISHMENT.—The following paragraph, relative to a new mode of punishment adopted by the Mayor of Hamilton, appeared in the *Spectator* of yesterday, and will be read with interest, particularly by those offenders against the laws of the Province who intend visiting Hamilton:—"His Worship the Mayor has added another new feature to his sentences in the Police Court. This morning, as may be seen by our report of the proceedings of that Court, three disorderlies were ordered to submit to the loss of their hair, besides other punishment. The victims screamed lustily during the performance of the operation, and his Worship, determining to carry out the sentence, ordered the prisoners to be gagged during the cropping operation. If this mode of punishment be continued, we may soon hear of a 'barber et coiffeur as general' being appointed to the police establishment. What queer shaver will apply for the position?"

SOUTH OXFORD.—Mr. George Brown has been elected for South Oxford by a large majority.



GRAND PROGRAMME
OF THE
PROCESSION
OF THE
ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,
TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION,
SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
Irishmen of the Volunteer Militia Force,
AND NO. 1 HOSE COMPANY,
ON THE
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

MARCUS DOHERTY, ESQ.,
GRAND MARSHAL ON HORSEBACK.
IRISHMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA FORCE,
Under Command of Lieut.-Colonel Devlin.
No. 1 HOSE COMPANY,
Capt. Farrell
CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS,
With Flags, Banners, and BANDS.
IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.
(Not being Members of any of the Irish Societies)
Two Ab coat
ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY,
Grand Marshal on Horseback
Sup. with Pike FLAG } Sup. with Pike
HARDY'S BAND.
MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S B. SOCIETY,
Two Ab coats
Committee of Inquiry,
Collecting and Assisting Collecting Treasurers,
Secretaries,
Treasurer and 2nd Vice-President,
1st Vice-President, President, Physician,
Stewards, { Assistant Marshal on } Stewards
with wands. } Horseback. } with wands.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY,
Marshal on Horseback.
A CKERMAN'S BAND.
Supported with } FATHER MATHEW'S } Supported
with } BANNER. } with
Battle Axe } } Battle Axe.
Two Stewards with Wands.
MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY,
Two Ab coats.
Sup. with } BANNER OF THE B. VIRGIN } Sup. with
Spear. } } Spear.
Stewards with Wands,
Vigilance Committee,
Executive Committee,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Vice-President, President, Vice-President,
Stewards with Wands,
MONTREAL COLLEGE BANNER,
THE COLLEGE BAND,
STUDENTS OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE,
Two and Two.
ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,
Assistant Marshal on Horseback.
PRINCE'S BAND.
Supported with } GRAND } Supported
with } SUNBURST BANNER } with
Battle Axe } OF IRELAND. } Battle Axe
Stewards with Wands.
MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,
Two and Two.
Assistant Marshal on Horseback.
Sup. with } GRAND HARP BANNER } Sup. with
Battle Axe } OF IRELAND. } Battle Axe
Two Stewards with Wands.
Members of the Committee,
Physicians,
Secretaries,
Treasurer,
Vice-Presidents,
President,
CHAPLAIN,
Clergy of the St. Patrick's Church,
Assistant Marshals on Horseback

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,
OF THE ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY AND OF THE ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will assemble at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL,
BONAVENTURE BUILDING.
The Procession will form in front of the St. Patrick's Hall, Bonaventure Building, at 8 o'clock sharp, and thence proceed through Great St. James', Bleary and Lagachebriere Streets to the St. Patrick's Church.
On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Church, The Procession will form a double line, facing inwards, leaving an open space of at least eight feet. Flags and Banners will fall to the right and the Bands to the left. Prince's Band, headed by the grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland, and followed by the grand St. Patrick's Banner of the St. Patrick's Society, the Grand Harp Banner of Ireland, the President and office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, will then enter the church, playing the National Air—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
N. B.—Marshals are particularly requested to use speed in organizing the Procession after Divine Service.

After Divine Service, the Procession will re-form in Alexander Street, and proceed through Craig St., Antoine, Mountain, and M'Gord Streets to the St. Ann's Church; passing the St. Ann's Church, the Procession will march through Wellington, M'Gill, and Notre Dame Streets to the French Square; and return through Great St. James' Street to the St. Patrick's Hall, where the Procession will disperse.
(By Order),
MARCUS DOHERTY,
Grand Marshal.

BANK CLERK ABSCONDED.—We learn that a few days ago Mr. Dowker, the book-keeper in Montreal of the branch of the Commercial Bank established in this city decepted. It appears that the deficit in his books was very small, only some \$500; but being aware that this must be at once discovered by the Inspector, on his road upwards from Quebec, he determined not to await the ordeal, and having made up his mind cast about for the best mode of preparing a viaticum. With this view he called at the Ontario Bank and asked for \$5,000 in gold, part of the balance due by the Ontario to the Commercial. He then obtained leave to go to Upper Canada to see his mother, whom he stated was sick. He received from the Bank two parcels to deliver in Upper Canada—one for Kingston, which he did deliver, as a telegram had been sent to the branch there directing them to send some person to the Railway Station to meet him—another for Hamilton of \$1600, which he has converted into plunder. The amount which he has carried off in all is therefore some \$7000; but we understand that the Bank has undoubted security for \$8000, and that they expect to have no difficulty in realising the amount of the deficiency. Dowker is a married man, and it is astonishing that on the lowest computation of advantage he should have played the rogue to the ruin of all his prospects for so small an amount.

