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THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER XIII. - A SUNDAY EVENING AT ESMOND HALL.

The young May moon was shedding her mild radiance into the spacious parlor, or rather saloon, in Esmond Hall, where the family were assembled one fair Sabbath evening with nearly the same party of friends as we first saw toge-ther there on Hollow-eve night some six or seven months before. Uncle Harry and his wife and Aunt Winifred had dined at the Hall, and Moran, and the Hennessys, and the O'-Gradys, having all dropped in during the afternoon, had willingly accepted Mrs. Esmond's invitation to remain for the evening. Harriet Markham was there, too; indeed, she made it a rule to spend part of every day with Mrs. Esmond, whose grief, never violent or demonstrative, had now assumed the form of gentle melancholy which those who knew her best expected to continue during her life. It was touching to see the meeh, uncomplaining sadness that marked her look, and voice, and manner, yet she seldom or never recurred to the subject of her loss, and, when the kind friends around strove to cheer and amuse her, she smiled her appreciation of their kindly efforts. But it was easy to see that sorrow had set its seal on her whole nature, mind and heart and all, and, as it were, dried up the well-springs of life, and hope, and joy. Yet she loved to have her friends around her, and listened with apparent interest to all they had to

The day was fading into night, and the moon-beams mingled faint and fair with the light of parting day, gradually dispelling the shadows of the twilight and ushering in the starry hours .-Harriet Markham and Mary Hennessy had been giving an account of their inceting on the Rock some months before on St. Bridget's Day, and the lively fancy of the young ladies had vividly portrayed, to the great amusement of the company, the meeting of two extremes in Bryan and Mr. Goodchild. The gentlemen laughed heartily at Bryan's caustic replies to the bland, harsh and careless brusqueric. In a few smooth chaplain.

with the fairy-woman."

'How was that?' said Maurice Hennessy.

Why, did none of you hear of it? No, none of them had.

touch of humanity some three weeks since when portly person? somebody's child died in her vicinity under circounstances of great misery. She came down night to which reference has been made, the from her perch late at night to beg what was reverend gentleman being homeward bound from necessary for laying out the corpse.'

'I remember the night well,' said Aunt Martha, it was the child of that poor man Phil mind probably full of the tales of blood and mur-Murtha that was dead, and she died of misery der he had heard from the sapient rector and his and want, as the old woman told me.'

' Nonsense, Martha,' said her husband angrily, than to believe all you hear of his destitution .- tablished some years before by the far-famed He's a lazy, good-for-nothing vagabond, that's Lady Farnham on the double basis of blankets what he is—if he were not, would he take the and fat bacon. As young Douglas says in the bag on his shoulder, and go begging from door | play : to door, as I hear he does? If I happen to get my eyes on him, upon my honor, I'll hand him over to the police as a vagrant!'

not for pity's sake, talk so wildly - why, to hear thron hedge, not you, one would think that you were the greatest

tyrant in the whole country.' 'And, begging your pardon, madam, what do

I care for what one thinks?'

Well, well, Mrs. Esmond, don't mind, cried Moran, 'pray continue. What more were you

going to say?" 'Oh nothing, Mr. Moran, nothing, only that the old woman came to our house one evening late, as you say, and telling me what had bappened, asked me for a sheet and a shroud in

which to lay out the poor child.' Here her husband started angrily to his feet.

And you gave them, of course?

'Certainly I did, would you have me to refuse such a petition?

'Then, madam, you did what you had no right to do, knowing the feelings with which we are all regarded by those wretched creatures .-I forbade you before to give anything whatever to these people, and I think I had a right to expect that my command would have been obey-

Not where Christian charity is concerned Harry—assuredly not—you know yourself as smile that he probably thought worth another well as I do that neither you nor any one cise has a right to command anything contrary to the

law of God and the law of nature.' ing the common appellation by which she was given me this night of alleviating, in some meatron that had something the matter with her, the with as much gravity as he could assume, that have peace or rest in your mind until that known in the Esmond family, I gave you credit sure, the sorrows of the poor? He pulled the creature and the farrier was there, and he'd there was more than that in his 'little wife' for Pierce, has paid the penalty of his crime.'

for more penetration than I see you have .-Now don't you see that Uncle Harry is only joking?

'Joking,' repeated the old man with his wonted vehemence when excited; 'joking, did you say, Hennessy? A pretty subject for joking, face. truly. Now my wife knows as well as I do how much cause we all have to love these wretched people, who, after all their hypocritical lamentations for our murdered Harry, will not give up his murderer to justice!

'Stop, stop, for God's sake!' cried Dr. O'Grady; 'see what you have done now!' and following the direction of his finger all eyes were face. turned on young Mrs. Esmond who had fallen back fainting in her chair.

'I don't care,' said the harsh old man; 'she'll get over her bysterics—but I tell you all, over and over again, that if the people about here weren't as bloodthristy as himself, Jerry Pierce would be long ago in the hands of justice.

The ladies would fain have persuaded him to retire, fearing the effect that the very sight of him might have on Mrs. Esmond when she began to recover, but not one inch would the old Projan move.

'Humph!' said he, 'one would think I had Medusa's head on my shoulders. Henny is not such a puling bady as to be frightened at my old

'Oh, you shocking man!' cried Aunt Winifred as she knelt in front of the death-like figure of the young hostess holding a bottle of sal-volaile to her nose, while Mary Hennessy and Mrs. O'Grady rubbed her temples and hands with eau de Cologne; 'oh, you very shocking bad man! you grow worse and worse every day; you'll be the death of us all -as you were of poor Harry! she added letting her voice fall a very little.

' What's that you say, Winny?' 'Sne says, my dear,' said his wife, with an admonitory glance at her sister-in-law, 'she savs we had better all keep quiet till Henny re-

'She does, eh?—why doesn't she keep quiet herself, then, by way of good example?'

The doctors thought it the better way to have Mrs. Esmond removed to her own room till such time as she had thoroughly recovered, naturally fearing the effect of Uncle Harry's minutes the ladies all returned with the excep-That was very good,' said Moran, but not tion of Mary Hennessy, bearing Mrs. Esmond's quite so good as the same getteman's encounter compliments to the gentlemen that she hoped to meet them all at tea, if they could only continue to pass the intervening time agreeably.

In that case, Moran, said Hennessy, 'let us hear how the fairy-woman served Parson Good-Well, it seems the old dame manifested a child. Did she practice her spells on that

'You shall hear. It so happened that on the the rector's, where he had been dining, was riding along at a brisk pace towards the Castle, his guest who were always sure to be the truest of true blue,' in other words, staunch haters of 1 think you ought to know that Murtha better Popery, and pillars of the new Reformation es-

> 'You moon which rose last night round as my shield,

Had not yet filled her horn, when by her light' 'Shame, shame, Harry !' said his wife, 'do stepped forth from the shadow of the tall white-

'A band of fierce barbarians from the hills'

but a decrepid old hag wrapped and hooded in a red cloak. The horse was a little startled, perhaps so was his rider, but he managed to keep the animal in subjection, and was fain to continue his way; such, it appeared, was not the intention of the ancient dame who, suddenly extending her stick towards him, croaked out the remarkable words:

Stop, I command you!

'All aghast and bewildered the chaplain stopped, wondering much what was to follow. Perhaps he had some misgivings that he had before him a robber in disguise.

'My good old woman,' said he, 'what is your purpose? What do you want?

I want some money for creatures that's almost dead with hunger and want.'

lieve the wants of our fellow-creatures'-and out of his vest-pocket he took a silver six-pence and handed it to the old woman, saying with a six-pence at least:

'Now go, my poor old woman, and provide what is needful for your suffering friends, or re-Why, Aunt Martha,' said Hennessy, adopt- latives! I rejoice in the opportunity you have

after him and again commanded hun to stop, which he did, as it were, mechanically.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

'An' is this what you're going to give me, after all the talk ?' said she, looking up in his

'My good old woman, that is really all the small change I have got.'

'Why, then, the curse o' Cromwell on you, you ould stall-fed bullock, isn't it great good that 'id do any one?' cried the daine much excited; 'keep it, an' make much of it-I'd scorn to take it?' and she flung the coin up in his

'Old woman!' said the parson, susprised out of his bland acquiescence, how dare you thus insult a minister of the Gospel?' A scornful laugh cackled in the hag's throat. 'Minister o' the Gospel, magh! You mane the divil's Gospel, if there is such a thing ! You talkin of relievin' the poor. I'll go bail it's not much one of you'll give to the poor barrin' you want to buy their sowls like cattle, at so much a head! then you'd find small change, and large change, too! Oh, you set of schamin' vagabonds! it's little pace or comfort there ever was in the country since the first of you came into it ! Go your ways, now, and may God give you the really did occur.' worth of your charity here an' hereafter!' The 'I cannot poss biting sarcasm with which these words were uttered is beyond my power to convey, but the chaplain felt it keenly, I can tell you, and his feelings are easier imagined than described when he heard the hoarse, asthmatic laugh with which the crone greeted his departure as she stood in ever since. It was so very awtul-and gives the middle of the road, looking after him. She was not long alone in her merriment, for a person who happened to come within ear-shot during the colloquy, but had purposely kept out of sight, just then stepped out on the road, and slapping the victorious emulator of Biddy Moriarty approvingly on the back, laughed right heartily at the parson's defeat, and gave the rough but good-hearted old dame a triffe of change that proved a more acceptable offering than that of the extra-generous and more than charitable churchman.'

' And the person?'

'The person, Maurice, was Phil Moran, your humble servant to command.

' And pray how came you there?'

'I have half a mind not to answer you, my good fellow, but on second thoughts I will, being duly those childish superstitions practised by the Mary Hennessy's pleasant voice being heard in mindful of the maternal legacy of Mother Eve young on Hallow-eve, or any other eve? If a tone of playful remonstrance. to her daughters, some of whom I have the you do, you're mode of a fool than I ever took | The gentlemen had not yet returned from the honor to address. Know, then, that I, like the you to be.' Rev. Mr. Goodchild, was on my return from a dinner party, and having but a short distance to go, and the weather being fine, both went and came on foot. I had Sam Elliott with me till he turned off at his own avenue, and while I stood a few moments admiring the fine effect of the moonbeams falling through the arching branches of the trees that lined the short avenue I heard the clatter of horse's feet coming up the road; it proved to be the portly chaplain; and so it was that I, being myself in the shade of the oaks that guard the Elliott gate, saw and heard what I have had the honor and happiness of relating for the entertainment of this worshipful company. Now, Miss Markham, what do you think of my old woman as compared with your old man?

Harriet, like all the others, had been much amused by Moran's droll description of the encounter, as he called it. 'Really, Mr. Moran,' she said, laughing, 'your old woman beats my old man hollow, and I think between the two they have given our worthy chaptain a thorough understanding of what it is to ' play with edged tools.' Had she only the traditional blanket instead of the red cloak, your dame, as you describe her, might very possibly be the identical old woman who, once upon a time was 'going to sweep the cobwebs off the sky.'

' If she didn't sweep the cobwebs of the sky,' laughed Dr. Hennessy, 'I'm entirely of opinion that she swept them off Goodchild's brain.— Upon my honor she must have knocked his wits into a cocked hat. Excuse me the vulgarism, ladies, but the fact is, that vulgarisms are confoundedly convenient at times to a fellow like me, whose thoughts are often gone a wool-gathering, just when he wants to use them.'

'If I had my will,' said Mr. Esmond, 'I'd make short work of that same fairy-wom n, as they call her. I'd have her sent to Botany Bay or fairy land-I would! It's positively a disgrace to the country to tolerate such old beldames as she in their nefacious practices - trading on the besotted prejudices and blind credulity of the people. I wish I had only been in Goodchild's place; I'd have whipped her within an inch of her life, the ill-conditioned bag.'

Before any one had time to answer this char- | beats | we know who.' acteristic speech, a request was sent up from Mulligan that his honor, Mr. Esmoud, would be

poor, and his harsh, overbearing manner.

' Now I am going to tell you all,' she said lowerhim, knowing that it would but exasperate him the more against these miserable creatures .-You heard how he blamed me for giving those things to that old woman for the laying out of Tim Murtha's child,-well, he little knows, and I trust he will never know, that the man tore that shroud and that sheet from off his dead child, when he learned who it was that gave them.

\* Exclamations of horror were heard on every side, and the ladies all, but especially Mrs. O'Grady and Aunt Winifred spoke loud in execration of the unnatural deed.

But how did you come to know this, my dear Mrs. Esmond?' inquired Harriet Mark- back to the most perfect perpendicular possible, ham. Or have you reason to believe that it well, now, you needn't laugh so much after all

things I had given her next day, and told me what had taken place. You may be sure I was dreadfully frightened, and, indeed, I cannot get will the thoughts of the thoughts of it out of my mind one such an idea of the man's ferocity-I am sure, sure that the man who did that is capable of any atrocity.'

'If it were that horrible Pierce, now, that did it, one would not be so much surprised,' said Aunt Winifred, 'but I really didn't there were two such human fiends to be found in all Tipperary. Oh dear, what is going to become of table. us if such men are prowling at large-no one's

lite will be sate, after a while.'
'Bless me,' sighed Mrs. O'Grady, 'who would have thought that the doom foreshown on Hallow-eve night would have fallen with such crushing weight, and so very soon.'

'Doom, indeed,' repeated her husband, 'now do you mean to say, Mrs. O'Grady, that you really were or are so foolish as to put faith in

. Well, doctor, I really wonder at you to talk so,' rejoined the wife, 'after seeing what we have all seen since that memorable night.'

'Memorable fiddlestick! would you have us believe, now, that it was because poor Harry Esmond put his hand in the plate of clay that

night that he was killed?' cause of his doing so, but you cannot deny that whose faces expressed the sympathy they did not it looked very much like a warning of what was choose to speak, she smiled and made an effort to hannen.2

'I do deny it, Mrs O'Grady; for if it was a might not fall on them. warning for Harry, it was also one for Mary Hennessy, and what harm has come to her?

'Humph,' said Maurice Hennessy, turning from a window where he and Morau had been standing in earnest conversation, 'I'd be much 'il you'd keep those dreary notions to yourself. Grand Jury-eh?' Now to my knowledge your dreary suggestions on that same Hallow-eve night rankled so in poor Mrs Esmond's mind that she felt miserably depressed at times from that night forth, to an ex- then at his wife, tent, indeed, that injured her health considerably the more so as she tried to conceal what she now believes to have been a presentiment.'

Dear me, Dr. Hennessy, what a thing for them? you to say,' said Mrs. O'Grady, averting her head with a slight shudder, while her husband yer 'don't we, Aunt Martha?' Mrs. Esmond clapped his hands and cried, 'hear, hear, bravo smiled her acquiescence, but her husband was in Hennesfy.'

'Now, I must request, my dear Mrs. O'Grady went on Maurice, ' that you never mention that fairy warning-or what shall I call it?

Why, my dear doctor,' exclaimed Mrs O'-Grady, very innocently, 'you needn't be the least alraid of Mary pining away on that account for I give you my word, I've been trying ever since Harry's death to convince her that we had a forewarning of it that night-and if you'll believe me, she only laughs at me.

· Well, well,' cried Hennessy, more annoyed than he cared to show, 'after that, I need say no more. That beats Banagher, and Banagher

'Dr. O'Grady and Moran laughed heartily at the blank amazement visible on Hennessy's face, pleased to step out to the stables to see the poor and the former gentleman subsequently told him,

reins and was moving on when the hag hobbled like to speak to his honor about the beast before the taking out. 'If you press her a little,' said he went. Therefore Mr. Esmond hurried off in the, 'you would be apt to find out that there is much anxiety for the health and safety of poor not a thing occurs to herself or any one she Harry's favorite saddle-horse, which was, of knows of which she hasn't had warning one way course, highly prized by all the family. His or another. If you know it often occurs to me wife took the opportunity of his absence to express her fear that sooner or later something bad munication with the other world. It was only would come of his tyrannical treatment of the the other day, when I was sent for to Father Maguire below, for a bad cold he got, that she told me she knew something was going to haping her voice, 'what I would not dare to tell pen to poor Father Maguire, and that she was sure he'd never leave his bed."

' Well?' said more than one of the listeners with Indicrous anxiety.

'Well, a hot bath and a good active cathartic falsified Mrs. O'Grady's prediction, and placed my reverend friend on his legs as stout and staunch as ever. I'm afraid the telegraph wire was broken that time-eh, Susan?'

The laugh that followed drove Mrs O'Grady fairly from the room. She made her exit in double quick time on the pretence that she was going to see how Mrs Esmond was.

Well, now,' said Aunt Winnfred, rising her eye-brows very high, and straightening her long about Mrs. O'Grady's 'warnings.' I tell you 'I cannot possibly doubt it,' was the reply, they are warnings given, and I've had them myseeing that the old woman brought back the self before our dreadful mistorium came upon

'Is it possible, Miss Esmond,' said Harriet with assumed earnestness, while the others exchanged looks and smiles.

'Yes, indeed, my dear, it is both possible and true. For many nights before poor dear Harry's death, I heard a drop falling—falling—just outside my room-door. And then the deathwatch-why, I used to hear it night after night at my bed-head just as plain as if my watch were there, which it was not, you know, for I always leave it in the watch-stand on the toilet-

"Weil, that is really astonishing," said Harriet, endeavoring to keep from smiling, Aunt Winified's predominating acid being now too well known in the circle to permit any jocose liberties in her regard. The gentlemen suddenly remembered that Uncle Harry was in the stables, and thought they would go seek him there, as the tea bell had just rung, and Mrs. Esmond and the other ladies were descending the stairs,

patient some unles awards Killenaute, and having to go home for something he required, Mrs. O'-Grady (referred going with him, feeling probably a little sore from the wound that had been inflicted on her oracular dignity.