There was a difficulty at Quebec recently at a Volunteer battalion drill, one of the companies present without officers, refusing to drill under an officer appointed by the Colonel commanding, for that purpose. The mutineers were ordered to pile arms and accoutrements, which they did, but ultimately they were allowed to resume them. The matter is to be investigated.—*Com. Advertiser.*

No change in the markets this week.

TAKES UP LITTLE OR NO ROOM IN YOUR POCKET.—We never have known so much virtue in so small a space. We speak of Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers. It is capital for a cold or severe hoarseness, as well as a cough. 25 cents a box.
Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, O'Leary & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Birth,
In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. James Green, of a son.

Died,
In this city, on the 11th instant, Mary Ann Mulligan, wife of Mr. James Toner, aged 24 years.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Dominique and Lagachebriere Streets, to the Parish Church, and from thence to the Catholic Cemetery, on Friday the 13th instant, at 8 o'clock a.m.

At Boucherville, on the 4th inst., having received all the last rites of the Catholic church, L. R. C. de Lery, Esq., in the 61st year of his age, after a severe illness of 23 days, suffered with true Christian patience and resignation. Mr. de Lery will long be remembered and regretted by a large circle of friends to whom he was endeared by his many inestimable qualities.

At Sault-aux-Recollets, on the 1st instant, Francis McKay, Esq., aged 53 years and 8 months, formerly merchant of Montreal. He leaves a widow, father and a large number of friends to mourn his loss.



A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, in order to re-consider the propriety of holding a Public Dinner on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, and all other arrangements connected therewith.

(By Order) P. O'NEARA, Rec. Sec.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the Society's New Hall, BONAVENTURE BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING, next, 16th inst., in order to make further and full arrangements for the due Celebration of St. Patrick's Day.
Members proposed at the Monthly Meeting may be ballotted for at this meeting.
Old and new members are respectfully requested to attend.
Chair to be taken at EIGHT o'clock, p.m., sharp.
(By Order) P. O'NEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.
GRAND
PROMENADE CONCERT,
IN AID OF THE
BUILDING FUND OF THE SOCIETY.
IN THE
CITY CONCERT HALL,
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH,
(ST. PATRICK'S DAY.)

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—25 cts.
Tickets for sale at M.M. Sadlier's and Prince's stores, Notre Dame street; at W. Dalton's news depot, St. Lawrence Street; at M. Flynn's and Downey's stores, McGill street; at M. P. Ryan's St. Mary street; and at R. McShane's Wellington street; also from members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
N.B.—Dinner tickets may be had at the same places; and parties are particularly requested to purchase them previous to the day of the Concert. Dinner tickets do not confer the right of admittance to the Concert.

Immediately after the Concert a PUBLIC DINNER will be given in the Refreshment Room of the City Concert Hall, under the auspices of the Society.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION—\$1.00 each.
Doors open at SEVEN, p.m.; Concert to commence at EIGHT, precisely.
(By Order), P. O'NEARA, Rec. Sec.

J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE,
No. 40 Little St. James' Street,
MONTREAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.
OF JOHN COLEMAN, who emigrated to America from London, in June 1837; when last heard of was in New York. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received by his mother, Mary Coleman care of Rev. Doctor Doyle, St. George's Church, Southwark, London.
Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, News, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Temps of this evening says:—Some arrests have been made to-day in consequence of intended demonstrations by a portion of the public schools students in honor of Poland. Some 1,200 or 1,500 young people belonging to the normal schools and to the faculties of jurisprudence and medicine participated in the demonstrations when leaving the public lectures. M. de St. Marc Girardin intended to visit the hotel of Prince Czartoryski. It appears that while upon his way thither the cry of 'Poland for ever' was raised. Public order, however, was not otherwise disturbed.

The Temps expresses a hope that the youths arrested will not long be kept in confinement. Feb. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, after the speeches of MM. Keller and Cranier de Cassagnac in favor of Rome, M. Billault replied to M. Favre. He said that it was easy to prove that the Italian policy of France was neither powerless nor equivocal.—It was requisite that the interests of France should be the first matter of consideration, and not the Italian or the Catholic interest. These interests should be protected by France. She could never suffer the Pope to be a slave.—France also desired to protect religious interests as a social right. The interest of France required tranquility upon her frontiers, and if she consulted her advantage she would prefer a federation of Italian States, but France had raised no opposition to the unity of Italy. M. Billault next inquired whether Rome was necessary to Italy. He said that to France Rome represented one of the foundations of the independence of the Holy See. Rome, as the capital of Italy, is of secondary interest to France. The speaker then proceeded to show that France had never promised Rome to the Italians, citing documentary evidence, and stating that the cause of policy now pursued was always the same.—Recalling what France has done for Italy, he said that "the political and religious interests of France are opposed to the abandonment of Rome. Until, therefore, a liberal and politic combination was discovered, France could not sacrifice herself to a single pretension. Alluding to the position of England in the Italian question M. Billault recalled the uncertain attitude taken up by that Power in the beginning, and said that England, at a later period, strongly recommending Italy to keep away from Venice. In 1860 England made propositions, by accepting which the French would have left Rome, and Austria would have remained mistress of Italy. Were the French to leave Rome, the Pope would be enabled to ask assistance of Austria, and France having guarded Rome herself, would be unable to offer any opposition. M. Billault did not believe that Piedmont would then be able to resist alone; and concluded—Italy has before her two different courses. She can make an appeal to revolution, or lean upon France while completing her organization. The Emperor will continue to labour at reconciling Italy and the Pope. He will bring to the task the greater perseverance the more the passive resistance he has to encounter, convinced that in that direction lies the interest of Italy and the interest of the Pope, assured that to that end are directed the desires of the Catholic world, and above all, the prayers of France.

La France of this evening states that the English Government censures the language used by Mr. Christie, the English Minister at Brazil, in the difficulty which has occurred there, and has officially notified the Brazilian Government of its having reprimanded Mr. Christie. The same paper announces the departure from Toulon this morning of 700 men for Alexandria on their way to Cochinchina. Troops for Mexico.—The ships of the line, Turenne, Jean-Bart, and Tilsitt and the steam transport Rhone, have just arrived at Cherbourg to embark the troops for Mexico.—Those reinforcements, as already mentioned, amount to 3,596 men and 464 horses. The Jean-Bart will take a battalion of the 7th Regiment of the line, composed of 1,044 men and 20 horses; the Turenne another battalion of the same regiment; the Tilsitt will have on board 1,095 men, consisting of various regiments.—Lastly, the Rhone will embark 130 men to fill up vacancies in different regiments, and 220 horses.—Galignani.

We read in a Paris letter:—The Russian Ambassadors at the foreign Courts have written to their Government describing the feeling of indignation throughout Europe at the system practised at Warsaw, and at the brutal manner in which the conscription was conducted. I hear that Count Orloff has been written to from the Russian Embassy here as to whether a contradiction might be given to a statement in a Paris newspaper that he had gone to Warsaw to try to dissuade the Grand Duke from carrying out the conscription. The reputed answer is that the statement was correct, and that, if it were contradicted, he should contradict the contradiction. The Emperor of Russia is coming to Paris in the spring; such, at least, is his present intention as well as that of his Imperial friend. The object of the projected visit is said to be to come to an understanding as to a common action in Belgian affairs after the demise of King Leopold.

A French courier has arrived in Paris from Russia. He was stopped on the way by the insurgents in Lithuania, and was subjected to a regular examination. His despatches were given back to him without being opened. He was conducted to the camp of the insurgents in order that he might see them, and report from personal observation. He was dismissed with this injunction:—"You have seen us, and now you may tell your Government that we are not Socialists nor Communists, but that we are fighting simply for independence and for our nationality."

We read in the Monteur the following answer to certain remarks upon the French Government which were based upon a part of the correspondence contained in the intercepted

Confederate despatches recently published:—"The Times makes much of an incident which has excited the Government of the Confederate States, and in which French agents were compromised. One of the despatches from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Sidel which has been intercepted and published by the Federal Government represented the reason for the expulsion of M. Theron, the consular agent of France, and Vice Consul of Spain, Galveston, to be an ill-judged step taken in virtue of secret instructions emanating either from the department of Foreign Affairs or from the Emperor's Minister in Mexico. We have reason to believe that the Richmond Government soon corrected an erroneous impression, but the English journal persists, notwithstanding, in exaggerating the importance of this incident by reproducing, if not as well founded, at all events as plausible, certain suppositions, the improbability of which it would have recognized if it had been better informed of the real position of the incriminated agent.—M. Theron, who quitted Europe 20 years ago to settle in Texas, is not a consul—not even a paid consular agent of France at Galveston.—The gratuitous functions with which he was invested in 1859 make him simply a deputy of the consul at New Orleans, and in this capacity he has never corresponded except with his immediate chief. The only instructions he has received request him to maintain the greatest reserve, and to carefully abstain from every kind of interference in the political affairs of the country. All the consuls of France in the United States have moreover been requested to transmit similar recommendations to the agents placed under their orders. As to the other agent, M. Tabouelle, whose name has also been mixed up in the discovery of pretended diplomatic manoeuvres, he is neither consul nor vice-consul, but simply chancellor of the consulate of France at Richmond. Mr. Jefferson Davis sufficiently proved, by revoking within twenty-four hours the order he had given him to quit Virginia, that the futile incident, which in consequence of an entirely accidental concurrence had excited the suspicions of a senator of the Confederate States, did not seem to him to deserve serious attention.

In a long article on M. Barthe, the late President of the Court of Accounts, the Monteur states that, on the 7th of March, 1861, that celebrated jurist made a speech in the Senate, in which, to his eternal honor, he asserted that the idea of the unity of Italy, and of the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope had its origin in ideas profoundly hostile to French interests. This language speaks volumes. The successor of M. Barthe, as President of the Court of Accounts, is M. de Boyer, a jurist devoted to the Empire. He has given proofs of learning and consistency in his career as a magistrate and a statesman. In the discussion alluded to, he also defended the cause of the Holy See in other points of view. Horace Vernet for several years before his death had returned to the practice of religion, and Cardinal Morlot had paid him a visit shortly before his falling ill.