Very sad and very pale was Mrs. Esmond when she took her place that evening at the tea-Not because, Edward-ob, of course not be- table, but looking round on the kind dear friends to appear cheerful, that the shadow of her grief

> Uncle Harry was unusually silent during the earlier part of the meal, and at last the young men began to rally him on his taciturnity.

' May I venture to ask what are you thinking of, Mr. Esmond?' said Hennessy, 'the advance obliged to you, ma'am,' addressing Mrs. O'Grady on fat cattle, or the next presentment before the

"Or the chances of getting the bang-beggars' banished to parts unknown?' said Moran looking with sly meaning first at Uncle Harry,

"The bang beggars?" repeated the doctor, catching the expression of Moran's face; why, what should Mr. Esmond have to do with

"Oh, we know that ourselves," replied the lawno humor for smiling.

'Now, I tell you what it is, Phil Moran!' said he, setting his cup down in the saucer with silly affair again, for if Mary be once put in mind a lorce that much endangered the safety of that of it there is no knowing but she might begin to particular piece of Mrs. Esmond's fine old Dresfancy herself doomed, and take on to moning and den, 'I'd thank you to crack your jokes on propining which might eventually accomplish your per subjects, and that is not one, whatever you may think to the contrary. I consider it a very serious business-very serious, indeed, involving, as it does, the very lives of the landowners of this county.'

'Not a doubt of it, Mr. Esmond! not a doubt of it,' said Morgan very gravely, 'and for that very reason I naturally supposed you might be occupied in devising ways and means to get rid

of a fraternity so dangerous to the community. 'You were mistaken then,' said Uncle Harry gruffly, 'I was just thinking of poor Henny

here. 'Of me, uncle! and, pray, what were you thinking of me?"

" Why, I was just thinking that you will never roan that had something the matter with her, the with as much gravity as he could assume, that have peace or rest in your mind until that wretch,

Mr. Esmond, said she, her voice and her lips frembling, Mr. Esmond ! I know not what I have done that you should inflict so cruel a punisliment upon me, as to tear open so rudely and so unnecessarily the yet unhealed wound in my poor heart. God forgive you! God forgive

Well Lupon my word, Mrs. Harry Esmond, junior,' said the old man with a raised voice and an angry look, 'I didn't expect to hear you talk so. I see you are all just the same at bottom, let the top be ever so smooth and smiling .-There's a touch of the tiger in every mother's daughter of you!'

'For shame, Harry! for shame!" cried his

'That's right, Harry,' echoed his sister, 'give us all a specimen of your politeness. Show how amiable you can be when you like.'

'Mr. Esmond!' said the young widow, addressing him slowly and distinctly, 'what you have said I think it my duty to answer, and I will, though it tear my heart-strings asunder .-Know, then, that I do not desire to have the -the guilty person brought to justice?

' You do not?' 'No, God forbid that I should! I pray every day that he may escape the penalty of his crime, as you say, for the sacrifice of his life would not give me back what the grave has taken from me. Let him live and repent. God will deal with bim in His own wise way, and in His own good time. Vengeance is His, not mine.' She rose, and taking Mary's offered arm passed from the room. Tea was just over.

The carriage came just then for Mrs. Markham, and the rest of the company did not long remain. Before they left the dressing-room, however, the young lady of the mansion had heard from Aunt Martha the strange and pitiful story of Tim Murtha's misery, and his gloomy desperation.

And where is the unfortunate man now, she asked with tender sympathy.

'That I cannot tell you, my dear,' said Aunt Martha, as she drew her sable boa around her neck, and took up the capacious muff of the same costly fur. 'He and his family were in the sent to an official gentleman called the Quastor. hut of that old fairy-woman, as they call her, when the child died-so she told me when she came herself to ask the sheet and things-but it is quite impossible to say where such poor wanderers are to be found at any particular time.place, you know; for if they get one night's one house, and travel on next day till nightfall authority be would read a circular which was adbrings them to some hospitable door, perhaps dressed by Signor Perazzi to all the prefects through miles away from their shelter of the night be- out the country. In Italy if you reflected on any act

'Then you think, my dear aunt, that there would be little use in trying to find this poor ful, you were immediately bowled down as a sympaman out? Indeed I feel very anxious about thizer with the brigands or with the reactionaries. him and his family—their case seems so very

· 11 is hard, Henrietta, very hard, for the wretched man has, as I am informed, never entirely recovered the effects of the long illness! following on his fall. They say he is a most nitrable object, and I would be most happy ito do you see, he will accept no assistance from me, dered the prefects to break the laws of the country. and your uncle, on the other hand, will not allow. Then he went on to say:—

mourner, their lot on earth is surely a hard one. God help the poor !

may God bless and protect you from every dan-

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS. STATE OF ITALY.

an adviser of Garibaldi, thus described what he saw with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears :-

tate to accept the challenge that had been thrown

out. (Hear, hear) He (Lord H. Lennox,) as an independent member, felt bound to rise and to state to the House facts this country for the sympathy of free England, upon said that upon that (the Opposition) side any attack upon the Italian people or Government was always received with tumultuous cheering. He could not answer for hon, gentlemen who sat around him, but were aware that throughout the Italian struggle his warmest sympathies had been with the cause of Italian needom. (Cheers.) He had been upon the point of disagreeing with some of those with whom be usually acted, even before the brilliant French thought the House ought to be made acquainted a speech on the state of Italy delivered in another who had been confined in prison for 22 months, bethought the House ought to be made acquainted a speech on the state of Italy delivered in another who had been confined in prison for 22 months, be guished a member, to put an end to this state of £360,000, but it has for many years been gradually with. He would classify the statements he was place by the Marquis of Normanby. (Hear, hear, cause, as they supposed from their examination beabout to make under four heads—first, whether there and laughter.) Such was the liberty with which the fore the magistrate, which had taken place 10 months such an extent in Naples that it was less productive soon become useless.—Express.

he hon gentleman had spoken of; and, lastly, he would call attention to the state of the prisons, upon which subject the hon gentleman had challenged his voice—of those prisons which, as the lice mem-ber for Taunton had said, had brought retiremon upon the infamous Government of the Bourbock. In the first place, the system the first place, the system of personal espionage was carried on in the same way and with the same agents and formulæ as it was under the Bourbon regime. It was not alone men of low caste, who were trying to incite to brigandage, who fell under this system of espionage, but men of birth and education - men who had suffered under Ferdmand and Francis II, whose only crime was that they differed from the policy of the Government without, however, seeking to bring about a change of dynasty. He had the names of those men, and the hon gentleman, the noble lord, such was the paternal nature of the Governmentpaternal in the sense of not spoiling its children by sparing the rod (cheers and a laugh)-that he thought he should best consult their safety by comand his colleagues. (Cheers ) The system of arbitracy arrests was so well known that it was not necessary to detain the House by dwelling upon it. There was, it was said, but one mind in Italy; there were no Bourbonists to be found; such a thing as a Muratist could not be discovered, republicans had censed to exist, and there was but one cry for a united Italy under Victor Emmanuel. If that was so the cruelty of the Government was less defensible. Week after week unoffending citizens were dragged out of their beds by the police at midnight, were flung into dungeons unworthy to be used as a cow-house in England, and there lay for months, nay for years, untried and uninterrogated. (Cheers.) He was in Naples some two months ago, and had hoped to find that the state of things had improved since he left. But only last week the police had swept off 200 individuals, men, women, and children, who were thrust into prison for they knew not what offence, and upon application to the authorities were told that they were suspected of sympathy with brigands. (Hear.) And upon such a charge as this, under their present free and constitutional government, they were swept off into these infamous prisons. (Hear, hear.) The next point was one which he approached with much diffidence, the statements of the hon, gentleman being of such a very decided character. The hon, gentleman said that the people of Italy were now enjoying perfect freedom of the press. Now, perhaps the House would like to know what was the course adopted in the Neapolitan States towards this "free press." Every morning every newspaper before publication must be and he was much to be pitied, for greater twaddle and more insignificant balderdash than appeared in them certainly never disgraced what was called a free press. The Quastor consulted nobody, but on his own responsibility seized and confiscated a paper. They are hardly ever two nights in the same This was in distinct contradiction to the charter of Charles Albert, the law under which the Italians were now supposed to be living. But to show that lodging for God's sake, they think it enough in the Quastor was not overstepping the limits of his of the Government and said, for example, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer so eloquently remarked in his Budget speech, that their finance was waste-He mentioned this in order to prepare the minds of hon, members for an extract from this circular. Signor Peruzzi began by saying that, inasmuch as some persons wished to sap the foundations of the unity of Italy, and inasmuch as some people had Bourbonist sympathies and a reactionary tendency, therefore it was necessary that "active surveillance and energetic and constant repression" should take tiable object, and I would be most happy to do place among the newspapers. (Cheers.) These what I could for him and his poor children, but were the distinct words in which this Minister or-

"Although the duty of the surveillance and re-· Popr miscrable creatures,' signed the gentle pression of the press is confined specially by the law to the judicial authority, nevertheless political agents should not remain inactive. (Hear, hear.) On the ontrary, it is necessary that each should assist the other in his sphere."

kissed her at parting, 'in all your own sore al- That was, in carrying on an incuive surveillance rows of others. And yet there are those who bear.) He (Lord H. Lennox) took his extracts from would be scandalized to hear of your expressing official newspapers, which appounced with some glee | 83 prisoners in his charge who had never been tried, sympathy for any of these unfortunate people. journals. This system was not confined to Naples, form which he believed was tantamount to being Say no more of that, my dearest aunt, was nor had it been in any way relaxed of late; in proof the earnest reply; 'why should I blame all for of which he would mention some instances, all of the earnest reply; why should I make an for of which had occurred since be left Italy. Within a mouth a newspaper at Florence called the Nuovo Europa was seled four times in nine days, and the editor had to pay a heavy fine and was imprisoned for three months. Next day the Campana del Popolo, a newspaper of liberal sentiments, came to the same untimely end at the hands of the Questor. (Hear, hear.) This was at Florence, not at Naples. Then he came to Milan- Lombardy, which had just es- headed, crawling on crutches, mumbling and caped from the iron rule of Austria, and was sup- altogether baving the appearance of poor old We bespeak a careful perusal for the following speech by Lord H. Lennox on Piedmontese rule in Naples. His Lordship by his political tendencies, in Italy, the organ of the old Milan aristocracy, was an adviser of Garibald, thus described what he saw seized on the 27th of last month, and what did the prison which he risited was that known as the Con-House suppose it was for? Surely the new Lord of cordia-chiefly filled by persons imprisoned for debt the Admirality, the hon, member for Halifax (Mr. | He found these wretched men walking about the pri-Lord H Lennox said that having been distinctly Stansfield) would feel a throe of sympathy (cheers, son, and in the midst of them were two convicted alluded to by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and laughter) when he learned that the Perseverance felons, one of whom was undergoing a sentence of and being one of those Opposition members in whose met with an untimely fate because is republished in imprisonment for life for homicide, and the other of table, and without a book to cheer their solitude, sorry ranks they had the pleasure a short time since one of its columns extracts from documents written 18 years for forgery. He called the especial attenof numbering the hon, gentleman, be could not hesi- and signed by the present Minister of Foreign Af- tion of the Exchequer to this, be- viest of irons. Though it was difficult to do so, he fairs in the Italian Government. (Hear, hear.) On | cause he had especially denounced the abominations this ground one of the most respectable newspapers of compelling political prisoners to associate with in Italy was seized, and not allowed to circulate on men convicted of crime. (Hear, hear.) Among that day. (Hear, hear.) From Lombardy he would the prisoners was a Roman Catholic bishop and five which had come before his eyes, and upon which now go to the Romagna, lately released from the priests, who had been dragged out of their beds a facts he would abstain from making any comment. Pontifical rule, which was described as being such month before, thrust into this prison, and made to He thought the Government of Victor Emmanuel a curse to the population that they were on that acmust be judged by its professions. It appealed to count now bowed down with gratitude to the sa. without why or wherefore! (Hear, hear.) Some viour of their liberties. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) hon, gentlemen around him would not sympathise the ground that it was about to replace a detestable. The Eco di Bolognu had been in existence during much, perhaps, with Roman Catholic bishops and despotism by the freest institutions. (Hear, hear) two years, and, like a car, it seemed to have a great priests, but they were sufficiently Englishmen to Before proceeding forther, he must allude to a matter many lives, for within that period it had been sup-sympathize with any one who was treated unjustly, that was personal to himself. The hon, gentleman pressed 24 times. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) At whether priest or layman. (Hear, hear.) Mixed up Bologna, however, there appeared to be a plentiful supply of editors, for while the paper had been sup-pressed 24 times the poor editor had been condemned answer for hon, gentlemen who sat around him, but to four years imprisonment, and had been fined 7,000f, be could speak for himself, and all who knew him (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Hon, members who talked about the unity of Italy ought to bear in mind that one newspaper had been suppressed in Milan, for publishing that which was allowed to circulate in Naples, that another had been suppressed in Bo-first. The third prison was the Santa Maria Agnone, logna for publishing matter which was allowed to the women's prison, and really, if it were not for the victories upon the Mincio; and when those victories circulate in Milan, and from such facts they would gravity of the subject, he should be almost tempted came there were scarcely a dozen men in London see how complete this Italian unity was. (Hear, to ask the House to join with him in a half-laugh at who did not feel jealousy at French successes, and hear, and a laugh) The unfortunate editor whom at the sight which he saw there. Among the prisonhear, and a laugh ) The unfortunate editor whom at the sight which he saw there. Among the prisonbecome less ardent in the cause of Italian indepenhe had last mentioned was treated in this way for ers there were a number of women confined for poliknew that our sentence was for life we should not
dence, from a fear of the results of the French vicreproducing an article in a Piedmontese newspaper. tical sympathies. Among those ladies who were be buoyed up with false hopes or wearied with the tories. (Hear, hear.) But he never shared either but the Eco di Bologna was not the only newspaper perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approaching fishing seather perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approaching fishing seather perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approaching fishing seather perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approaching fishing seather perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approach of the contemposition of the Exchequer would exercise his influence which will meet the wishes of the memorialists. which he could not be indifferent, and which he country the editor had extracted from a Turin paper | were Francesca, Carolina, and Raffaella Avitabile, with the Government of which he was so distin- That harbor was constructed at an expense of

out of 11, and the Aurora 10 out of 19. (Hear, hear.) Never in the most iron times of the French Republic, or after the coup d'ctat, was there a more perfect gag placed on the press than at Naples within the period he was speaking of. (Cheers.) It was very well for the hon, gentleman to shake his head in an incredulous manner, but if he had not given proof enough he would furnish the hon, gentleman with a little more. Of the newspapers suppressed at Naples two had not perished in the ordinary way. Theirs were what a London coroner would call deaths from violence. (Laughter.) The Napoli was a newspaper as to which he had the authority of many warm and ardent supporters of Italian unity for saying that it was always conducted with much good feeling and good taste and with perfect loyalty to the reigning dynasty. It was given to the discussion of or any of their colleagues was welcome to see those the financial measures of the Government, and to names, but he dared not give them to the House, for show how justice was administered at Naples he would tell the House that on the 8th of January the office at which this paper was published was assailed at 11 o'clock in the morning by a mob of 200 persons, who broke in, smashed the printing press, tore municating their names only to the hon. gentleman the newspapers, scattered the type in the garden, and threatened the editor with death if he ever published another number of his journal. (Hear, bear.) The editor promised compliance, but broke his word. He appealed to the Government, and asked them to let him have a carabinere to stand at his door and protect him in the performance of his duty. The Gavernment gave him an evasive answer. On the 18th of January, at the private house of a friend, this energetic man published what he called his final protest, in which he certainly did not use the mildest language in describing the treatment he had received. The next day, and on four or five days, two men came to his door, not, as in Ireland, with threatening letters or having the good taste to blacken their faces (laughter), but in an open and avowed manner, and threatened the editor, Signor Ventamiglia, with the poniard if he ever published another number of his paper. (Hear hear.) He then went to the Government and asked to be protected against such a threat. What was the answer? The editor, was himself taken up. (Hear, hear.) His protest was found to be disloyal, and the Government thus set their stamp of approval upon the threats of the as. sassins. (Hear, hear.) Another journal had come to an end more recently, and the unfortunate editor received personal violence. He should not trouble the House any more about newspapers, but proceed with proofs as to liberty of action in the Neapolitan State. (Hear, hear.) He had alluded to the fact that up to the time of his arrival in the Neapolitan territory he had been a partisan of the Government of Victor Emmanuel. Well, when he arrived there he met a gentleman, a member of the Turin Parliament, who spoke English fluently, which was a great advantage to him. They went to the prisons together, the gentleman to whom he referred gaining admission by right of his position as a member of the Turin Parliament, and he on an order obtained at the hands of General De La Marmora. He again repeated that the first time be visited Naples after the formation of the kingdom of Italy, he went there as an ardent supporter of Victor Emmanuel; but he had not been more than six days in Na plet when a gentleman of high distinction in the country of his birth, and equally eminent in the country of his adoption, asked him whether he would

like to visit the prisons of the country, in one of

which he would see the unfortunate Mr Bishop. He went, and he saw Mr Bishop; and he was happy to say, in answer to the hon, gentleman the Under-Secretary, that he saw nothing to describe as bad connected with the treatment of those persons who were confined in Santa-Maria after trial and conviction; but he regretted he could not say the same with res-pect to prisoners who had not been tried. One of these, named Blumenthal, who spoke French fluently told him that though it appeared he was suspected of being concerned in some revolutionary proceedings, he had been 19 months in his cell without having been tried or even interrogated. (Hear, hear.) the cell of that prisoner, other prisoners-prompted, he supposed, by some instinct that induced them to why are we in prison? Why are we not tried?' (Hear hear.) He requested the gentleman who accompanied him to ask the governor the question which the prisoners had put to them. All honour to that governor, all honour to the governors of the different prisons which he had visited, for they were accurated by the most philantropic motives. The goverhe was unable to answer the question, that he had brought before a magistrate in this country, these persons not being aware of the crime with which they were charged. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps when the house heard of these men who were kept in prison without being tried, they might arrive at the conclusion that they were men of intelligence or wealthmen who could head a revolution that would be dangerous to a government firmly seated in the affection of the people. (Hear, hear) On the contrary, some of them were most miserable looking beings - gray priests, but they were sufficiently Englishmen to with the rest was another man who had been in prison nearly two years-22 months. He was an old man. He must have been close upon 70. He was bowed with years, and was confined to the prison diet - one meal a day, and nothing but water to drink. He complained, but he said he thought the end was near. The second prison certainly did not remove the uneasiness which had been excited, in his mind by the