Spiritualism is still occupying public attention, and exciting the apprehension of Christians. The 'supernatural science,' as it is called, reckons 30,000 adherents in Lyons alone; and it numbers also numerous groups in several towns in France. Allan Kardec, who is its head, holds an assembly of the believers weekly. In one of these meetings they lately evoked, they say, the spirit of Cardinal Morlot, who expressed to them his regret for having attached too much importance to the temporal power of the Pope. They, however, add, that he is a Saint, and enjoying a state or beatitude! What next? I am astonished that they have not thought of evoking the spirit of Wilberforce, to ask him whether the emancipation of the negroes is really the cause of war between the Federals and the Confederates in America, and what he thinks of the result of that unfortunate war.

A new bishop, says the Monde, 'who leaves for Texas carries off with him forty-four missionaries and eight women devoted to religion and charitable acts.' The Nord announces the death of the Bishop of Peignaux, adding that his decease and that of Mgr. de Gabois further increase the number of Episcopal sees vacant in France.

A moral rebellion has broken out in Paris. The newspapers which have even boasted their independence against the British Press, and were inclined to make the best of their liabilities to private Messages, and Communicated Articles, and Published Warnings, are now driven to desperation. To reproduce, but not to condense—to copy, but not to discuss—is a mockery. This is not publication, but suppression. To print every speech at equal length is to insure that no one of them shall be read. To suffer the whole mass to go forth without notice to indicate where lurks the wheat under the full-piled chaff is to be a printer to the Government, not a journalist. The position is held to be intolerable, even in France. There are men stepping forward to court martyrdom in this cause. M. Emile Girardin signs an article in the Presse. He declares that he exercises the right of discussion at his own peril. He demands that 'the Courts of Law, the Courts of Appeal, the Courts Cassation, shall, by formal judgment, define that line of demarcation which the Senate will not take upon itself the responsibility of tracing.' This means resistance. It is an appeal to public opinion in favor of a revival of the liberty of the Press in France. The tone is taken up and comes back re-echoed. Even great properties seem likely to be placed in jeopardy, and earnest, hot-headed men are ready to go to prison—perhaps to Cayenne. It may come to nothing; it may cause an explosion. It is as yet but a lambent flame passed along the mouth of the mine just to see if there is any powder there.—Times.

ITALY. The Minister of Finance, in his report to the Chamber, stated that the deficit on the 21st December, 1862, was 374,000,000 lire. The Minister proposes that the Budget for 1863 should be regulated by extraordinary credits, to be opened by royal decrees. The Minister further demonstrated the possibility of establishing an 'equilibrium' between the revenue and expenditure within four years by means of a loan of 700,000,000 lire by the sale of crown lands, and the consolidated conversion of a large number of mortgage estates, by an increase of the land tax, by the establishment of taxes on certain descriptions of moveable property, by city tolls, the sale of railways, and the institution of a bank for making advances upon the security of landed property, by a reorganization of the existing banking system, and by a reform of the method of granting mortgages. The Minister stated in conclusion, that the Government considered it necessary to take advantage of the existing political lull to regulate the finances. The debate upon the financial scheme of the Government will commence at the next sitting.

We learn from the Armonia of the 6th instant that Father Passaglia has been excluded from the Turin Chamber of Deputies. He was elected to the representation by the small town of Moutichio, near Reggio, in the Duchy of Modena. His election has, it appears, been annulled, on account of his being a Priest, for there are already twelve Priests in that Parliament. It is allowable, in the opinion of the politicians of Turin, for Priests to meddle in temporal

affairs, when they do so not in behalf of the Pope, but against him. The party of action at Genoa, headed by Bertani, Mosto, and Corfe, propose to raise 'free corps' or bands of volunteers, intended for the suppression of Southern brigandage. The Government, however, strongly objects to this measure, which would give rise to a new force within the State, after all the efforts which were successfully made to put an end to that duumvirate between the Garibaldian and the Royal armies which created so great a danger and cost so heavy a sacrifice to the country. Those volunteers who might wish to enter the lists against Southern brigandage can always gratify their martial ardor by entering the battalions of National Guards mobilized by the Government, and regularly organized.—Times Cor.

Ross.—There is news from Umbria and the Marches of considerable excitement—discontent in the present instance to the actual Government taking the form of Garibaldian or Reactionary demonstrations of which the spring will tell the issue. Two men of the sect or secret society have just been sentenced and executed at Ancona, and there is no occasion to say died impenitent. It is singular how rare a matter is a Christian death among those who have once been members of those terrible brotherhoods where the negation of Christ is the primary condition of admission to the higher grades. Milano, Locatelli—did die blaspheming and rejecting religious consolation.

Ten reactionaries of Tristano's band have just passed the window, under escort of the Roman police, for Castel St. Angelo, a pretty clear proof that the reaction has not sprung from Rome. Colonel Castagna, one of the ex-officers of the Neapolitan army, has just been killed in an encounter with Tristano's band, and was buried at Valdepetra. His two sons are condemned to the galleys for reaction, but his captains in the ex-army of Francis the Second. Rome swarms with emigrants from Naples, and the terrible proscription of all that is Royalist seems to know neither rest or slumber, if we may judge by the sad tales of fate, of imprisonment, of mutilation brought here by those who have fled from Piedmontese tyranny to the City of Refuge.—London Tablet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Commandatore Ludovico Bianchini writes from Naples on the 23rd ultimo to the Monde, to deny that he has ever offered his services to Farini. He says:—"I have never left Naples, where I live as a stranger to all parties, and only occupied with my family affairs." Signor Bianchini is a former Minister of Ferdinand II.

The Brigands got the first instalment of the subscriptions for their suppression. We read in the Armonia:—A month ago the subscription against the brigandage was begun by the Minister Peruzzi, and on all sides much labor and trouble were devoted to raise money. But the first to enjoy the fruit of the subscription are precisely the Brigands which it was intended to oppose. The Marquis Avitabile, Governor of the Bank of Naples, having gone out of town, was overtaken by the band of Pitone and had to pay 85,000 francs to the Chief; wherefore the poor Marquis is a victim of brigandage and has a right to be reimbursed with the money of the subscription. Hence the 85,000 francs which he has paid to the Chief Pitone have to be deducted from the subscription against brigandage, and it will so happen that the subscribers to the fund will find themselves in the unlucky predicament of contributing funds to the brigands, instead of their defeat and suppression.

NAPLES, Feb. 14.—As the smashing of a bishop was laid down by one of our wits as the necessary condition of precautionary measures on railways, so the capture of the Governor of the Bank has led to increased efforts to seize the brigand chief Vesuvius. Only two months have elapsed since a gentleman of Torre del Greco was laid hold of and valued at 2,000 ducats. 'Impossible to pay it,' was the remonstrance. 'Oh, yes, you can,' said Pitone.—'You declared that you would like to make Maria Sofia your servant (which he remembers to have said in his own drawing room in the presence only of two of his relatives), and if you can afford to keep Royalty in service you can pay down 2,000 ducats. So cash up.' The money was paid. Since then Pitone has been master of the country, has visited the houses of friends of his own, mulcted some, walked openly in the streets of Scagaiti, and it is added, in those of Naples, and set all the military and police force at defiance. At last a banker is taken, and Heaven and earth are moved. Six police stations have been formed on Vesuvius, a flying column of 60 soldiers is on the spot, 40 persons of the small towns in the neighbourhood who supplied and entertained him have been arrested, and hopes are entertained that he will be captured. I doubt it.—Pitone will not wait for his pursuers. Two words as to the history of this notorious chief. His present career, as may be that of many others, was determined by persecution: A stonecutter in Boscorease, a village at the foot of Vesuvius he was irritated and persecuted by a custode of woods and forest, and finally condemned to two years of imprisonment in the good old times. Rescued from prison by a captain in the Bourbon army, he went to Palermo with all his family, to avoid further persecution. Garibaldi made his appearance soon after, and by accident, about the same time, Pitone met his friend the captain, to whose persuasions he yielded and joined the Royalist force. He fought and took a flag, which he wrapped round his body, to keep it from the hands of his fellow-soldiers. The flag was sent up to Naples, and exhibited at Portici as one of the trophies of the Bourbons. As soon as the insurrection was over Pitone came up to Naples, and being much taunted by an officer of the National Guard for his attachment to the Bourbons, killed his man, fled to the mountains, and formed a band which was cut up. The country had then become too hot for him, and he escaped to Rome—as he may do now, for all are his friends—was received by Francis II. with open arms, decorated, appointed a General, and sent back to the neighbourhood of a capital with 500,000 inhabitants. Here, in defiance of the military and civil power, he has communicated regularly with the Committees in Rome and Naples; pillaged and prayed (for his chaplain says mass daily); captured, and fixed heavy ransoms; shot the most obnoxious of his opponents; and lived a jolly life among his friends, who were in fact the mass of the people who bask in the sun which shines on the coast of the Bay of Naples. The end of his career we have yet to see. Were I to send you his likeness, it would be that of a man wearing a Calabrian hat, with a red and white feather; a blue military jacket, with several decorations, and fastened round the waist with a girdle, terminating with red unmentionables. Several very important arrests of wealthy proprietors have been made at Vico during the last week. It is a small village between Castellamare and Sorrento, and here these worthies have been in correspondence with the Bourbonic Councils and brigands, sending them money, and aiding and abetting them in every possible way.—Cor. of Times.

PRUSSIA. THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.—BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Breslauer Zeitung of to-day publishes news from Buntzen, dated yesterday, according to which Prussian troops had been despatched from that place to Siemanowitz, because the number of insurgents had greatly increased at the Polish frontier town of Calcech.

It is rumored that the insurgents have invaded Prussia territory near Sublinz. REPLY OF THE KING TO THE CHAMBERS.—Feb. 9.—At the sitting of the Chambers of Deputies to-day the President read the reply of the King to the Address of the Upper House, the Ministers and Deputies remaining standing. The following is the substance of the Royal letter:—The tenor of the address, as well as the mode by which it was reached his Majesty, shows that the Chamber desires to know his personal views and the