Every eye except Mrs Esmond's was turned represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of the western of the western of the present in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of the window. The eldest, who was the the weather of the representation of the window. The eldest, who was the the weather of the present in the Neapolitan kingdom. The ledest, who was the stated of the representation er or shorter periods, uninterrogated and untried; and all this time they were compelled to associate with the lowest class of women taken from the streets for immoral conduct. (Cheers.) The next prison which he visited was a large one at Salerno. The governor there was exceedingly courteous, and on hearing the object of his visit he bade him welcome and honed that his visit would be productive of good, but said that he thought it right to tell him that in a prison which accommodated 650 prisoners he had then 1,359 the result of which was that a virulent typhus fever had broken out, and within the last week carried off the physician and a worder. Among the prisoners in the first cell which he entered in this prison were eight or nine priests and 14 laymen all suspected of Political offences, and they were shoved into this cell with 10 or 12 convicted felons. In the next cell were 157 prisoners, the greater part of whom were untried. They lived here the whole day, they slept there the whole night, and except for a very short period, when they were allowed to take a little exercise in a wretched vard, these 157 wretched creatures passed the whole of their lives in this place without knowing why or wherefore they had been brought there. (Hear, hear.) To show how completely unaltered was the system which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had so elequently denounced, in this room was confined a man who had been sentenced to death for murder, and who was to suffer the extreme penalty within a week from that time. (Hear, hear.) next room was a long room and in it were 230 prisoners. To describe the state of squalor and fifth in which these wretched men were would require more eloquence thun he could command. Among the prisoners were men of different classes - officers of the National Guard, who were condemned to this living death because they had listened to the voice of Gen. Garibaldi—priests and laymen, all in a most pitiable condition. One man of 70 was a wretched object. Others had been in prison so long that their clothes had worn out; they had no money to buy new ones, and they were in such a state of nudity that they could not rise from their seats as the strangers passed along to implore their pity and to petition them to intercede in their favour. Some of them had literally no trousers, nor shoes nor stockings, nothing but an old jacket, over what did duty for a shirt. It was a piteous sight; the stench was dreadful, even in the cold weather of January; and what must it be now? (Hear, beer.) The food they had would not be given to any cattle in England. He threw a piece of their bread upon the floor and pressed it with his foot, but so hard was it that he could not make the slightest impression upon it. The next spot he visited was one which had been visited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which he had accurately described as 'a charuel-house.' It was the Vicaria-a prison situated in the most unhealthy part of Naples -into which, though it was only calculated for 600 prisoners 1,200 had been crowded. In this prison there were five rooms, one following the other. There were only 14 warders for the whole of these 1,200 prisoners; and when Consul-General Bonham permitted himself to put down in a despatch that the abuses in the prison were owing to the cruelty of some old Bourbon gaolers he was making a statement which he (Lord H. Lennox) would take upon himself to contradict. (Hear.) So small was the staff of warders for the prisoners, that the unhappy governor said to him, 'I shall only be too glad if you can do any good (hear, hear); for I never leave my wife in a morning but I tell her that I may be brought home a murdered man.' Of the 1,200 prisoners, 850 were confined in 5 rooms with no doors between them but iron rails; and the effluvia was circulated from one end to the other. The moment be entered the first room he was set apon with petitions, prayers, and entreaties, and the cries were so great that it was with difficulty that he was able to escape. He afterwards saw the whole prison turned into the yard, and if the right hon, gentleman would excuse him for paying him a compliment, he ought to be highly gratified to hear what happened. He begged the governor to The poor man had ceased to complain. On leaving entreat the prisoners not to besiege him with their requests, which, as he could do nothing for them, being only an Englishman, gave him great pain. make their complaint known—gathered round him But when they heard he was an Englisman they and his companion, and exclaimed in Italian 'Why seemed to think that a tutelar deity had come to relieve them of the grossest and mos pressions. [Hear, hear.] The Chancellor of the Exchequer was so well known to them that they thought one Englishman in 1862 could do the same as another in 1851. They little knew the difference between the two members - between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and himself. [Hear, hear.] The Action your heart is not closed against the sor- and an energetic and constant repression." (Hear, nor to whom he now more particularly referred said (sight which met his eyes in the yard was one not often seen. The prisoners rushed towards him with pitcous cries again and again, and with bloodshot eves and outstretched arms approached closely the description in attitude and condition of the tortured in Dante's Inferno. [Hear, hear.] The very last prison which he should notice was Nisida, and it contained Count Christen, Signor Caracciali, and Signor Di Luca. They were, he believed, rightfully convicted of conspiring against the Government, but it was not the crime which he could not palliate, of those who, when they conspired, put forward brave men to suffer while they skulked behind in safety. In the same prison he saw 40 or 50 very fine young men, dressed in flaunting scarlet and green, with powerful arms; but those arms were chained. had committed the grave crime of baying deserted from the army of Victor Emmanuel, and of having listened to the voice of that brave and honest man Garibaldi. [Cheers.] But however detestable the crime of loyalty, however much to be abborred were men who broke their caths, it should have been remembered that if ever a man was bound to temper justice with mercy that man was Victor Emmanuel. [Cheers ] In one cell, narrow and most miserable, with a stone floor, four iron bedsteads, without a were four men chained two and two with the hearecognized in two of them Count Christen and Signor Caraccioli. Count Christen made a sign to him to come to him, and he said, My Lord, I appreciate your feelings. You feel pity for me. Do not pity me, but pity those who degrade the name of freedom by treatment such as that which I am now suffering. [Cheers.] Signor di Luca was chained with similar heavy chains to a brigand who had been convicted of robbery and manslaughter. There was an Italian gentleman, whose misfortune it was to differ from the Italian Government, and whose crime was conspiring against it, chained to the commonest malefactor! Against such a system he must enter his protest. [Hear.] He cared not whether such deeds of darkness were done under the despotism of a Bourbon or under the pseudo-liberalism of a Victor Emmanuel. Italy mainly owed its existence to English protection, and in the name of England he

denounced the commission of such barbarous atroci-

ties, and he objected to the wgis of England being thus prostituted [loud cheers.] He conversed with

some of the prisoners who were awaiting their trial.

and while some said, "If we only knew that every

day brought nearer and nearer the star of liberty, gleaming in the vista of the future; but now we have only blank despair." Others said, "If we only Government it might lead to the gravest European complications. [Cheers.] On the frontiers of Italy was a powerful military Power. That Power had done much for the gratitude of the Italian people, That great nation and its ruler would not tolerate on its frontier a country in open revolution. He was one who had never had suspicions of the French Emperor. He believed him to be the truest and best ally which this country ever had. [Cheers.] But England must remember that if by silence, by concealing the facts, by covering with a plaster the festering sore, they allowed matters in Italy to grow from bad to worse, the end might come when a miserable people, overborne by taxation, oppression, and cruelty, would turn to the strong Power at hand and say, "Save us from anarchy; restore us our commerce; give to us again peace and liberty," And if the Neapolitan dominion should fall under a French protectorate, neither the noble lord at the head of the Government nor the noble lord the Foreign Secretary, nor the hon, member the Under Secretary could condemn such an event as that, [Cheers.] These remarks were likely to draw down upon him further unpopularity. [No!] But he wished to say again he made them in sorrow, not in anger. [Cheers.] He should welcome with grateful joy any reforms by whomsoever brought about which restored to the fairest of all fair lands the possession of happiness and liberty, and did not leave her a prey to the worst of despotisms and the most muddening of sufferings. [Loud and continued cheers.]-London Times.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Petitions were signed by thousands of the Catholic inhabitants of Drogheda, on Sunday, 10th May, at the chapel doors in support of Mr. Dillwyn's motion for inquiry into the temporalities of the Established Church in 'reland.

THE Exopus .- The provincial papers still recort the continued departure of the people in vast numbers. A very remarkable fact is mentioned in one of the resolutions lately adopted by the clergy of Achonry respecting the distress of the country. It is stated that more people have emigrated from the diocese of Achronry during the past three months than had left during the preceding ten years.

TRALEE, 7th May, 1863. - "The cry is still they come :" but this time "with a vengeance." Last evening the town was filled by the influx of intending emigrants, from all parts of the county, to make arrangements with the emigration agent for their passages. In the train with the passengers, numbering, I hear, a total of 150, were crowds of their friends and relatives, to spend the last night with them in the capital of Kerry, and perform the last office of seeing them off from the terminus, this morning. Those poor people attended en masse last evening at the devotions of the Missionary Fathers in our parish chapel, and gave interest to the solemn scene, even though adding to the pressure in the sacred edifice. This morning the throng at the terminus was astonishing, presenting the well known features of such a spectacle; a companion picture to two subjects of suffering humanity-viz. at a Russian terminus, en route under conscription for the mines of Siberia," and "Group of victims in the hold of a slave ship." Don't imagine that this stampede has yet attained all its extent and violence. Believe me, as our celebrated [countryman, Maurice Quill, said at the battle of Salamanca, when the cannon ball whizzed by him, 'There's more where that came from.' King fever, that old legitimist, was, it would seem, only lurking in the country, and but biding his time to jostle the pretenders who have hitherto usurped his throne, namely, ophthalmia and dysentery. These latter had made a footing in those fortresses called poorhouses and jails, with apparent power to resist any attempt to dislodge them. But fever has come to push them from their abiding places, for it has made its appearance to a somewhat alarming extent here, and has found recipients, if not victims, amongst the better classes .-In the fever hospital I understand there are at present a great number under treatment, amongst whom are some, an't please ye, of no less a class than the Force, being, by the way, amongst the best specimens of the Irishry, the hardest worked, and the worst paid. But this king of terror is, this time, busy in the dwellings of the well-to-do; the members of many respectable households being also attacked .- Cor. Munster News.

The number of persons who have left the port of Traice during the four months commencing the 1st of January, 1863, is double the number who left during the corresponding period of 1862. During the first four months of 1862 the number of emi-grants was 486, while no less than 966 have left during the four months which have passed of the present year. More than 1,000 have left during the same period by rail for Queenstown for America, &c. This would give an emigration of 2,000 persons from Kerry during four months.

The efforts which, it is now netorious, are being made to induce our people to emigrate, in order that they may swell the ranks of the Federal army, are deserving of the severest reprobation. It may be all very well for frishmen in America to fight, but to hold out lures to Irishmen in Ireland, and seduce them into leaving their country, is unfair and dishonorable. The system ought to be exposed every-where, and every good man's hand in Ireland ought to be raised to crush it.— Dublin Irishman.

The high rents are going. They can no longer be paid, and they will no longer be paid. The man whose engerness to obtain a spot of ground created a competition of which landfords were blind enough to avail themselves are rapidly leaving the country. Even if they remained the produce would not give the means of paying high rents. The staple articles of the country have come into the market along with American rivals, and the result is that butter, for years past the main dependence of the farmerthat with which the poor man paid his rent-has fallen forty or fifty per cent, and pigs have diminished in value in nearly an equal proportion. The consequence is too obvious to be elaborated. Rents which are mainly paid out of the produce of butter and pigs, cannot remain high when the prices of these articles are permanently reduced, as there can be no doubt they will be -Cork Examiner.

APPALLING DESTITUTION .- We learn from a correspondent who was speaking to the Rev. M. Meehan, P.P., Carrigabolt, on Sunday last, the frightful state of distress that prevails in the west. He says the reverend gentleman stated that one of his best paying parishioners, after selling his bedding, furniture, and such articles of wearing apparel as he could part with-and after eating his ducks, geese, and hers, was reduced to such a state of destitution, that, to keep his family from starvation, he was forced to kill and eat his ass!' Further the rev. gentleman said he feared that there was not enough of the ass left to the unfortunate family for the following day's support. - Clare Journal.

HOWTH HARBOR.-A memorial having been presented to the Government for funds to clear this har-

TENURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN TRELAND. In the session of 1860 an act was passed to amend the law relative to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland. From this bill great results were ed would remove many of those difficulties which embarrass the land question in this country. It appears, however, from a parliamentary paper issued on he motion of Mr. Magnire, that the act has been a complete dead letter. It fell powerless the moment it was passed. In no one of all the counties of Ireland has there been a single statement of tenant expenditure lodged with the Olerk of the peace. Consequently there have been no 'orders' by the chairman of quarter of sessions, or any 'appeals.' Not a

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THE VALUE OF LAND IN TIPPERARY .- Recently, in that favored part of the county Tipperary known by the name of 'The Golden Vein' some tenant right anxiety that exists in that locality for the possession of land. The subjoined statements are made upon well-informed local authority, and are somewhat as-tonishing in the face of all the outery about distress and want of money amongst the agricultural classes. A farmer named Burke, holding from A. L. Sadlier, s farm of forty acres of land, near Shrough, under a lease for lives, at two pounds per acre, sold his 'interest' in his farm. The in-coming tenant gave him eight hundred pounds. Another farmer named Morgan O'Brien, who held land at Emly, got from one John O'Neil, a man in apparently humble circumstances, £950 for his interest in his small holding .-Those two acres have reference certainly to very luxuriant land. At Kilmallock, county Limerick, about the same time, the interest in a farm, held under a lease of lives, at 55s per acre, was sold by Mr. M. Hartigan at a public auction, for £875. Adjacent to the town of Pipperary, the interest of a tarm of but fourteen acres, held at two pounds per acre, under the Smith Barry trustees, was in the market .-No lease was in existence, and a farmer named John Guinness gave £250 to the out-going tenant for the privilege of being declared successor. The soil must be rich, indeed, and the circumstances surrounding these several localities very inviting to induce such large premiums of ' Penant Right.'- Clonmel Chrenicle.

LANDLORD AND TENANT. - The Morning Star in a notice of Dr. Hancock's most lame and impotent pamphlet on the condition of Ireland, says, what is to bring about this better understanding between landlords and tenants? Is it to be allowed to grow up spontaneously and develop itself? On some esnates in Ireland the plan has been introduced of all permanent improvements being made by the landlord, who receives five per cent on the outlay as an addition to his rent. Where this has been tried it works well; but where landlords are unable or unwilling to adopt such a system, it is but just that that the tenants should have the right to compensation for necessary permanent improvements. It is idle to say that the tenant ought to make an agreement to this effect on taking the land. The competition for land prevents this, and the tenant takes possession trusting to the hundred uncertainties of the law. Whilst we wait for this better understanding the land lies unimproved, yielding perhaps half the produce which it might do if properly farmed .-Bills to remedy this evil have been introduced session after session by men of all parties, but up to the present time no good has been done. The representatives of conflicting interests in Ireland have battled over these acts stage after stage, while the more disinterested members of the legislature have been in fact uninterested in what they look upon as a tiresome Irish question. An excellent review of these legislative attempts has been given in a work recently published on Ireland, by Father Adolphe Perraud, in which he has devoted a space to this subject occupying in the English translation 126 pages, well worthy of perusal. From this, among other matters, he argues that Ireland ought to have a separate parliament. Without agreeing in this view, we must say that it is high time our legislators took up the subject with some idea of its importance .-They are auxious to remedy the imaginary evil of the London police being ruled by those who pay them. They are up in arms at a proposed viaduct across Ludgate-hill, or a railway terminus in Finsaffecting the welfare of a large portion of the king- increase as to its means, and dwindle as to its over without comment. - Duily Telegraph.

Judicious Disposal of Paupens. - There are at this moment some seven hundred pauper inmates in the Tralee workhouse. About a seventh of those consist of well growing healthy lads and girls many of whom have been brought up in the establishment, and a few stout adults who have spent some time therein and all are likely to remain permanent burthens on the rates. An intelligent guardian suggests that the cheapest way of getting rid of the burthen, withdrawal of all grants to those already in exist-and providing for these helpless young paupers, is by ence, due regard being had to the interests of persending them to Canada. One year's support of a praper in the workhouse, will fully cover the cost. - Tralee Chronicle.

The following, from the Dingie correspondent of the Trules Chronicle, is further evidence of the grievous inequality of Poor Law taxation :- 'The crushing rates and taxes threaten to sink many struggling housekeepers into the rank of mere paupers. Several houses are untenanted and promise to remain so, thereby lessening the taxable area and inereasing the rates on occupiers. The collecting of the next rate will give the coup de grace to several. On the 23rd April last a rate was struck on Dingle union of 5s Gu to the pound, and the 8th of last Aug. another was struck of 42 9d to the pound, making in eight months a rate of 103 3d to the pound. Add to this the remaining taxes for the past twelve months, and you have the as ounding fact that the entire falls little short of 75 per cent. per annum direct taxation on this miserable town.'

Government has given a reward of £50 to James Kelly, of Derrymaister, who resisted and captured one of an armed party who entered his house on the 21st February last. His landlord, Mr. Packenham Mahon, added £20 to the donation. The government gave a free passage to Queensland to his nement gave a free passage to Queensland to his neon their way to America and Australia. They are
our Foreign Minister. So this poor young Englishphew, John Kelly, who assisted in the capture. -rushing out of the country as if to avoid some terriman, smitten with a sore disease, languishes in Pied-Roscommon Messenger.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF POLICEMEN. -On the 1st May as Constable M'Coy and Sub-constable M'Donald were returning by the sea shore, at a place called Poulunarkeen [the most dangerous part of the west coast of this county] they observed two men named Byrne and Duffy engaged in taking sea-weed, when the former, in reaching for the sea-weed, fell into the sea, it being 40 feet deep at this place. The tide re- as "Popery." That hideous hydra which John coding at this time carried the unfortunate man out Knox and his Apostolic brethern of the "Solemn with it (he not being able to swim) when the subconstable gallantly jumped in, clothes and all, and tally and finally exterminated north of the Tweed, on rising to the surface was dashed against the rock, where he received several bruises and cuts, and had his watch broken. On recovering he struck out to the drawning man, who was in the act of sinking. M'Donald succeeded in catching the man by the head, and was bringing him ashore, when the drowning man seized him by the arm and waist, and both sank again. When they rose again Constable M'Coy cought the sub-constable by the shoulder-strap and dragged both ashore. Were it not for Providence and the gallant conduct of the constables, this man would have been drowned, and left a widow and five orphaus to mourn his fate.—Clare Journal.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin recently proposed a plan for 'synodical action and convocation of the Irish Church,' but in reply to Mr. A. Seymour, Sir G. Grey, in the House of Commons, announced that Ministers would not advise her Majesty to summon any such convocation.

ago, the House of Commons -acting, after long besitation, under compulsion of a sense of justice and decency-with great reluctance, because it stirred expected. It provided compensation to tenants for fierce passions and exasperated powerful interests improvements, and arranged a code of laws for land-lord and tenant, which the House of Commons deem-lord and tenant, which the House of Commons deemresolution, referring to a vastly important subject, and expressed in terms unusually solemn and dogmatic. And now, this very week, a return ordered by the same house at once reminds us that that resolution has never been acted on, and proves that the evil which it condemned to removal or reduction exists still, only unameliorated but aggravated. In March, 1835, the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord John Russell, resolved—"That any surplus in the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland, stop has been taken to apply the provisions of the which may remain after providing for the spiritual act, and it is, after two years, as inoperative as if it had never been passed.—Irish Times. Christians; and that no measure upon the subject of titles in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment which does not embody the princitransactions have occurred which will prove the ple contained in this resolution." Now for the present facts of the system then condemned, but still unhung. The number of persons belonging or professing to belong in any manner or degree to the Established Church of that country is returned as 691,872; but as this [if the return is made on the same plan as its predecessors] includes the Wesleyan branch of the Methodists, amounting to more than 100,000, the actual number of adherents of the Established Church must be taken as something less than 600,000. As the population of Ireland is close upon six millions we thus see that the church is kept up for the benefit of one-tenth of the population, and as a consequence, to the injury and insult of the other nine-tenths. Next the number of members of the Established Church is rapidly decreasing. In 1834 the number was 853,000, or less the Wesleyans, 763,000-so that between 1834 and 1861 [these being the dates of the two ecclesiastical censuses in Ireland], the Irish Episcopalian Protestants have decreased by more than 150,000, or more than 20 per cent. These figures are important in connection with the fact that the defenders of the Irish Estab. lishment base their defence mainly upon its being a missionary church"-established not to meet the want of Protestants actually existing, but to do the work of calling Protestants into existence. Well, the Irish Established Church has been maintained for that purpose for more than three hundred years; it was known to former generations that, with all its means and appliances—spiritual, social, and political, gentle and forcible - it had never received the assent of more than a tithe of the population, that tithe, too, being chiefly made up from an exotic population; and now we learn that that little is being annually made less. The annual revenue of this church, we are informed by the return, is £580,418 12s. 3d. This is just about £1 per head for each of the nominal adherents, men, women, and children, of the Irish Established Church. church of Scotland has about double the number of adherents, and not much more than a third of the endowment. The church of England has 20 times the number of adherents, and only about six times the endowment. The Irish church, in short, is, in proportion to its members, by far the most richly endowed church in the world-and always remember that in its fundamental principle, as a church of one religiou established in a country of another religion, it is as much without precedent or parallel in fact as it is without desence in reason. But, further of the revenues, are they decreasing like the adherents? On the contrary, while the adherents are dwindling away, the revenues are growing greater-while the sheep are disappearing the shepherds are waxing fatter. The new return, which is meagre also in several other respects, does not give the revenues, though it gives the number of adherents, for more than one year; and it would have been comparatively little service to give the revenues, as the adherents are given, for 1834, seeing that the tithe commutation act and other measures, if they did not materially affect the revenues made such changes as to render comparison unsafe. But in 1843 an estimate was laid before the House of Commons, from which we learn that the revenues of the Irish church were at that period £552,573. From this return it appears that they are now £580,418 - besides, we suspect, large accumulations in the hands of the Ecclesinstical Commissioners. Thus, while the establishment has lost 150,000 of Christian souls, it has gnined 30,000 of pounds sterling. What profiteth bury, but are not troubled about reforming the law it a church to prosper in the things of this world, common effort of the benevolent public. Such unonly, and and tenant in Ireland a question vitally and decay in the things that belong to the next to animity is too rare in our social system to be passed

> Mr. O'Reilly on an early day is to move the follow-lng resolution: - That the system of establishing State schools, under the name of model schools, in the provincial towns in Ireland, is opposed alike to freedom of education and sound economy, and that it is the opinion of this house that no more such steps should be taken as would lead to the gradual withdrawal of all grants to those already in existsons employed therein as teachers.'- Star.

> The house of Maurice Regan, a farmer, residing at Caherconnell, within a few miles of Abbeyfeale, was set on fire a few nights ago, and entirely consumed, with all it contained. Regan and his family, who were in bed at the time, narrowly escaped being burned to death. A man named Timothy Wren was arrested by the police, and committed for trial by Mr. Galway, R.M. It appears that some short time ago, Wren threatened the farmer with either killing his cattle or burning his house on account of Regan's son assisting a bailiff to make a distress for non-payment of rent on the farm of the prisoner's father, and also for purchasing some of the stock at the auction. Freeman Cor.

> The Tunm Herald, speaking of the exodus, says :-This exodus of the people from Mayo and from this county (Galway), is becoming every week more ex-tensive. Whether for good or for evil, the st eam continues to swell and flow on uninterruptedly, and the emigrants may now be reckoned by hundreds from some localities'

> A Dundalk paper says :- ' No less than one thousand emigrants passed through Dundalk last week ble disaster.'

GREAT BRITAIN. CATHOLICITY IN DUMBARTON. - Of all the dragons, and other horrid monsters that ever infested this earth, though such animals have been proverbially tenacious of life, none has ever been so hard to kill as "Popery." That bideous bydra which John League and Covenant" were supposed to have tois again rearing its head and showing its horns on every favourable spot in Scotland; and the ridiculous remnant of the Solemn League, yclept the Scottish Reformation Society, stands aghast at the apparition, and howls dismally through all its mouths. Fifty years ago it would have been diffi-cult to muster fifty Catholics in the whole shire of Dumbarton. For many a long year the only place they could procure where the Holy Sacrifice might flesh. If is theirs, they arge, by the law, and they occasionally be offered up, was an old shed which a sporting gentleman of the neighborhood had erected for the purpose of keeping his game cocks. But year after year, with the most self-sacrificing devotion, these few poor Catholics put every penny they could possibly spare of their hard earnings into left in the prison of Salerno for months until the ada common fund for the purpose of building a church. And God blessed their efforts. A piece of ground that Earl Russell has too much at stake to quarrel, which was but a few short years ago the happiest

The Church Establishment, Nearly thirty years | the Dumbarton Mission had been stiended by the late Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Greenock, of whom the old Catholics still love to speak with affectionate reverence; and long after that the whole of Dumbarton shire was under the care of one Priest. In 1850 another church was opened at Dumtocher, seven miles from Dumbarton; and about three years ago was built the beautiful Church of Our Lady and St. Mark in the Vale of Leven. In each of these places there is now a large congregation. In Dumbarto n the Catholics number about a fourth of the entire population. The church has been enlarged and beautifully decorated, but is still too small by one half. A Mission by two of the Passionist Fathers from London has just been brought to a close, which has been productive of a great amount of good in Dumbarton. During the three weeks that the Mission continued sixteen hundred persons approached to the Sacraments. Many who had but very seldom been at Mass for sixteen or twenty years have now endeavored to make their peace with God; and some who had even apostatised have by means of this Mission been brought back to the Faith. The simple and familiar, yet powerful and truly elequent dis-courses of Father Aloysius, were indeed well calculated to impress on the most hardened sinners the necessity of amending their lives without delay; while the lucid explanatory lectures of Father Alban showed them in the clearest manner the proper means of doing so .- Weekly Register. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY .- Sectorias jeniousies,

and the enmities of contending theological factions, have always exempted one form of religious betterolence from the universal condemnation which they have heaped upon the works of all whose faith was not like theirs From the time of the Founder of Christianity, to succour the fatherless and widowed in their affliction has been recognised as the pure and undefined religion before God and man. So, even in the bitterest days of fanatic discord, men have paid a tribute of respect to those whose lives are passed in the relief of human misery. Sickness is of no creed, sorrow belongs to no denomination, and want is the attribute of no doctrinal tenets. The sun shines alike upon the wicked and the good; and the universal benevolence of nature knows no distinction of persons or difference of class, faith, or nation. And it is thus that the charity which aids all equally, which needs no testimonial save the presence of misery, no certificate except the evidence of want, approaches most closely to the Divine love and goodwill towards men. Of all bodies which can claim the high privilege of belonging to the sacred communion of mercy, there is none deserving of more honour than that of the Sisters of Charity. Throughout the Christian world these boly women are known, loved, and bonoured. Wherever there is pain, anguish, or decease, there they are to be found, ministering to its relief. Amiust the horrors of war pestilence, or famite, their calm, quiet presence, their sweet pale faces, their tender cares, their gentle smiles, and gentler words, have given comfort to the dying and the sick. . . It is therefore with extreme pleasure that we have noticed the kindly endeavour of the English Sisters of Charity to provide some small protection for the infant children of the poor in Westminster. No sect need grudge them their well earned success; there is work enough and to spare for all to do, in gathering in the harrest of our pauper children. In the densely-crowded quarters of this vast city, where, to quote a well-known phase, the infants of the poor graduate in the university of the streets, there is a constantly-increasing multitude who grow up, God knows how, amidst want, sin and shame. To rescue some of these little ones, whom the Saviour loved, good and pious women have founded an asylum, where, during the absence of their parents at their daily toil, they can be kept out of harm's way. If ever there was a work which appealed to human sympaths, it is that of this Westminster mission. We are not surprised that persons of all creeds and classes should have joined to aid the good work by raising contributions for its prosecution. The names of the patronesses of the bazaar which has just been held, for the aid of this Westminster asylum, include persons whose belief is known to be far different from that of the ladies whose cause they have sought to promote; and even the most bigoted of Churchmen can hardly think unfavourably of an object to which a prince of the royal blood has consented to give his sanction, in conjunction with the Traffords, the Petres, and the great Catholic families of England. We are glad that a purpose which all sects could commend, should for once have been promoted by a

The Sisters of Charity having proved their zeal and self-devotion in hospitals and camps, have come to labour among our most destitute poor, to assist the sick, and comfort the dying. They now ask for help to camble them to gather under their roof many little little children who would otherwise be left to perish. They have, at the present time, thirty-six children under their care, of whom, unfortunately, no less than eleven are suffering from scarlet fever. Their earnest appeal to the generosity of the public was not in vaiu, so far as could be judged from the attendance yesterday, the names of the ladies holding stalls, and the number of valuable and curious articles offered for sale having attracted a large number of distinguished visitors. - Morning

THE CASE OF MR. BISHOP .- What would have been the outery in the Liberal press, what the indignation of her Majesty's Ministers, it Mr. Bishop, instead of being foolishly and almost unwittingly mixed up with a conspiracy against Victor Emmanuel, had suffered for intriguing against the Necpolitan Bourbons? To judge by what took place when Ferdinand was King, and Neapolitan prisons were not half as full of political prisoners as they now are, war would have been the inevitable result. Admiral Mundy, instead of entertaining La Marmora, would have been called upon to bombard St. Elmo, and the subversion of a dynasty would have been the mildest expiation of the affront put upon the Civis Romanus. Unhappily Mr. Bishop has gone on the wrong tack. He has many friends with the losing cause. He has permitted himself improdently to be drawn into the meshes of the reactionary-i.c., the Royalist-net, and, therefore, he must suffer without a protest. Gentle solicitation is all that can be expected from montese dungeous for six months without a trial, and is then condemned, in the face of the Neupolitan law, to ten years at the galleys. The felon's doom is commuted for a sort of political imprisonment, and that is the extremity of Piedmontess mercy. We fancied the present Government had some claim upon Turin; that their vannted sympathy, their constant encouragement, their moral aid, had placed Victor Emmanuel under some considerable obligation; that if at this moment he is ruler over 22,000, 000 Itulians, he owes his augmented power principally to English statesmen. At least, this is the proudest boast of the Liberal press and Liberal speakers. "See," say they, "the influence England has acquired in the Italian poninsula" Mr. Bishop has tested this influence to the full. Lord Russell has begged hard for him, but Victor Emmanuel is obdurate. They may knock off the iron that chains him to a felon, but they will not give him his liberty. They will have their pound of will hold him, according to the terms of their pro-clamation, "alive or dead," for all that Lord Russell may entreat or threaten. We own we are not very much surprised at this. We recollect that two English engineers, entirely innocent of any crime, were

least was an opportunity of showing some consideration for the feeling of Englishmen. Policy as well as feeling might have dictated acquiescence in the request of the English Ministry. But no. There could be no fusillations in the Capitanata if the Englishman escaped scot free; there could be no strength within if there were any display of deference to a foreign power. And Mr. Bishop, in spite of Earl Russell's remonstrances, is still a prisoner. It is only fair to say that the Italian Government is not especially severe towards Englishmen. There is M. de Christen, a gallant soldier, convicted on notoriously false testimony. He, too, is immured in Nea-politan dungeons, and his sentence to ten years has also been commuted for a less harsh imprisonment. But how does this merciful Government deal with their prostrate enemy? Eighteen months after his confinement, and six months after his conviction, he parole at Rome; and that some hundreds of friends, accomplish. We sympathise deeply with Mr. Bishop in such hands. We cannot so school our feelings so arrogantly set us at defiance. We may learn from it the respect and influence which our "moral aid" has earned for us from the men who now sway the destinies of Italy .- Morning Herald.

STEAMERS FOR THE CONFEDERATES .- We (Liverpool Post) learn that another batch of the swift Clyde vate : steamers has been purchased during the past week on account of the Confederate Government.

The Duke of Devonshire has determined on giving to the tenantry on his Irish estate, at the next rent audit, the same liberal aflowance which he made to them last year, viz, to holders of land, whose rents do not exceed £100 per annum, a reduction of twenty per cent., and to holders above that sum fifteen per cent .- Cork Examiner.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 21st uit., referring to the calamitous less of the Anglo-Saxon, contains a proposition from a gentleman of Edinburgh, to place a Floating Telegraph Station of Cape Race. He sacs: 'As vessels will always call at Cape Ruce on account of its being a thousand miles nearer Britain than New York, and as it is an exceedingly dangerous locality, would it not be possible to maor a floating light house of wood or iron, say from 20 to 40 miles off the coast, connected with the shore by telegraph, the hearings of the same being laid down in the chartz, by which ressels would be easily abic to make it? He also proposes to diminish the risk of vessels coming into collision with the light-house, to protect it with floating breakwaters, and to provide a powerful steam whistle and air trumpet for use during fog.

about Neology in - College. One of the Deans preached a most outrageous sermon last Sunday. Not contenting himself sweeping away the Pentateuch he would wipe out the whole P ble, and reduce the creed to 'I believe in God the Father, maker of heaven and earth.' Some thirteen men wrote a very civil and police protest to the Master, begging that preacher preached again. The master took it well, bed; thereupon several of the fellows rose up, and, less degree. The Rev. W. G. Clark, one of our Tu- sent North to his friends. tors, preached a very objectionable sermen in chapel several Sundays ago, which was to show that the Bible is not infallible, and contained this remarkable sentence : - 'That it was a casket which, among some precious jewels, contained many a stone which might be picked up on any shore. I believe this is only the thin edge of the wedge of infidelity. His sermon was unquestionably very plausible and duates are only too ready to believe in what he SRYS.

## UNITED STATES.

More than one chameless outrage has of late been perpetrated against Catholic churches, principally by New England troops, though we regret to see that the crew of one of our ships of war behaved very badly not long ago on the Mississippi. It is almost useless, we suppose, to protest against such outrages as some of our military commanders appear to consider 'loyal'y' and earnestness in the cause a clonk for all sins. But, surely, we are fast losing all idea of the principles of civilized warfare, when property devoted to religious purposes is no longer held eacred. - Pittsburgh Catholic [Union.]

Speaking in favor of the recognition by the Amarican Republic of the same Spanish provinces, whose oppressed and dissatisfied people are authorised, whenever they can, to rise and break their fetters.— This was the great principle of the English revolution. It was the great principle of our own, Vattel, if authority were wanting, expressly supports this right. Our revolution was mainly directed against the mere theory of tyranny. We had suffered com-paratively but little, we had in some respects been kindly treated, but our intrepid and intelligent fathers saw in the usurpation that was to follow .-They rose, they breasted the storm, they achieved our freedom. I am no propagandist. I would not force upon other nations our liberty if they do not want it. But if an abused and oppressed people will their freedom, if they seek to establish it, we have a right, as a sovereign Power, to notice the fact, and to act as our interest requires. Moreover, if Spanish America be entitled to success from the justice of her cause, we have no less reason to wish her success from the horrible character which the Royal arms have given to the war. He who has looked into the history of the conduct of this war is constantly shocked at the revolting scenes it portrays -at the refusal to treat, on the part of the Royalists, on any terms with the other side; at the outrage of women, the violation of flags, the instigation of slaves to rise against their owners; at acts of wanton and useless barbarity."