expression of his will. This is why His Majesty replies to the Chamber without the intervention of his Ministers. The address states the grave disagreement between the situation of the Chamber and that of the Government. It accuses the Ministers of having acted unconstitutionally in continuing the Administration without the fixing of the budget, and of having by this means violated article 99 of the Constitution; but it has taken some acts of his Government done with his assent as the basis of complaints against the Ministers. He would not have admitted these acts if they included an attack on the Constitution. He must, therefore, reject the complaints of the Chamber. The Chamber has made use of its constitutional rights relative to the establishment of a budget in such a way that his Government finds it impossible to adhere to the impracticable decisions of the Chamber. The Chamber of the Lords has used its constitutional rights only to reject the budget. His Majesty is of opinion that the Chamber of Deputies has exceeded its powers in maintaining that its partial decisions are definitively binding upon his Government. If, on the one side, the address says that the new session has begun without the Government showing by some initiative the possibility of returning to a normal state of the administration, on the other, it has passed over in silence the fact that the royal speech has promised some propositions for that purpose. On the occasion of these regrettable conflicts His Majesty has received numerous addresses, in which the signers express their adhesion; but his Majesty has seen with pain that his subjects are spoken of as a small minority which has long been foreign to the nation. The Chamber has spoken, moreover, of an abuse of power in some measures directed against some public functionaries. The limits of legal discipline have not been exceeded, and the representatives of the nation have no reason to raise complaints in that matter. His Majesty much regrets the divergence of views, but he will not lend himself to an arrangement, by sacrificing the constitutional rights of his crown, and of the Chambers of Peers. It is his duty as Sovereign to maintain intact the constitutional rights and prerogatives of the Crown. His Majesty expects that the Chamber will take into account the conciliatory steps of the government, and will contribute on its part to an arrangement. This accord is a necessity for his loyal heart; for all his efforts tend to develop the prosperity of the Prussian people, and to secure to the country its historical position, the result of a glorious harmony between the King and the nation.

The Kreuz Zeitung announces that, in consequence of the serious nature of the Polish insurrection, the 1st and 6th corps of the Prussian army, as well as a division of the 2d corps, are to be concentrated in readiness for possible events. The battalions, it is said, will be made up to 800 men. The headquarters of the five divisions in question are all in the direction of the Russian frontier. The King of Prussia has hastened to conclude with the Russian Emperor a Convention the object of which is to help him in reducing once more to slavery the gallant people who have again risen against his government. No doubt the stipulations are mutual, and if any disturbance takes place in Russian Poland the King will have a right to call on St. Petersburg for assistance. But for the present the war is confined to the Russian territory, and the only meaning of the Convention is that the troops of the Prussian Monarchy should be employed against the Poles beyond its own frontier. We have not the details of the Convention, but, as will be seen by our correspondence, 80,000 men are being concentrated in the eastern provinces of Prussia, and, if the insurrection lasts, may be expected soon to cross the frontier.—In the meantime, the Russian troops are permitted freely to enter the Prussian territory in furtherance of their military operations, and they receive all the aid the King's officers can give them. This alliance indicates that in the opinion of the two Governments the insurrection is an event of the very highest importance. Were it, as represented by the Russians, merely a class movement, or confined to one or two districts, there would be no necessity for so humiliating a confession of impotence as is involved in a Convention with the Court of Berlin.—Times.

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POLAND.

All the accounts received from Poland bear witness to the rapid spread and the fierce character of the insurrection. Although the Russians have the advantage in particular conflicts, which is duly communicated to the world by telegraph, yet the insurgents appear to be increasing in numbers and keeping a hold on little provinces of the country in a manner which gives little hope for the speedy restoration of what is called order. In the level districts of Poland, which make up the greater part of its extent, the rebellion has been able to make head against the military force sent against it, and its success has been such as to cause a belief that the Russian soldiers are not without sympathy for the unhappy nation against which they are condemned to fight. The rebels, miserably armed, and with no more discipline than is inherent in a military people, meet the troops with the most desperate courage, and when overpowered by their adversaries separate and seek refuge in the forests, rallying forth again as soon as the Russians have retired. Small bands of the Imperial troops are attacked, their communications are cut off, and the prisoners, we hear, often treated with great severity. In the southern parts of the kingdom, in the Governments of Sandomir and Lublin, where the forests are thicker and the ground more irregular, the most important events of the rebellion have taken place. In the Government of Lublin the insurrection, under Fraukowski, has forced the Russians to concentrate at Zamosec, of their strongest places in the country. To the westward another Polish leader, Langiewicz, has maintained a not unequal struggle.

The outbreak in Poland proper is but the most prominent part of a movement which is extending itself deep into the heart of the Russian monarchy. All the neighbouring provinces are said, on trustworthy authority, to be as weary of the military system of the Czars as Warsaw itself. Troops watch the citizens; spies watch the troops. Even the peasantry, who have always been objects of Legitimist admiration for their single-hearted devotion to their Emperor, have now learnt to think it possible that he and his subordinates may be hard taskmasters. Such is the general disquietude that Poland may prove she has not ill-chosen her time for asserting her freedom.

Probably the inhabitants of the capital and the large cities began the movement as the only chance of safety to themselves, but it is evident that the whole kingdom, proprietors, traders, peasants and all, are now in rebellion. Again, the priests are at the head of the movement, which shows that it has nothing in common with the revolutionary movements of Western Europe. In short, it is a thoroughly national rising, and the Catholic priests are impelled both by their patriotism and their jealousy of the almost forcible conversions made by the Imperial Church to take part with their flocks. The insurrection can only be brought to an end by two means—either a long and merciless conflict with the rebels, or such a change in the administration of the kingdom as may content the Poles and regain for the Emperor the esteem of Europe. On the first alternative we will not speculate. But we do hope from the character of Alexander II. that he will not think fit to renew the horrors of 1830 before the face of this generation. Such an outrage would justify the cessation of all cordiality between his Government and those of Western Europe, and would probably isolate Russia, if not from the Sovereign, at any rate from the Legislature and people of every constitutional State.