Two Year's Work .- There is no civilized country on earth which is in a more deplorable condition to day than that known as the United States of America. Dismembered as a nation by sectional war, and driven to the verge of anarchy in these Northern States by the imbecility and tyranzy of those who have control of the machinery of government, that And God blessed their efforts. A piece of ground that has been help it, with an Italian Ministry. But we country for man to live in, has become the least de- Co., J. Co year 1830 the present church was opened. Till then are amazed at the ingratitude of Turin. Here at sirable in almost every respect, of every place on & Son.

earth which is recognized as civilized. The cause of this unfortunate state of things is so plainly written in the facts of history that it is needless to recite them here. But in considering our situation as a people, the inquiry arises to our mind, how long is this state of things to last and are the American people, after a few years of prosperous existence as a nation, ready and willing to become the degraded equals of extinct nationalities? It would seem from their apparent indifference to transpiring events that the American people are ready for the yoke of a master. It is true that many of us are deceived by appearances. Patriotism has been invoked and appealed to for the ostensible purpose of preserving the integrity of the Republic from the effects of civil war, but when the patriotic ardor of the people impelled them onward to the field of battle and of slaughter, the proclamation goes forth from their is threatened with a new trial for participation in servants in control of the Government that the bond the storming of Callato. It happens unfortunately by which the States are held altogether as one is of for the credit of his accusers that on the day on no binding force upon rulers, and that in disregard which he is accused of this feat at Callato he was on of the stipulations of that bond, the people who are freemen, shall become slaves. Unconditional sub-Englishmen amongst the number, can be found to mission is required of free Americans to the bebests prove the alibi. But what of that? Where there is, of power. A despotism is established by the seraccording to Mr. Layard, a corrupt administration vants of the people in supercedure of the constituof justice, with demoralised juries, the great thing is of course to keep the bird encaged; and this, by book or crock the Piedmontese Government will property by the gracious permission of a few of their fellow-citizens who, but a few years ago, were their equals before the law and their inferiors in every atfor our countrymen as to measure our sympathies by tribute of manly dignity. "What a fall is this, my their politics, and revile or applaud them according countrymen." Once we were freemen, both by natheir politics, and revile or applaud them according countrymen." Once we were freemen, both by natasthey may happen to be Liberals or Tories. And ture and by constitutional compact. Now neither we cannot understand the sneers with which Lord by nature nor by constitutional recognition are we Normanby's generous support of an unfortunate prisoner in a foreign goal was greated in the House of are denied to the American people, and they, Peers. Piedmont owes the present Government as if it were legitimate to be under the control much, if Italy owes them little. It is the height of of a master, consent to become the subjects of usurp-ingratitude that, in a matter of so little moment as ers of power. Such is the change wrought in the the detention of one siling prisoner, Pledmont should American people in two years of subjection to a partisan Administration of the Government. What are the hopes of the future from this glance of the past? Not much to our perception .- Dubuque Herald.

General Rosecrans, a few days ago, received the following pertinent letter from an indignant pri-

'General: I have been in the service 18 months, and have never received a cent. I desire a furlough for 15 days, in order to return home and remove my family to the poor-house.

The General granted the furlough .- Louisville Journal.

THE FUTURE. - It requires no prophetic vision to foresse the result of the present war. That it will terminate in the complete independence of the Southern Confederacy there can, we think, be no doubt in the mind of any rational man. We have nothing but contempt for the opinions of a party or leader who insists that the Union can be restored by the protongation of hostilities. It is the worst kind of hypo-crisy to deceive the people holding out hopes that can never be realized, and of this hypocrisy the North has been made the deluded victim. Some of these leaders may have really believed that the South could be forced into the Union, but the majority never labored under such a delusion - Metropolitan

MURDER OF CAPTAIN MCMANUS. - A murder was committed on Thursday night, the 28th ult., in the camp of the 71st Pennsylvania. It seems that Captain McManus, of Co. E, 69th New York, was visiting Capt Phillips, of the former regiment, and in rumpet for use during fog.

Neology at Cambridge.—A Correspondent of the about Captain McMahon of the 71st. The latter Record says :- There has been some commotion being in his tent close by, it is supposed, heard the conversation; and at once appeared in the tent in his night dress, revolver in hand, and saying, 'Sir, you have been talking about me to night, imme-diately raised the pistol and fired before any one could interfere. The ball entered the breast near the heart, and death ensued in about an hour afterward. McMahon attempted to fire a second time, they might be excused attending chapel when this but was prevented by a lieutenant who was present. When the news reached the 69th quite an exciteand expressed his warm sympathy and approval; but ment was created, and it was with great difficulty a large body of them in the College with whom the the mob of soldiers could be restrained from taking preacher was popular, got up a counter protest on summary vengeance. The deceased was much estremed by his fellow officers and soldiers, while his auntierer is represented to be of a quarrelsome distaking the Dean's part, said they would resign their position who has not won the respect or cateem of offices if the master did not reprimand the signers of any of his associates. The affair has thrown a the first protest. I am sorry to say these doctrines gloom over the camp and all are discussing it. The are spreading among many men here, in greater or body of deceased is being embalmed, and will be

The Imposton Parket, -The person named R. Demerat, who obtained money under false pretences, by topresenting himself as being a distressed priest NJ, at the instance of R-v. J. D. Howles, the Catholie clergyman of that place, who at once pronounced him an impostor, and had him taken in charge by the authorities, to prevent soundal and annoyance to elequent; and, coming as it did, from a man of such his flock. The story generally circulated heretofore, rank and importance in the College, popular as well, that the would be priest robbed Father Bowles of his it is not to be wondered at that many undergra- watch, chain, clothing, etc., thrus out to be erro-duates are only too ready to believe in what he neous, olthough he had, previous to paying a visit to Burlington, fleeced a clergyman at Bristol, Pa., of many valuables. He is represented as being an intelligent man, well calculated to deceive, and versed in many of the modern languages. When controlled with Father Bowles, at the hearing before the Mayor of Burlington, he was unable to either respond to certain interrogatories put to him in Latin, or to find and read the psalms of the day in the officium divinum. He finally acknowledged that the entire story of his being a priest was a selfcoined fabrication, and that he was willing and anxious to return the stolen property. This was done upon an opportunity being afforded, and the surprise and wonder incident to the singularity of the case subsided .- Mount Holly Heruld.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER from its great celebrity in the South America and West Inindependence Mr Canning was eventually the first dian markets, for which for twenty years it was exto acknowledge, Henry Clay laid down arguments clusively manufactured, has been extensively imitatdian markets, for which for twenty years it was exwhich he little thought would ever be quoted against ed in this country. Now, however, the original arti-his own darling Republic:—"! maintain that an cie has been introduced, and as it bears the distinctive mark of the proprietors may be readily distinguished by its externals from the simulated preparations. The internal tokens of genuineness are still more unmistakable, for 'Murray & Lanman's Florida Water ' has the odor of the fresh tropical flowers and plants from which it is prepared, and exposure to the air increases the delicacy of the aroma, instead of producing a sickening effluvia as is the case with collet waters scented with strong essential oils. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough

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

CHILLS AND FEVER DEFIED .- Armed with Bristol's Sursaparilla, persons residing in Fover and Ague Districts may laugh at that prostrating disease. One bottle of this potent vegetable tonic breaks the chills and by persevering in its use, the strength is completely restored and the system fortified against the malaria which generates the complaint. For thirty years this has been the universal experience in localities infested with intermittent fevers. But the benign effects of the great Life-Preserving Specific are not confined to any class of ailments; its scope is almost as wide as that of Disease itself. Scrofula of direct type, flesh-convuming cancer, contractions of the joints, sinews and muscles, torpidity and congestion of the liver, morbid conditions of the stomach and bowels asthma, liver cough, eruptions, rheumatism, general debility, are subdued with a rapidity and certainty that amazes the most experienced physicians, by its searching, healing, soothing and invigorating properties. Sold by druggists through all parts of the world.

Agents for Montreal : Devine & Bolton, Lampwhich was but a few short years ago the happiest lough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson. K. Campbell & country for man to live in, has become the least de- Co. J. Gardner, J. A. Harte H. R. Gray, and Picault

# The True Mitness.

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### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

Correspondents will please excuse any delay in replying to their favors, which will be attendthe city for a few days.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No change of any consequence has occurred in the affairs of Poland since our last; the insurrection seems, if anything, to be gaining ground on the one hand, and the determination of the Czar, on the other hand, to grant no farther concessions, appears to be inflexible. In the meantime the Russian conscription is to be extended so that within a few months it is expected to yield some 200,000 men. Prussia seems to be on the eve of an outbreak.

The most interesting domestic event has been a motion in the House of Commons on the subject of Temporalities of the Irish Law Church, brought forward by Mr. Dillwyn, who couched his proposition in the form of a demand for a Committee of Inquiry. The motion was opposed by Mr. Whiteside, and the debate was brought to a conclusion by a notice from Mr. Bernal Osborne, that on the House resolving itself itself into Committee of Supply he would bring forward a resolution on the subject of the Irish Establishment. The condemnation of the Anglican Bishop of Natal's work has been pronounced by Convocation, as involving " errors of the most dangerous character and subversive of faith in the Bible as the Word of God." Some of the Government Bishops seemed to dissent from the majority on this occasion, and rather deprecated the basty action of Convocation as a committing of itself to extreme and dangerous propositions. Dr. Colenso is not, in so far as we can learn, one bit the worse. Other trials are in store for the unhappy Parliamentary religion; for that troublesome man, Lord Ebury, has again raised the question about subscription to the Book of Prayer and the Articles, a process which is very trying to tender consciences, seeing that the two are irreconcilable contradictions to one another. Upon the whole, what with the general feeling rising up against the monster anomaly of the Irish Protestant Church, and its internal fends, the Anglican Establishment is in a very ricketty condition.

On our second page the reader will find a report of a speech of Lord Henry Lennox, delivered in the House of Commons and on the affairs of Italy. His Lordship has been known hitherto as a rather warm admirer of Garibaldi, the robber-king, and the Italian liberal Unitarians; but having lately made a tour in Italy, and having thus acquired personal experience of volution, his opinions have undergone a great modification. Of course a condemnation of the atrocities of the Sardinian Government by an English gentleman of such antecedents, has created a great sensation, and even an effort is being made by the Liberal press to discredit his statements. The Italian Premier, we are complacently told, has triumphantly refuted them: the said refutation consisting in their bare denial, and the reiteration of the impudent assertion that " no women" were contined in Neapolitan dungeons by orders of the Piedmontese invaders .-Lord Henry Lennox has thus convicted the Italian Revolutionary Government of atrocities not surpassed by the Convention; and the Italian Premier has convicted himself and his colleagues of wilful and deliberate falsehood.

The news from the war in the United States is made up of rumours, of which the most important is that of a victory by Kirby Smith over the Federal General Banks, at Port Hudson. The Federal telegram says that the rumour is hardly credited, though some uneasiness is felt. The Government at Washington refuses to publish the latest information from Vicksburg.

An Engineer Brigade, and one division of the Federal army, crossed the Rappahannock on the we according to the usual practice of the church 5th. The object of the movement is said to remit three hundred days of the penances enjoined have been a simple reconnoisance.

The news is unimportant.

Mr. Roebuck had given notice that he would move it. Parliament that England open negocia-

of the Confederates. Lord Montague will move an amendment. Les verie la laberte une de leur desc

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Herald says that Mr. Mason's presence in Paris has strengthened the report of the approaching recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The great stumbling seems to be stubbornness of a portion of the British Cabinet. The general impression is that France will take the lead in the recognition of the South, and the rest of Europe will not be slow to follow.

The English papers had received the Federal report of the fall of Vicksburg.

#### CONGREGATIONS.

"IGNACE BOURGET, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND OF THE APOSLOLIC SEE, BISHOP OF MONTREAL. To all to whom the present may come, Health and Benediction in Our Lord.

"We have received communication of a certain Apostolic Brief, bearing date the Tenth of February last, wherein Our Holy Father, the Pope, Pius IX happily reigning, grants to the Regular Clerics of the Company of Jesus, upon a petition humbly presented to him by their General the Very Reverend ed to on the return of the Editor, who has left Father Beckz, certain Indulgences, Privileges and extraordinary powers, on occasion of the Third Secular Anniversary of the establishment of the Congregation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, founded at Rome by the Rev. Father Jean Leorie, Religious of the same Company.

"In this Brief the Holy Father declares that nothing can be more agreeable or pleasing to him than to see the faithful, and above all the youngwhom impious men every day endeavor to ensuare by means of perfidious artifices with the object of preventing them from enrolling themselves in these Congregations whose chief end is to favor and excite piety and devotion towards the Immaculate Mother of God--piously assist at the exercises preparatory to this joyous anniversary.'

"To favor the devotion of the faithful towards this glorious Virgin, and to encourage them to attend at the pious exercises which will take place in the several Chapels of the said Institution, this venerable and zealous Pontiff opens all the treasures of the Church, and tenders to Confessors most ample powers for the reconciliation of poor sinners.

" As the Holy Father enjoins upon the respective Ordinaries of the districts where the said Congregations exist, to communicate to their Clergy, Secular and Regular, the powers and privileges mentioned in the aforesaid Brief, it is with pleasure and consolation that WE authorise the aforesaid Priests of one and the other of the Clergy, to exercise all and each of the faculties therein expressed, according to the form and tenor of the said Brief.

"At the same time, WE form our ardent vows that these pious Congregations, devoted to the honor and glory of the Blessed Virgin Mary, may multiply more and more in all places, there to spread the spirit of piety, of devotion and of religion which breathes out from this beatiful and admirable Institution which for three centuries has constantly been blessed by the Queen of Heaven.

"Given at Montreal in Our Episcopal Palace, the Second Day of the Month of June, of the year One Thousand, Eight hundred and Sixty-three, under Our Seal and Countersign, and the Countersign of Our Secretary.

" Ig. Bishop of Montreal. " By Order of His Lordship,

"J. C. PARE, Canon Secretary." The subjoined is the Brief alluded to in the

Indulgences granted in the three hundredth year from its first establishment to the primary Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to the other Sodali-

ties thereto affiliated.

PIUS IX., POPE.

FOR THE FOTURE MEMORY HEREOF. Our beloved son, Peter Beckx, General of the Society of Jesus, lately represented to us, that, at the recurrence of the three hundredth year since John Leonius, a Priest of the same Society, first estab-lished a Sodality in honor of the Elessed Virgin Mary, it was his intention to cause the memory of that anspicious event to be celebrated not only with extraordinary pomp, but in such a manner as to enable the Faithful thence to derive spiritual good and advantage. It is, therefore, as he has signified to us, his most earnest wish, that, for a few days the benefits conferred upon that land by the Re- previously to the titular feast of said Sodality, the spiritual exercises, and other works of piety, should be performed in the chapel of the above named Sodality, canonically established in the Roman College, and styled prima primaria, and enriched with numerous indulgences and spiritual graces by Gregory XIII., of happy memory, and many other Supreme Pontiffs, our Predecessors. Wherefore he has hum-bly and earnestly entreated us, that, of our Apostolic bounty, we would deign to unlock the heavenly treasury of Indulgences, for the auspicious commemoration of that holy institution. We, to whom nothing can afford greater pleasure and satisfaction than to see the Faithful, and especially young men, whom the impious, by their machinations and guile, daily endeavor to pervert, enrol themselves in these Sodalities, the main end of which is to enkindle and foster piets and devotion to the immaculate Mother of God, have resolved to grant the request preferred to us. Wherefore we, confiding in the mercy of the Omnipotent God, and in the authority of His Apostles, SS. Peter and Paul, mercifully grant in the Lord a plenery indulgence, and the remission of all of their sins, to all and every one of the members of said Sodality, styled Prima Primaria, who having with true repentance confessed their sins, shall at least three times devoutly attend the spiritual exercises, and perform the other works of piety to be de-signated by the present Director of said Sodality, and to be accomplished in the above mentioned chape!, and who on the titular feast to be celebrated within the current year, shall receive the Holy Communion, and between the first Vespers and sunset on that festival visit the same chapel, and there pray for the concord of Christian princes, for the extirpation of heresics, and the exaltation of our holy mother the Church.

Furthermore to the aforesaid Sodalists who at least with contrite hearts, shall on any day whatsoever, perform the above mentioned works of piety, upon them, or of those to which they may in any other manner be liable. All which indulgences, re-The Africa, from Liverpool, 31st May, with missions of sins, and relaxations of penances, we permit to be, by way of suffrage, applied to the souls of dates 4 days later, arrived at Halilax on the 9th, the faithful of Ohrist, who have departed from this world, united to God in charity. That the same Sodalists may the more readily share in these heavenly gifts, to our own beloved son, our vicar general in in spirituals at Rome, we, of our Apostolic authority concede and grant by these presents the power and

secular or regular of any order, congregation, or institute whatever, to hear their sacramental confessions, who having heard their confessions, may but in the tribunal of confession only, absolve the same Sodalists from all excesses whatever and crimes and cases reserved to the Apostolic see (heresy, si mony, duelling, violation of the enclosures of nunneries, and recourse to lay judges contrary to the Sa cred Canons, being excepted), as likewise from ex-communication and other ecclesiastical judgments, censures and penalties, after having, according to their judgment and prudence, imposed upon each one a solitary penance, and who, in the tribunal of confession, may, in their prudence commute simple vows into some other pious work. And as we allow that each and all the members of Congregations, or Sodalities, which are Canonically united with the aforesaid Sodality Prima Primaria, or which are subject to the same, may and shall enjoy the same indulgences and spiritual graces above enumerated provided they shall duly perform the prescribed works of piety, as their respected directors shall in their judgment determine; in like manner, we, in virtue of our authority, concede and impart to the respective ordinaries of the places, where said Sodalities are established, the power and faculties, which we have granted to our beloved son, our vicar general in spirituals at Rome Any apostolic constitutions, whether general or particular, and ordinances, emanating from general or provincial councils, or from synods, or from any other source, to the contrary notwithstanding. These presents to be valid and efficacious for one year only. We also decree that the same credit and faith be given to copies of these presents, in manuscript or print, having the sign manual of a notary and the seal of an ecclesiastical dignitary affixed thereto, as should be given to these presents, if seen and inspected. Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the Fisher-

man's Ring, on the 10th day of February, 1863, in the seventeenth year of our pontificate.

L.S. B. CARD. BARBERINI.

These favors are granted for the present rear only, reckoning from the time that the Brief is received; whence it is that the Sodalities, at least those that transfer the feast when circumstances require it, may continue to do so in this case, the Brief being silent on it.

That the Montreal Witness should pass its comments on the above Brief of the Sovereign Pontiff, and that it should do so dishonestly-or, not to put too fine point on it—in a spirit of deliberate falsehood—cannot certainly surprise any Catholic; nevertheless we deem it our duty to point out the dishonesty of our contemporary, and his disregard for truth. The words of the Witness to which we allude are these :-

"Pius IX has therefore consented to take the old and now rather rusty key of St. Peter, and to open the treasure. 'We grant mercifully,' he says, 'plenary indulgence and the remission of all their sins to each of the confraternity on the anniversary day.' The only condition is to go three times to church on that day, take the Sacrament, and pray for three objects, namely, concord amongst Christian princes, the extirpation of heresies, and the exaltation of our Mother the Holy Church."- Witness.

If the reader will take the trouble of carefully purusing the Papal document, the subject of the comment of the Witness, he will at once see that the statement of that journal, that "the only condition" required for gaining the indulgence and remission of sins, is that by it assigned, involves a deliberate falsehood; for the words of the Brief, wherein the essential conditions upon which alone the said spiritual benefits can be gained are explicitly determined, are as fol-

"Wherefore we . . . mercifully grant in the Lord a plenary indulgence and the remission of all their sins, to all and every one of the members of said Sodality—who having with true repentance con-feesed their sins, qui vere pænitentes et confessi,—shall at least three times attend the spiritual exercises,"

Thus it will be seen that the Witness, whilst professing to give "the only condition" which the Pope exacts in return for certain spiritual advantages, purposely omits the most important of all; the condition sine qua non, or that without which neither Priest nor Bishop, without which not even God Himself, can give remission of sins-to wit, " true repentance," and " confession" on the part of the sinner. But " touc repentance," in the sense which the Catholic Church attaches to these words, implies sincere and hearty sorrow for, and detestation of, all sin, together with a firm purpose with God's assistance evermore to flee from sin, and all the known immediate occasions of sin. This is the one, the essential condition for the remission of sins in the Catholic Church, without which all the others enumerated in the Brief would be worthless; and therefore, with characteristic honesty, this one, all important or essential condition, though explicitly stated in the Brief, is carefully omitted by the evangelical Witness when professing to enlighten its readers as to the only condition," which the Pope exacts in return for "indulgence and remission of sins." In the ordinary transactions of life, were a journalist so to malign his fellow-citizens, he would be set down as an unprincipled knave. In the conventicle greater latitude is allowed; and to the evangelical journalist, all manner of falsehood and slander is forgiven, provided that the victims thereof be Papists.

The Witness having thus by the suppressio very given its readers to understand that the Romish Church does not exact from her members "true repentance" as the essential condition for the "remission of sins," breaks out in soul-deluding errors of Romanism :-

in one day without trouble, by a little easy and external performance. How good if true! What a terrible deception if false!"—Witness, 4th inst.

We insert this paragraph because it shows the animus of the writer; because it proves that it was not without design that he omitted tions with the other Powers, for the recognition faculty of delegating duly approved priests, whether from "the only condition," that of "true re-

pentance" upon which, first of all, the Brief in- of the Federal army, and any successes which sists, and without which, according ato the doctrine of the Romish Church, even the Omnipotent God cannot grant the remission of sin.-The design of the Witness was to persuade its readers, who in all probability would never see the Papal document by it criticised, that the Catholic Church teaches, and that her members are degraded enough to believe, that "a remission of all sins, and a full pardon," can "be gained without trouble, by a little easy and external performance," and "in one day." That these may be gained in one day-yes, in one on end; and their minds are made up to fight no minute-the history of the penitent thief on the Cross shows to be the case; but that in any lapse of time, pardon for one mortal sin can be obtained, without "true repentance," without a hearty hatred of, and sorrow for, all sin, or without a sincere purpose of thorough amendment of life, is a proposition so repugnant to the entire system of the Church's teaching, that no one but an unprincipled har could credit her with it, that no one but an uneducated dunce, ignorant of the entire history of a body which has, for nigh two thousand years, occupied the foremost place on this earth, could suspect her even of entertaining it. No doubt, however, the writer in the Witness takes into consideration the intellectual calibre of his readers when he presents them with such stuff as that which we have copied from his columns; just as our readers wil have no difficulty in forming a correct estimate of his morality when we are able to convict him thus publicly of wilful and deliberate lassification of evidence.

On one other point, though of less consequence must we contradict the Wainess: he says :-"The Catholic people of the City of Rome would very soon, if let alone, drive him away forever from

St. Peter's Chair." This also is false. There is in Rome a section of the anti-Catholic population, which aided and stimulated by the alien emissaries of Piedmont, would, were it in their power, drive the Pope into exile, or better still, would gladly cut his throat in the most approved Liberal and anti-Catholic style. But the Catholic population of Rome would, to a man, shed their heart's blood in the protection of their Holy Father from insult or outrage, whether from the indigenous sansculottes, or the hired foreigners whom the Liberals and Victor Emmanuel pay to foment insurrection in the capital of the Christian

PROCESSION OF THE FETE DIEU .- Sunday last was all that could be desired for this great act of public devotion, and solemn procession of Faith in the Real Presence of Our Lord in the Adorable Eucharist. At an early hour in the forenoon the several Societies forming part of the Procession commenced occupying their appointed places in front of the Parish Church; and about 10 A.M. that the Blessed Sacrament borne beneath the Dais had issued forth, was announced by the pealing of all the bells. Slowly and decorously the Procession moved along Great St. James Street, up by Hay-market Square, to St. Patrick's Church, where Solemn Benediction was given, and thence returned by way of Bleury Street to the Parish Church, which it reached about noon. Everything passed off well; and on this, as on all former occasions, no obstruction, no insult of any kind, was offered by our separated brethren, of whom large numbers had of course turned out to witness, to them, the novel

The change that has come over the Catholic press of the United States within the last year, with reference to the war, its management and objects, is most striking and most gratifying. It is still almost the only section of the Northern press which dares to speak out on the present prospect of affairs; and even journals which at the commencement of the contest were most furiously and fanatically Union, are now loud in their condemnation, not of the waste of blood and treasure only, with which the course of the war has been marked; but of the constant, the ever increasing outrages upon the Constitution, upon the rights of the several States, and the liberties of the citizens, of which the Federal Government is guilty. Not to mention the New York Freeman's Journal, which has ever contended faithfully and honorably for the truth, and whose enlarged pages testify to the high rant minds, deluding them into the belief that estimation in which it is held by the educated and slavery, and no-slavery, are the real issues inrefined classes of society in the State of New York-we may indicate that very excellent and free-spoken journal, the N. Y. Metropolitan Record, and also the Boston Pilot, as instances of this great and most significant change. The Catholics generally, and the Irish Catholics in particular, are sick of the war; sick of the bootless bloodshed on the bettle field; sick of the rascality and corruption of the Cabinet; the following strain of pious invective against the sick of the cant and whining fanaticism of the Abolitionists who do the talking, whils! the Irish "A remission of all sins! A full pardon gained and the Germans, and the "niggers" are thrust forward to do the fighting; sick in short of the whole concern, and painfully conscious of their own transcendent folly in baving allowed themselves to be duped into fighting in such a cause, itself, and required only certain favorable condiand under such ignoble leaders.

The Irish have hitherto formed the strength the most superficial observer. Betwirt the se-

the latter may have won are due to the valor and good conduct of the Brigade with the Green Flag. But that Brigade exists no longer; it has been cut down on the bloody fields of Fredericksburgh and Chancellorville; and of the entire number who some few months ago went forth to do battle for the Union, not enough remain to-day to form a single regiment. and do not exceed three hundred men. Nor can the gap be filled up. The ardor for enlistment is, in so far as the Irish are concerned, at more in an unholy cause. Hear what even the Boston Pilot says upon the subject, in its issue of the 30th ult. He asks the question :-

" Is the Irish spirit still the same ?" and to this question he thus replies :-

"Ah no! no! no! It is impossible for it to be Fremont, Banks, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, General Lee and Stonewall Jackson have put the Irish spirit for this war under the sod. . . . But the Irish spirit for the war is dead! Absolutely dead! There are a great many Irish yet. But our fighters are

The scurvy treatment which the brave soldiers of the Irish Brigade have experienced from the hands of the Yankee, in like manner provokes the indignant comments of the Boston Pilot :-

"The Irish will never forgive this extreme want of decorum. It will remain in their memory with national bitterness, as the deaths of their warriors will with national regret. Such sentiments will have their effect."-Boston Pilot, May 30.

When, even in Massachussetts, the head-quarters of Abolitionism, and Yankee Jacobinism, a journal dare utter such language, it is but reasonable to conclude that a great change has taken place throughout the North in the state of public feeling; and it is from such a change alone, and not from any prospects of the triumph of Yankee arms, that we can expect the termination of the hideous and bloody war now raging. To the obstinacy of George III, is attributed the unnecessary prolongation of the War of Independence in the last century; but in the Northern States there are some millions of Georges all as obstinate, all as bent upon conquering the South, and of restoring the Union by force of arms, as was the Third George King of Great Britain. But as the latter was at last compelled to yield to circumstances, and to recognise accomplished facts, so also we may hope shall be the case with the many-headed sovereign of the Yankee republic. Of this happy and most devoutly to be wished for change we think that we see symptoms in the tones of the North-

The relative positions of the belligerents is well and succinctly defined by that excellent paper, the N. Y. Freeman's Journal of the 6th instant, in the following sentence:-

"The State of New York is, at present, at war with certain other States lately belonging to the Union. That is the fact."

Such is the simple fact. The States of New York, of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other Northern States, are at war with the States of North and South Carolina, of Virginia, Georgia, and other sovereign States near the Gulf of Mexico. The latter are on the defensive: the former wage war with the object of subduing their opponents, and of bringing the South into subjection to the North.

The latter can therefore have no legitimate claims upon the sympathies of any lover of freedom; for the war which they are recklessly carrying on is as much prompted by sheer lust of conquest, as any war waged, either in ancient or in modern times-in the Old World. The people of the North fight in order to impose their rule, their will, and their social and political customs upon the people of the Southern States. The latter demand only to be allowed to govern themselves in peace, to develop their own institutions according as to them seems best; and they pretend not in any manner to interfere with the liberties of their Northern neighbors.

So clear is the case in favor of the South, that it is only by misrepresenting the issues mvolved in the present war and by treating it as a struggle for the enslaving and degradation of the negro race on the one hand, and for their emancipation and elevation in the social scale, as the other-that the shadow even of a case can be be made out for the North. It is wonderful, however to see to what an extent this dishonest artifice has succeeded with some weak and ignovolved, and that the great war now desolating this Continent had its origin in the "nigger question. The N. Y. Freeman fairly puts the case when he describes it as a war of some of the States of which the late Union was composed against the other States, and as having its origin in the inevitable collision betwixt Federal rights, and State rights.

In the irreconcilable antagonism betwixt these two opposing rights, or rather claims, is to be found the simple solution of the struggle now raging; and if there be aught therein to excite our wonder, it is that it should have been so long delayed. That the war was inevitable, that the seeds of war were latent in the Constitution tions to germinate, were facts long ago patent to

veral points of the late Union, there never was apy attraction from within; and the pressure from without, in the shape of danger of aggresston upon the liberties of the nascent republic. having been dissipated, there remained no longer apything to resist the natural force of repulsion from asserting its long-delayed rights. The tuture historian will marvel why and how the rupture was so long postponed, seeing that according to the generally received laws of political dynamics it should have occurred years ago.

We do not deny that the slave question has had something to do in the matter; not however in causing the rupture, but in precipitating it, and giving to it some peculiar features. As in certain classes of eruptive fevers, such as small-pox and measles, the medical man exhibits a certain class of dicophoretic remedies with the view of hastening or bringing out the eruption, so the slave question has hastened the eruption in the United States; bas brought it out, as it were, sooner than it would otherwise have appeared; but it would be as false to say that it has caused the war, as it would be to pretend that the medicines given in the ordinary cases of eruptive fever, were the exciting cause of the disease itself.

THE FIRST GROWL .- Patient and long suffering as are the people of the Northern States they can at last, it appears, be aroused to an expression of discontent with the scurvy treatment that they experience from the hands of the military satraps whom Lincoln the President has set over them. Of these petty tyrants, one who seems emulous of the infamy of Butler, and who obtained much notoriety from his defeat by the Confederates at Fredericksburgh, is known as General Banks. This worthy amuses himself. and finds occupation for his lessure hours by issuing General Orders for the District over which he has been placed; and he especially delights in suspending journals whose disloyal editors insinuate doubts of his fighting qualities, and his merits as a great captain. An Order lately issued by this illustrious hero, No. 84, prohibited the circulation of the N. Y. World and the Chicago Times, two papers which by the freedom of their criticisms upon the whipped here of Fredericksburgh had made themselves especially obnoxious to our friend General Burnside. But the people had a word to sav in the matter: they held meetings and protested; and finally the House of Representatives met and passed a series of Resolutions condemning as unconstitutional, as a high-handed violation of and effect. the rights of the State, and of the liberties of the American citizen the suppression, without form of trial, of the above mentioned journals.

The upshot of the matter was that the President had to give way to the storm which his pettifogging General had provoked, and has had to give instructions to the latter to revoke his obnoxious Order and to allow free circulation to the prohibited journals. This we trust will teach the people of the Northern States, and stimulate them to renewed exertions against the odious tyranny which threatens slowly but surely there was no voice, but it came like a flash: Look to eat out every vestige of liberty, political and down upon the floor. I looked, and there was the personal, in the Northern States.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK .-The Montreal Witness in a late issue had a short paragraph, which speaks most eloquently as to the religious condition of the Protestant position of the population of the great City of New York. From our contemporary's report of progress, it appears that, helow Houston Street, " Fifty churches had already become extinct;" that " nine other church edifices had been converted to other purposes during the past two years," that fifteen other church edifices were now "labelled for sale;" that below fourteenth street there was a population of half a million, Adam gave names to all expressing or expressive with only "one hundred pastors," and "seventy of the word. Did you ever notice how like the thousand children" maccessible to all Sunday of John were? One telling us of the natural, the school effects. Such being the actually heathen condition of the Protestant masses of New York, is certainly Word with a light on it. God has in infinite mercy given us the key to this great book, and the decay of all semblance of Christianity being so rapid and extensive as the Witness describes it to be, might not the zeal now going to waste in behalf of the Papists of Lower Canada, be profitably diverted towards the infidel masses of New York? Surely the spiritual condition of the former cannot be so bad as, by our contemporary's own shewing, is that of the latter.

In the same number of the Witness as that above cited, we also find some interesting details respecting the progress of Protestant Missions in the Sandwich Islands. One of the missionaries writes, in great glee, that "Fifty-six persons were received to the different churches by profession. The whole number of members is not far from 2,000." But the joy which this success might create in the reader's breast is considerably damped by another communication from another missionary, who has the frankness, or imprudence, to confess that "from one-third to one-half of the Church members had gone astray through strong drink, during the interval between bis predecessor's death, and his arrival among them."

MONTREAL ELECTION .- The Polling commenced on Monday at nine A.M., and was carried on with spirit to five P.M. on Tuesday, when the following was announced as the result :-

Eastern Division......M. Cartier. Centre Division......Mr. Rose. Western Division......Mr. M'Gee.

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF IRISH DIS-TRESS.—A large meeting of the citizens of Toronto, summoned by the Mayor of the City, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, was held in the Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, 3rd instant, His Honor the Mayor in the Chair. The Catholic and the Anglican Bishops were both present, and men of all denominations and origins took part in the good

The first resolution, which was proposed by the Protestant Bishop, Dr. Strachan, and established the fact of severe and wide-spread distress in Ireland, was seconded by Dr. Lynch, the Catholic Bishop, and was carried by acclamation. Several other resolutions were proposed and agreed to; and as an appropriate finale, it was moved that a subscription be taken up on the spot. In accordance with this suggestion, lists were immediately opened, and the sum of £854 was at once collected-His Lordship Mgr. Lynch putting down his name for the sum of One hundred dollars. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor for his conduct in the Chair, the Meeting was closed with three hearty cheers for the

It is a curious fact with reference to Scotland, that in the rural districts vice is more rampant than in the cities, and that the rural populations are more impure than are the urban. This at first appears incredible, yet is it borne out by the Reports of the Registrar General, which show that in the rural districts upwards of 50 per cent of the births are illegitimate, and that marriage, or the permanent union of the sexes has fallen almost entirely into desuctude. This fact was strongly insisted upon a short time ago by the London Times in a passage which will bear reneating.