INDIA.

A most deplorable story has just been made public by a court-martial held at Mooltan. Lieutenant Jackson, of the Engineers, was stationed at Dera Ismail Khan on the Punjab frontier. On the 25th of June last he was robbed of some silver plate, and

suspected his servants. Not one would confess, even when sworn on the Koran; and the master, took advantage of their superstitious belief to call in a Mussulman priest, who administered to each the ordeal of rice. It is supposed that fear will influence the guilty person that he will not be able to chew a grain of rice. All the servants passed the test except a table attendant named Munnoo Khan. He was pronounced to be the thief accordingly and urged to confess. He refused, and was tied up to a tree, where, when he had received a few blows with a cane, he began to abuse his master. Jackson—I take the statements in his own defence—very much irritated, himself gave the man ten blows, when the cane split, and he sent for switches, which were cut from a neighboring date tree. He confesses that, with intervals of a few minutes, the man was flogged for 45 minutes. The man received 50 blows, when Jackson ordered the flogging to cease, and went into his house. Workmen were repairing it, and their noise, he says, prevented him from being aware that the flogging was continued by one of his servants in his absence. Some neighbours saw the occurrence, and sent for Major Nicolls, the Deputy Commissioner, on whose arrival Munnoo Khan was released and sent to the hospital, where he died in ten days. After much doubt as to how Jackson and one of his servants should be tried, he was brought before a court-martial, which sat at Mooltan from the 12th to the 23rd of December. Colonel Boyle, of Her Majesty's 80th, presided; Mr. Scobie, a Bombay barrister, assisted the accused, and a military officer in civil employment prosecuted. Jackson was tried on a charge of murder, under the Penal Code. His fate hinges on the medical evidence. In his defence he expresses deep contrition, declaring that he meant to do no more than give the man 'a sound thrashing' and turn him out of his service. The majority of the medical witnesses prove that the man was diseased from smoking a drug known as 'churrus' and from bronchitis at the time he was flogged; otherwise he was a healthy, muscular fellow, whom flogging with date switches for three-quarters of an hour at intervals would not have fatally affected. Others, again, considered the bronchitis the direct result of the flogging. I doubt if a court-martial is a fit tribunal to try such a case as this, or to decide so difficult a question on conflicting medical evidence.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE AMERICAN WAR.—A short time before his death the late Lord Lansdowne wrote to a friend: "Is not the news of this morning sufficiently bad for the Federals to afford a hope of something good? I cannot conceive the democracy, much less those of the middle class, in New York, who have a grain of common sense in them, wishing or permitting the commencement of a new expedition to subjugate the South with increased taxes and conscriptions looming before them. This might be the moment for letting them understand that we—that is England, France and Russia—are ready, on the slightest hint that to that effect, to do a *douce violence*, finding the way to save the lady's honour whilst securing her person."

Women in their nature are much more gay and joyous than men; whether it be that their blood is more refined, their fibres more delicate, and their animal spirits more light and volatile; or whether, as some have imagined, there may not be a kind of sex in the very soul, we shall not pretend to determine. As vivacity is the gift of women, gravity is that of men. They should each of them, therefore, keep a watch upon the particular bias which nature has fixed in their minds, that it may not draw too much, and lead them out of the paths of reason. This will certainly happen, if the one in every word and action affects the character of being rigid and severe and the other of being brisk and airy. Men should beware of being captivated by a kind of savage philosophy, women by thoughtless gallantry. Where these precautions are not observed, the man grows sullen and morose, the woman impertinent and fantastical. Taking these facts as a basis for our premises, we may conclude that men and women were made as counterparts to one another, that the pains and anxieties of the husband might be relieved by the sprightliness and good humour of the wife. When these are rightly tempered, care and cheerfulness go hand-in-hand; and family, like a ship that is duly trimmed, wants neither sail nor ballast.

Bristol's SARSAPARILLA.—Poisons dug from the bowels of the earth, and used as medicines, kill thousands annually. Powder and ball are not half so murderous. From the curses of mankind called "mineral specifics" Bristol's SARSAPARILLA is exempt. Its thirty-five years of unbroken triumph over scrofula, cancer, erysipelas, and all the diseases of the skin, the flesh, the bones, the joints and glands, are due to the Vegetable Kingdom alone. It is the only medicine ever prepared by man, that eradicates from the system the virus of malignant maladies and at the same time recuperates the constitution. To the feeble it is strength, to the aged vitality, the agonized a soothing balm, to the broken in spirit a reviving elixir, to the sufferers of the greater sex a present help under all their special difficulties to ALL the most certain and innocuous of the means offered by science for the relief and prevention of human suffering. Sold by the leading druggists of all towns and cities.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fragrance, when used to rinse the mouth at the morning toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar. Gentlemen who, in spite of the present pass on for beards, have still a prejudice in favor of the razor, will find that this delightful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving—smarting and tenderness of the abraded skin.

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

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—MUSHROOM Imitations.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world, than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the true medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debility, and all complaints originating in indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State in this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

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CANADA HOTEL, 15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS in the above-named Hotel.

Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars.