"It is curious to notice the characteristic vein of Biblical reference in the reports of local registrars. The registrar of Bionie, lamenting naturally that there had not been a marriage in the parish for ten months, declares that the Bionesians neither marry, nor are given in marriage. On the next page a re gistrar adding the antenuptial to the illegitimate births, laments that less than balf the births in his district are, 'Scripturally speaking' legitimate; while on the following page a functionary exclaims - The zeal of a Phinehas would seem to be required quarter is 50 per cent of the births regisered."—Times. to show the tide of illegitimacy, which for this

Why this connection betwixt Protestantism and immorality? for as the connection is constant, cause for it there must be. They evidently stand to one another in the order of cause

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—We are indebted to the Toronto Christian Guardian for the subjoined paragraph :-

SPIRITUALISM OUTDONE .- The American Baptist

press is discussing with much warmth the novel views of Mrs Mason, the Baptist missionary in Burmah, wife of Dr. Mason, the linguist and translator.
This lady professes to have discovered what she calls
a 'God-language., This she discerns not only in
works of nature but in works of man as well, such as carpets and figured cloths. Mrs Mason thus recites her discovery :- Last September I was in Philadelfourth chapter of Revelation as plain as light woven in the carpet at my feet. It was an English or Dutch ingrain carpet of a rich design, and that design and the colors all spoke out this chapter. I was so much overpowered by it I called up my son to see it and neither of us dared afterwards to step on the carpet. I began to look into the letters, studying the origin of forms. The result has been this: 1st, I am couvinced that the alphabet was well known to Adam and Eve, and that the alphabet is stereotyped in the heavens, and from this all nations have learned to count and to reckon time. It proves, 2nd, that the solar system is our own bible, and represents God and the history of man's redemption. It proves that God took upon himself the form of a world, and covered it with sacred letters, making every rock, mountain, and river, and country, a word or chapter. Then the world was made of books, lighted up with trees, flowers, grass, birds, fishes, and animals, which were created expressly for letters to this world-bible. Consequently first six verses of Genesia and the first six verses world, the other of the spiritual, the World ? World and to my inexpressible surprise and joy I read this same all over the Karen dresses. Their dresses or sacks are the true New Testament of our Bible. I have always told them that a deliverer would come, and they would yet have a Canaan.

Our contemporary appropriately heads his paragraph " Spiritualism Outdone," but in the ravings of the Rev. Mrs. Mason we see nothing but a consistent development of the fundamental principle of Protestantism.

LONDON QUARTERLY" - April. Messrs. Dawson & Son, Great St. James' Street, Montreal.

This old favorite of the public, contains a large quantity of valuable rending matter. Its articles for the current number are as follows:-1. Industrial Resources of British India. 2. The American War. 3. History of Cyclopedias. 4. The Salmon Question. 5. Biblical Criticism by Colenso and Davidson. 6. Poland. 7. Sensation Novels. 8. Kinglake's

known controversy respecting the authorship of small bit of rotten beef. In the evening we got the the Pentateuch, and shows that the partizans of same." The writer then goes on to describe further session, and that we heard the last of these the Elohistic and Jehovistic theory, which as-

Books commonly called "of Moses," have completely failed in distinguishing which portions of the work are to be credited to the imaginary Elobistic, and which to the Jehovistic scribes. In writings, confessedly of one author, as in the Psalms for instances, we find the words Ehohim and Jehovah - of which in the English translation one is rendered God and the other Lord-used almost indifferently, as if those whom he addressed. The rash and undervor to induce them away. - Ottawa Union. scholarlike assumptions of the Anglican Bishop of Natal, of the Rev. Dr. Davidson, one of the luminaries of the Dissenting community, and of the Neological School generally, are ably exposed. The article on Poland merits a careful perusal, as an attempt to justify the Partition of that country in the eighteenth century. The Reviewer forms but an unfavorable estimate of Mr. Kinglake's History of the Crimean War, a work which the writer condemns strongly for its injustice towards our brave French allies and its strong party bias.

#### ADDRESSES

Spoken at the Coronation of the "May Queen," Muria Villa Convent, Montreal.

From the Summer Winds. Envoy of Summer Winds am I. From South and West they came, Laden with gifts from distant lands, As offerings, in their name. Riossums of fragrance sweet they fanned. Not a single shrub was missed; Their zephyrs played with the citron groves, And the myrtles bright they kissed.

They lifted the little humming bird. As its slender bill it dipped In the chaliced wase of a honied flower, And the perfumed nectar sipped. They passed through a glade of beauty rare, A rippling stream ran by, And the drooping hamboo's slender boughs, Met in graceful arcu on nigh.

They crept o'er tendrils of Parasites, And Butterfly plants they shook; Sported awhile with the trembling Bee, And one bright blossom took. Then hied they to woods, and played about A dark old forest tree; Vanilla flowers in plenty found, And brought their scent to thee.

Then fled they bither, to join with us, In homage to our Queen; To whisper of all the noble acts. The beauteous sights they've seen, They asked, when evening's soft shade fell, And stilled was every sound, That thou wouldst sometimes think of them, As perfumes waft around.

From the Mountain Streams. Glad greetings to thes youthful Queen and friend, Ambassadress come I here, From the crystal courts of the mountain streams, From the prattling brooklets clear. The reseate hues of the rising sun, Scarce had tinged each field and flow'r. When we hastened to gather geme for thee, May dew-drops, of Magic power.

We found them not, but in wandering far, Through woods to a tiny lake; The murmuring voice of a rivulet, Bade us a chaplet make.
"Ye seek for May dew-drops, but in vain Fairy spells, have all passed away; They come with the witching hour of night, And fly with the dawn's first ray.

"But weave for the 'May Queen' a diadem. As a wish that her life be happy-bright, The emblems are pure and meet, And bear to her throne from each gushing rill, And miniature torrent around, The homage that streamlets from cave and rock, Are paying with hubbling sound.

Then the voice was silent, we wrapped in moss, Each laughing bud and flower; As the Angelus pealed in well known tones, From the Convent beltry tower. Swift hastened we hither, our gifts to bring. And our childish love to tell; While bouquets of Heart's-case we bear to thee. As a sweet and fond 'farcwell.'

Montreal, May 28th, 1863.

A WARNING .- We called attention, last week, to letters from persons, who some time since emigrated from this city to the United States in search of employment. These letters conveyed a warning to all others intending to emigrate to that country, against the intrigues set on foot to entrap them. This week we have received other letters to the same effect; and the statements of many of our exchanges give confirmation to the assertions made by these individuals. There can now be no doubt that the effort made to draw off from Canada the laboring population, is not with any view to giving such population permanent employment on the public works, for the prosecution of which they are ostensibly induced to emigrate. The object of the American agent is to get poor people across the lines for the purpose of filling up the decimated ranks of the American soldiery. These agents, of course, da e not hint this here; it would be impolitic as well as dangerous on their part to do so; for they know that the laboring homes for the mere purpose of becoming food for powder and uall; and consequently they hold out to them the more tempting built of constant employment on railroads and other public works.

The letters we have now received, expose the treachery of these agents; they reveal a degree of rascality which we could scarcely expect to find in the most degraded. After inducing these poor people by flattering promises to leave their homes, they hurry them forward, huddled away in ill-ventilated cars or steamboats, and treat them much like a lot of African slaves. One of these deluded persons, who was thus spirited away to Ohio, in a letter to a friend in this city, says of the trip: "The treatment of the African slaves was not much worse than we, Ottowaices, received on our trip to Ohio. On Thurs, day we were landed in the Burg, and lay on the wharf all night. In the evening a few loaves of hard bread were thrown to us, like as if we were so many dogs. The next morning, before starting, we got Crimea.

The Reviewer in the fifth of the articles above enumerated, deals with the now well above enumerated, deals with the now well and stinking but the promised in the promised in the promised in the promised in the control with corrupted and stinking butter. At 2 o'clock, A.M., we again were off on our way to the promised included in the remove we cannot say. This Bank possessed the above enumerated, deals with the now well gold; at night we got a biscuit to piece; and next least of the charters so improperly granted by the

the American agents; and feels specially indignant against persons named McCloud, Quain, and Reilly, who, he says, have been the cause of deceiving them He advised all his triends not to be duped by them.

He will write again in a short time. We think the remoining laboring people of Ottawa should learn from the experience of their friends, not to be led away by the flattering but false representations of these American agents. If they leave their homes here they are perfectly at the mercy of these paid minions; and may also have reason to regret that they did not heed remonstrance.

The times may indeed press somewhat hard on both were equally familiar to the writer, and to them here at present; but at least they are not at the mercy of slave masters, like the agents who en-

#### MEMBERS ELECTED.

	· <del></del>
	M. Ministerial; O. Opposition; D. Doubtful.
	Cornwall-Hon J S Macdonald.
	Glengarry-D A McDonald
	Argenteuil - J J C Abbott
	Hastings (S) - Wallbridge
	Lambton - Alex Mackenzie M
	Quebec East-P G Huot
	South Wellington - D Stirton
i	Champlain - Dr Ross
	Sherbrooke - Mr Galt
ı	Hamilton-Mr Buchanan
	South Ontario-Mr Mowatt
Ì	Lotbiniere—Mr Joly
ĺ	) - Mr Rose
	Montreal > - Mr Cartier
1	Montreal
Ì	

A Tir Bir,-Were Mr. Brown to exclaim, 'Oh, that mine enemy would write a book,' we question if the blackest record against him would not be found in his own journal. What he has written in the past will rise up in judgment against him, much as he may desire that it were sunk deep in the abysemal depths. We turn up the Globe of December 4, 1857, and there we find this extract, the capitals being taken from the original; --

Representation by Population - Justice to U. Canada. The electors should make it the foremost question. They should not merely have candidates committed to it as a principle-that pledge has been tried and found wanting. Every candidate for the votes of the people should be bound to make it the 'basis' of his political fabric; to pledge himself that he shall urge it at every opportunity, 13 and support no Ministry that will not grapple with it earnestly and immediately. In no other way can it be carried. If the question be office first, and just representation afterwards, it will never be carried : but let the cry be Representation by Population first, without regard to office, and victory will soon be reached.

Now Mr. Brown, look on teat picture and ou this. Then it was representation first and office next—if you could get it. Now it is the office first—and representation next-a complete reversal of position. Is t possible, we ask, that any man could eat up his previous declarations more effectually than the exmember for South Oxford has on the question of Representative reform, within a few short days? What a change the glittering bait of Ministerial patronage bas produced in him? There cannot be a shadow of doubt that the electors will note this fact, and repel with indignation the men whose practices are so widely different from their professions, - British Ca-

The opponents of Mr Scott have been active during the week, in endeavoring to get up opposition to him. We must say these men seem to have little consideration for the general welfare of the city; a petty spite, or some personal feeling seems rather to direct them, and they blindly run their course. They cannot deny that the Palismentary career of Mr. Scott has been one of which any honorable man might feel justly satisfied. He went into the House at a time shen questions of the utmost importance to us were being agitated and warmly discussed. How he acted in these critical junctures, is well known. In the moment of trial be was never found to faiter for an instant in the course, he had marked out for himself in accordance with our best interests. His bitterest opponents cannot accuse him in this respect; the evidence is too strong against them. It is well known that he vigilently waiched every stage of the seat of Government question, and on many occasions when danger threatened to sever the link that bound it to our interests, he, by his exertions and able advocacy, done much to ward off the blow. But it was not on this question alone of the Seat of Government that R. W. Scott has proved himslf an honorable and trustworthy representative. Whenever any question affecting us came before the House, be was always as vigilant to guard our rights and stand sentinel over our interests. He has established a well founded claim to our confidence, and we have every hope the people generally will be just themselves and acknowledge it, despite the efforts of his opponents. - Ottawn Tribunc.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF WIFE-MURDER. - A laborer named Martin McDonald, residing in the Parish of St. Juseph de Levis, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with the murder of his wife, Honora Carroll, aged 45, who died on the previous evening. It appeared from the evidence adduced at the inquest on the body of the deceased, held yesterday by Coroner Panet, that McDonald returned to his residence from town on Monday, the 25th ultime, considerably intoxicated; that a quarrel ensued between the deceased, who it appeared was in the habit of drinking, and himself; that the prisoner left the house and returned, after which he struck his daughter; that upon the deceased interfering in order to protect her child, he turted upon her and followed her out of the house, from which she fled for safety; and that, when next seen by her daughter, she was severely wounded on the forehead. She then fell sick, and langered from the 25th alt. until Tuesday evening, when she died. Dr. G. Lamontagne, of Levis, who was examined at the inquest, deposed that he had prescribed for the deceased, and that, when the prisoner asked him for medicine for his wife, he admitted that he had struck her with a stone of about two pounds' weight, adding that it was a hard admission to make. Dr. L. and Dr. B. Goulest, also of Levis, who performed the post-morten examination, testified to the existence of a triangular fracpeople of Canada have no great desire to leave their | ture on the right side of the frontal bone, the skull being literally ground to pieces within the area corered by the frecture, and much depressed. This injury they both concurred in saying was the cause of Both medical gentlemen also deposed to the fact of having detected whiskey in the stomach of the deceased Such was the evidence against the prisener, from which it will be seen that the charge of having caused the death of his wife rests mainly upon his own admission to Dr. Lamontague as to the weight of the stone with which he struck her. The jury returned a verdict of "Murder," and Mc-Donald was brought to town by the Coroner, immediately after the inquest, and lodged in gaol to await his trial. - Quebec t hronicle.

A BANK FAILURE. - The Bank of Brantford .- The Bank of Brantford has failed, and its cashier, Mr. S. P. Stokes, has left for the States. There is a report of some trouble arising from the abstraction of signs two if not three distinct authors, to the warns his Ottawa friends against the deception of in circulation. - Globe.

A Soldier Found Dead .- Yesterday forenoon, the body of a private of the 17th Regiment, named George Richardson, was found on one of the slopes leading from the Plains of Abraham towards the precipice, in rear of the race-course. Life was extinct, but it appeared to have been but a few hours since the vital spark had fied. It seems that the deceased who had been but a short time out of hospital, where he was confined in consequence of indisposition, had been missing from his barracks since Monday. It is probable that the unfortunate man was decoyed from his duty into some of the dens-with which the vicinity abounds; and that afterwards, wandering about in a state of balf-conscious stupor, he fell down and perished through suffoca-tion. The locality in which he was found naturally gave rise to rumors of foul play having been used; but we believe there is as yet nothing to show any foundation for such statements The inquest, however, which will be held by Coroner Panet to-morrow, will clear up the mystery connected with the affair, and establish the real cause of death and the attendant circumstances .- Quebec Chronicle.

Don't Cough and CRY so CHILDREN :- Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will relieve you in ten minutes after use, cure your sore throat and hourseness, give tone and compass to your voice, and leave you in perfect singing order. Procure a box without delay put a handful in your pocket, and then bid farewell to coughs, colds, &c. 25 cents a box.
Sold in Montrea! by J. M. Henry & Sous; Lymans,

Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co Lamplough & Campbell and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers

On the 20th instant, at Guelph, the wife of Mr. Thomas A. Heffernan, of a son.

## Died,

In this city, on the 9th inst., Mr. Matthew Walsh

aged 71 years. At Cote S. Antoine, near Montreal, on the 4th inst James Foley, the beloved son of Joseph Foley, aged Il years and 5 months. Requiescat in pace.

In this city, on the 6th instant, of consumption Isabella Catherine, youngest daughter of Mr. Michael

Moreau, aged 15 years and 6 months.
On the 10th of May, at Mooncoin, County Kilkenny Ireland, in the 62nd year of his age, James Walsh, Esq., father of the Very Rev. J Walsh, Vicar General of the Diocese of Toronto, - Requiescut in Pace.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Longueuil, Rev Mr Thibault, \$4,50; Berthier, J Morin, \$2; Stanstead, Rev Mr Limoges, \$2; Prescott, Peter Collins, \$1; Tyendianga, T Deasy, \$2; Marysville, Joseph Magauran, S1; Welland, D McKenly, \$1; Aylmer, Dominick Fox, \$1; Alexandria, John McIntosh, \$2; River St Denis, Cape Breton, A Chisholm, \$7,50; Smith's Falls, M Wall, \$1; Streetsville, R Cuthbert, \$3; Roxborough, C McCrae, \$2; South Duoro, Rev Mr Lynch, St; Selwyn, Jas W Fanning \$2; Collfield, John O'Donovan, \$2.

Per J Doran, Perth -Angus M'Doran 52: Julia Manion, \$2: John Dowdall, \$2: July Framen, \$2. Per. Mr. Sheridan, St. Johns, C. r. - Cornolins

Per J J Murphy Ottawa C W-E J O'Neil, \$5: J Enright, \$3,50.

Per P Purcell, Kingston,-John Hawkins, \$2,50; John O'Brien, \$1; P O'Rielly, \$2,50; Martin James, \$1; John Burke, \$1; Thos McDermott, \$2; West-

brook, W McCormack, \$1.

Per B Henry, London, -J Bain \$1.

Per P F J Mullen, Toronto, -J Tyrrell, \$1.

Per P Doyle Toronto, - Self, \$5; M Coyle, Maple,

Per Michael McAnulty, St Johns N B,-J Griffin,

Per Jos. Camillon, Sillery, C E-P Malone, \$1.

## MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, June 9, 1863. Flour-Pollards, \$2,30 to \$2,40; Middlings, \$2,70 to \$2,90; Fine, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Super., No. 2 \$3,75 to \$3,90; Superfine \$4,05 to \$4,15; Fancy \$4,32h to \$4,40; Extra, \$4,60 to \$5,00; Superior Extra, \$5,00 to \$5,15; Bag Flour, \$2,35 to \$2,40.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L C, S5,25, No J C. Wheat-U Canada Spring, 88c to 90c.

Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6,20, to \$6,25; Inferior Pots, at 5c to 10c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$0.45 to \$6.55. Butter-There is a good demand for New at 13c to

4he; Old is unsaleable, prices nominally 9c to 10.

Eggs per doz, 8hc. Lard per lo, fair demand at 71c to 8ch.

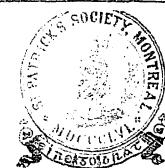
Tallow per lb, 71c to 8c.