The Table is always well furnished. Prices extremely moderate.

SERAFINO GIRALDI, 5m.

May 28.



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in Disease of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES:

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

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

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

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

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

In districts infested with Fever and Ague, it has been found infallible as a preventative and irresistible as a remedy.

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 Langour, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters.

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

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

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

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 medication can deprive of its pernicious properties.

The liquor of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusible tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease.

During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavoured and fixed up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them dangerous to the healthy and murderous to the sick.

Under these circumstances, medical men are glad to avail themselves of a preparation absolutely free from those objections, and combining the three invaluable properties of a stimulant, a corrective, and a gentle laxative.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice.

No family medicine has been so universally, and, it may truly be said, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S.; and Sold by all Druggists.

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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 exportation, and in the majority of cases are only skillful imitations, made from neutral spirits, water and drugs; but those who have drunk the pure light German Wines, or the Chablis Wine of France, and have a taste for them, will appreciate such as is offered by the subscriber.

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The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay.

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

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CHERRY PECTORAL,

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

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

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WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 8.15 A.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and all Intermediate Stations, at 10.05 A.M. Mixed Train for Brockville and Way Stations at 4.00 P.M. TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: From Portland, Island Pond and Way Stations, at 7.45 A.M. From Brockville and Way Stations, at 1.30 P.M. From Island Pond do do, at 2.00 P.M. From Kingston do do, at 8.00 P.M. From Quebec and Richmond do, at 8.45 P.M. From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa City, at 11.40 P.M. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal, Jan. 21st, 1863.

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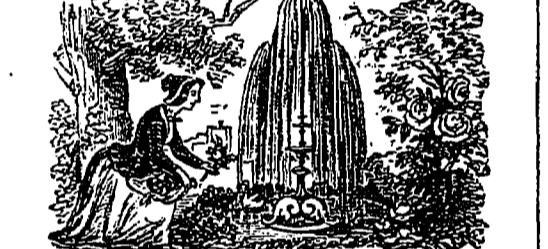
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Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863. 12m.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,

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

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

M. 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 SAUVAGEAU & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 165 St. Paul Street. REFERENCES: HENRY THOMAS, Esq., Hon. LOUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862.

The Montreal Gazette BOOK AND JOB STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 36 Great St. James Street, SUPPLIES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING WITH NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH. Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility. BOOK PRINTING! Having the different sizes of the new SCOTCH CUT and other styles of TYPE, procured expressly for the various kinds of Book PRINTING, all CATALOGUES, BY-LAWS, REPORTS, SPERCHES, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, at moderate charges. FANCY PRINTING! Particular attention is paid to COLOURED and ORNAMENTAL PRINTING. The highest style of work, which it was at one time necessary to order from England or the United States, can be furnished at this Establishment, as good, and much cheaper than the imported article. CARDS Of all sizes and styles, can be supplied at all prices, from \$1 per thousand to \$1 for each copy. Particular attention given to BRIDAL CARDS. BILL-HEADS! The newest style of Bill-Heads supplied at a very low figure. SHOW-BILLS! Country Merchants supplied with SHOW-BILLS of the most STRIKING STYLES. BLANK AND RECEIPT BOOKS OF EVERY SIZE AND VARIETY. Jobs ordered by Mail promptly executed and dispatched by Parcel Post. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

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WITH NEATNESS, ECONOMY AND DISPATCH. Being furnished with POWER PRINTING MACHINES, besides CARD and HAND PRESSES, we are enabled to execute large quantities of work, with great facility.

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M. LONGMOORE & CO. MONTREAL GAZETTE BUILDINGS, 36 Great St. James Street.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR THE REMOVAL and permanent Cure of all DISEASES arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz:—Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blisters, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Asthma, exposure or imprudence in life, &c.

It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, General and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Inflammation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions to which Females are liable. This Extract is extensively used by the first Physicians in the country, and is confidently recommended as being the best article now in use. Sole Agent for Montreal: J. A. HARTE, GIASNOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. November 7, 1862.

WANTED, A TEACHER, for the Male department of the Perth Separate School, one who holds a first class certificate, and who can furnish good Testimonials as to character and ability of teaching. Salary, \$300 per annum. Application to be made to the undersigned Trustees. WILLIAM WALSH, EDWARD KENNEDY, H. S. GALLAGHER. Perth, Co. Lanark, Feb. 7th, 1863.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT. THOMAS M'KENNA WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has REMOVED his Plumbing, Gas and Steam-fitting Establishment TO THE Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH AND ST. MAURICE STREETS, where he is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices. Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Beer Pumps, Force and Lift Pumps, Malleable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanized Iron Pipe, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a workmanlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which has already fitted up in some buildings in the City, and which has given complete satisfaction. Montreal, May 2, 1861. 12m.

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 36 M'GILL 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-burms). 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. Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cancer in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches on the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers. One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm. Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum. Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adult, one table spoonful per day. Children over eight years, a dessert spoonful; children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take enough to operate on the bowels twice a day. Mr. Kennedy gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT, TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days. For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient. For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor. For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in. For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color. This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease fresh is heir to. Price, 2s 6d per Box. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces. Mr. Kennedy takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the TRUE WITNESS with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent Asylum, Boston:— ST. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.

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

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superioriess of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER. Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.

SIGNES OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.