Cut-Meats per 1b, Smoked Hams, 6c to Se; Bucon, Ske to Se.
Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$10,75 to \$11,25; Prime Mess, \$3,75 to \$9,75 : Prime, \$8,75 to \$9,75 - Montrest Witness

## TORONTO MARKETS.

June 6.

Prices remore anchanged. Wheat-Fall-moderate supply at see to 08c. Spring, firm, at 75c to 85c for moderate to good. Rye nominal at 56c to 60c. Barley very dull, selling at 55c to 60c. Outs in slight supply at 45c to 47c Peas, 50c to 58c .- Toronto



A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Society will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place D'Armes, on FRIDAY EVEN-ING, 12th instant.

Members are particularly requested to attend this meeting, in order to sign the Constitution and take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to meet the Act of Incorporation under which the Society now exists.

(By Order)

P. O'MEARA, Recording-Secretary.

Sec.-Treasurer.

Montreal, June 4, 1863.

WANTED FOR ST. COLUMBA ACADEMY. AN ENGLISH TEACHER, duly certificated for High School or Academy. References as to moral

Applications (if by letter post-paid) to be addressed

to the undersigned, until 15th July next. Engagements from 1st August next. JOS. CANTILLON.

St. Columbs of Sillery, Quebec, 30th May, 1863.

Jan. 17, 1863.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Book Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Bong Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON S News De pot, Corner of Orang and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

FRANCE. THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—Count de Per-

A december of Osan - Institute Lange of the

signy, French Minister of the Interior, has just addressed a circular to the Prefects regarding the approaching elections. We extract the following passages from the document :- "Strong in his providential origin, the Elect of the People has realised all the hopes of France; for that France, which he found in anarchy, misery, and dejection, into which the Government of rhetoricians had plunged it, has been by him a few years raised to the highest degree of wealth and grandeur. Every one knows how, in this country, convulsed by so many revolutions - political, social, and religious-order has been restored, and the security of persons and property established as it had never been before; how, in ten years, real property has been doubled, personal property increased by 7,000 or 8,000 millions, and the revenue augmented by 300 millioes; how the territory has been covered with railways, highways, and cross-roads, and enriched with innumerable public works; and lastly, how the glorious triumphs of our arms and the high influence restored to our foreign policy have crowned a development of prosperity hitherto without example in the world. If in France as in England, there were only parties divided as to the conduct of affairs, but all equally attached to our fundamental institutions, the Government might confine itself, in the elections, to watching the struggles of the different opinions. But in a country like ours which, after so many convulsions, has only been seriously constituted for ten years past, the regular action of parties, which with our neighbors so happily fecundifies the public liberties, could only at present have the effect of prolonging the revolution and compromising liberty; for with us there are parties which are still only factions. Formed of the wrecks of fallen Governments, and though weakened every day by time, which alone can make them disappear, they only seek to insinuate themserves to the heart of our institutions in order to vitiate their principles, and only invoke Liberty to turn it against the State. In presence of a coalition of hostilities, rancour and disappointment, opposed to the great things of the Empire, your duty, Monsieur le Presect, is quite naturally traced. Imbued with the liberal and democratic spirit of our institutions, which the Emperor is striving to develop, appeal only to the reason and the heart of the populations .-Leave full liberty for all candidates to come forprofessions of faith and balloting papers, according to the forms prescribed by our laws. Watch to Austria, while the Russians, though affecting over the maintenance of public order, and the Legitimist leanings, have something like good regularity of the electoral operations. It is for will for a nation which is asserting its rights you a right and a duty to combat energetically all underhand manœuvres, intrigues, surprises, and frauds, and, in fine, to secure liberty and sincerity of voting, the probity of the election. The suffrage is free; but, to prevent the good faith of the populations from being overreached by the artifices of language or equivocal prefessions of faith, you will openly designate, as in the precessing elections, the candidates in whom the Peace (the name of his own journal), and and to that end he left Turin with 500,090 france. the Government has most confidence. Let the preached the crusade against the clericals in the The distinguished ex-deputy, Bartholomeo Casalis, populations know who are the friends or the ad-name of charity. Little by little drawn down was had also the order to assist this passage. The populations know who are the friends or the adversaries, more or less disguised, of the Empire, and let them decide, in full liberty, but with a perfect knowledge of the matter. In recom- endeavoured, nevertheless, to look like a lamb, at any moment repudiated by his Government in the mending to the choice of the electors the vast while everybody saw the claws and tusks of the face of Europe, and that, not to let it be known that majority of the members who formed part of the wolf. The journals of the revolution, now that his Government assisted the expedition in Sicily, yet wolf. The journals of the revolution, now that he knew very well how to assist us. This was said to justify Persano's recent nomination as a full Adwell-merited homage to honourable men, of this man inspires them with. The Perseveranza miral, which was criticized by Gallenga. proved devotedness, who before receiving the of the 1st of May says that Passaglia " has been, support of the Administration, were designated to say the least, below his own average in his by the sympathies of their fellow-citizens. If it defence of his Bil. He completely lost himself has felt bound to refuse this testimony to some in a labyrinth of wire-drawn argument and nardependence of the deputies: but it cannot; it than ever." can only propose to the electors men devoted, The Gazetta del Popolo observes that Paswithout reserve or ulterior designs, to the Im- saglia committed a very great error in presentperial dynasty and to our institutions. It is ing himself as a deputy in Parliament; and, comtherefore contrary to truth to attribute the attitude of the Government, with regard to several candidates, to their language in certain discussions. Some deputies only, among those who voted against the opinion of the Government in an important conjuncture, no longer have the official patronage; but their vote had nothing to do with the resolution taken concerning them; and I affirm, for my own part, that I have never thought of scrutinizing votes inspired by scruples of conscience. You are now made acquainted, Monsieur le Prefet, with the whole thought of the Emperor's Government. Follow exactly the instructions which precede, and await with confidence the result of the vote. The populations of the 10th and 20th December will never allow the work, of which they are proud, to suffer in their hands. Electrified by their patriotism, they will go in a body to vote, and will give a new and signal adhesion to the glorious empire they have founded.—Accept, &c.,
F. DE PERSIGNY.

PARIS, May 18 .- M. Lagueronniere's paper, La France, has been visited with an avertissement for an article on the elections in its number of the 16th. For M. Lagueronniere himself nobody feels much sympathy; indeed, he has little claims to any, for so long as he was Director of the Press he served as the ready instrument for inflicting on others, who deserved it no more than he now does, the penalty just imposed upon him. Yet the article in question was one of the most barmless that can be imagined. It was headed "No exclusion;" and it criticized in a most temperate tone that part of the Minister's last circular, which, by denouncing some of the stanchest supporters of the Government has, probably, converted them into enemies. La France thought, with the public at large, and, probably, with the Emperor himself, whose opimon on these matters M. Lagueronniere has had as good an opportunity of knowing as the Minister, that for throwing open the elections without the present, when political passion is appeased,

the nation, popular, and glorious. It repeated the words of M. Baroche a short time since in the Legislative Body, that the more the elections were free the more they strengthened the Government. It said that the best Minister of the Interior was public opinion; that, should the principle of the Government be attacked, every man attached to order would rally round it; and that by giving proper latitude to electors and candidates during the contest, by allowing men to vote according to their consciences, and under the guidance of their natriotic feelings, "they would render homage to the moral power of the empire, and second the great liberal destinies marked out by the Emperor.

It was for an article embodying such sentiments as these that the Minister resolved to

punish La France. The Paris correspondent of the Times has heard corroborations of the report, that while every effort will be made to induce England and Austria to act with France on the Polish question, the Emperor Napoleon will still pursue seem to feel as sanguine in their expectation of aid from France as the Piedmontese did before the Emperor entered on the Italian war. This confidence must be founded on something more solid than vague hopes. The question has already been nut from Paris to the secret committee which conducts Polish affairs, whether the insurgents are in a position to maintain themselves for two months more, and the reply has been in the affirmative. A portion of the two months has passed away, and, instead of being crushed, the insurrection has gained strength, and is more wide-spread. It is reported that a memorandum or manifesto will be issued by that mysterious body which still eludes the grasp of the Russian police, and organises the bands from Warsaw, announcing that a loan to a very large amount, secured on the property of the wealthier Poles, is about to be raised, for the purpose of carrying on the war. The King of Sweden is heart and soul with the Poles, and the nation apparently doubt, owing to the hope of recovering Finland. ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- It is strange that there should be a sort of good feeling between Russia and Italy. The King of Sardinia made his political fortune a few years since by joining a coalition against Russia in the darkest hour of that empire's | Conte, I believe I have understood you; in a given history. The earliest victories of the Italian case you will send me to Fenestrelle' (the State priarmy were won at the expense of Russian soldiers at the Tchernaya and before Sebastopol. But the 19th of June, while the honourable Count Cavour ward; for the publication and distribution of a reconciliation has long taken place, both parties protested that he was an utter stranger to any act being influenced, perhaps, by a common antipathy against the spiritual tyranny of the Western Pontiff.— Times.

The event of the day (says the Armonia of the 3rd inst.) is the fiasco of Passaglia in Parliament. The journals of the revolution, which reckoned so much on this man to erect a schismatic altar against Rome, are very grieved at it. Passagha began the weer against the Pope with by the weight of his sin, he found himself linked with the most open enemies of Catholicity. He Turin Parliament that although Persano could be

ing to speak of the Bill on the oath, writes as follows :-

"If the friends who induced Passaglia to present himself as a candidate, if the electors who voted for him, did him infinite mischief-the friends who did not dissuade him from proposing (and presenting himself) the Bill which was discussed to-day, have evidently betrayed him .-The discussion was very painful for everybody. His sacerdotal character was a hindrance for Passaglia in such a question; his scholastic forms were another hindrance for him, as well as the violence itself of his speech, which looked too much like passion. It was in vain that he defended his Bill with undoubted learning. His cause was lost even before anyone else rose up to combat it." The Diritto writes as follows:

" We shall say nothing of his two long and scholastic discourses, which, deprived of the attraction which the first speech spoken by him in the Chamber had possessed-namely that of curiosity-were far from securing approbation or sympathy." The Diretto ends by alluding to an incident which caused great excitement and merriment in the House, which we shall relate in the

very words of that journal:-"It is known that in his first speech, Passaglia had related that he was maintained by the private munificence of a 'most noble Marquis,' a member of Parliament. (The Marquis Gustavus di Cavour.) Now, this same most noble Marquis thought the moment opportune to reproach his own protege with certain phases of his past life, on which we do not wish to pronounce judgment, but also to reproach him at a time in a place, and in a manner of which we are unable to see the expediency or the fitness, renouncing thus, by a sudden impulse, the whole credit of his munificent hospitality." The Gazette di Torino has a long article to show that to convert the Clergy, that is to say, to make it apostatize, may be possible by means of the philosophical and thological writings of the Pricst Passaglia; but that it will never be effected by means of the measures or the orations of the deputy Passaglia. The Discussione, after having shown how inefficiently Passaglia defended his Bill, concludes by saying: — "The Chamber has taught the ripe theologian, but the raw lot or hindrance to all parties and to all shades deputy, that moderation, which is the most useful of of opinion, no moment was more favourable than | political qualifications, and the toleration which is the only genuine means for the promotion of liber- have been purged of their evil habits of loyalty to ty." The Parliamentary report of the Armonia of their king and hatred to the foreigner. Mr. Layard's

ideas, and adding that the Minister of Justice and Public Worship opposed bis measure simply from party and temporary reasons. He, howeve ended by withdrawing it in the midst of the laughter of the Chamber. "deputy Cavour then came near Pas saglia looked at him with an air of disgust, and then left the Chamber in great haste, all of which excited extreme amusement in the assembly.'

Passaglia is announced by the Turin journals as having left the Marquis di Cavour, where he received hospitality, and to have removed to that of Signor Gallenga, the former regicide, now correspondent of the Times. Passaglia has not set foct in the Turin Parliament since his signal failure, and is said to be about to resign his Parliamentary seat in disgust.

The Archiepiscopal Chapel of the See of Turing which, since Mgr. Franzoni's exile, had been turned by the Piedmontese Government into an artilery store, has just been restored as a place of worship, during the repairs going on in the neighbouring parish church of San Carlo.

A letter from Modens, dated the 8th of May, states that on the 5th, the Sisters of the Good Shephered, of Bourporto, eight miles from the city of Modena, who had already had the grief to see their eighty penitents dispersed by the Piedmontese Government have now had all their furniture seized and carried away by a Piedmontese commissioner, although they his object alone, if obliged to do so. The Polest had a lease of their house to the end of the year from the present Administration. The poor Sisters, twelve in number, and mostly French ladies, would not have had even a bed to sleep upon had not the good and grateful inhabitants immediately sent them everything needful. Meanwhile, more than twenty new houses of prostitution have been opened in Modena within the last three years.

The Turin correspondent of the Fireure states that Fumel, who has made himself so notorious for his irresponsible shootings in Calabria, on behalf of Victor Emmanuel, is a tailor of Brescia, who took into his kend to put down brigandage in the kingdom of Naples. "He gathered a band of vindicators of offences, created bimself their colonel, went to the South, and kills, shoots, and burns at his pleasure Colonel Fumel has prisons of his own, of which he holds the keys; and happy those whom he locks up in them, instead of shooting them at once, or burning them in their houses, as he did in one of his expeditions now become famous.'

The barefaced impudence or moral corruption of the revolutionists of Italy have reached such a pitch that they are now publishing all the cheatings, treacheries, and villanies of the Count Cavour, as so many deeds to boast of and to do him honour. What will the virtuous Mr. Gladstone and others think of goes with the King. Much of this feeling is, no a certain Signor Nicomede Bianchi, who is publishing doubt, owing to the hope of recovering Finland. A work on the life and diplomatic deeds of Count Caas a note written by Cavour to Admiral Persano, whom he pretended to Europe to be sending to prevent Garibaldi's landing in Sicily :- 'Signor Coute, manage to navigate between Garibaldi and the Neapolitau cruisers. I hope you have understood me. To which Persano answered knowingly: 'Signer son) Persano appreciated fully the thorough want of conscientionnaness of his employer. Again, on of General Garibaldi and could not but formally disapprove it.' he wrote to La Farini, in Palermo: -Persano will give you all the utmost assistance that he can, without compromising our flag. It would be a great good if Garibaldi passed into the Calabrias. Thus was Cavour directing the movements of the filibuster chief over the country which was ready Cavourised to receive him. On the passage of the Garibaldians from Sicily into the Neapolitan provinces in 1860, Signor Nicomede Bianchi gives us, in the Revisia Contemporanea, page 64, the following information :- 'One of the most deserving men of the Italian Democracy, the Deputy Dr. Bottere, received the commission of Count Cayour to co-operate in this passage of the Garibaldiaus to the continent, war had also the order to assist this passage. The rest, the Garibaldian General, Bixto, declared in the

ROME -A letter from Rome, dated the 4th inst., and published by the Firenze, says:-" The trial of Fausti, Venanzi, and company, will soon take place. I believe that the prisoners amount to ten, and I am told that they have to answer to much more serious few, it is not for mere differences of opinion, for row reasoning. And all the defects which we charges than mere political crimes. Incendiarism thas made a point of deeply respecting the inhad noted in his oratory were more conspicuous and murder are in question, which, although committed for political motives, do not lose on that account any of their heinousness. Some of them are revolting. Only fancy a surgeon who, instead of saving by his act a patient whom he had to attend, hastens his death by poisioning his wounds. Ven-anzi has confessed, and has made rev-lations of the highest importance, even as regards the founding of the Roman Committee. Its creation is attributed by Venanzi to the famous Migliorati, Sardinian Minister accredited to the Holy See. From that time to this the revelations acquire much interest from the part which Venanzi represent as played by

the Turin Government." KINGDOM OF NAPLES :- The Times Turin correspondent, who had remained silent whilst slaughter was in progress in Naples, now after the debate in the English House of Commons, speaks out, still suppressing a large portion of the truth, and only acknowledging that a Sardinian butcher, named Colonel Fumel, shot eighty-four "Brigands"—Neapolitan legitimist patriots; and only burned two villages in the "beat of fight." The sanguinary scoundred, Fumel, is known to have slaugthered hundreds in cold blood; and the Times correspondent further on confesses that one thousand of the body of gallant Neapolitans who fought-and are fighting for their national right, fighting, as the Poles are, but at far greater odds, against a more truculent, treacherous, and imfamous enemy -full by " powder and lead," as the Times accessory to murder flipplantly writes it. Not only a thousand, but thousands of the noble Neapolitan nationalist "Brigands," have been thus slaughtered; and the attempt is being made by the pestilent creatures of Victor Emmanuel, both in the pseudo parliament of Turin and at the press, to neutralize the irrefutable and damaging disclosures made by an honorable Englishman in the British parliament. It is fruitless; and in vain, by a succession of temperate argumentative lies, the Times itself is editorially striving to efface the impressions which the debate in the House of Commons, to which our London Correspondent referree, has stamped upon the mind and memory of the public.

The Stanard says: - The subjoined document has within the last week or two been posted on the walls of the town of Lors, in the Terro di Lavoro, by the Piedmontese authorities. It is perhaps the best answer that could be given to Mr. Layard's bold as-sertions respecting the condition of the Neapolitan provinces. In the months of January, February, and March of the present year 188 persons were shot in Piedmontese prisons for the crime of brigandage. Within the last two years some 7,000 persons more were shot after battle, killed in action, or sentenced to the galleys for the same crime. There are at this moment 18,000 political prisoners in Naples; and this, Mr. Layard assures us to be the normal state of things in the kingdom of Naples until, in the course of two or three generations, the Neapolitans

the fusiliation, the imprisonments, the incendiarism of the Fumels of the Piedmontese army

Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros." For acts far less cruel than those a British Go-

vernment withdrew, its representative from Naples. in the time of a Bourbon King. Now that the Pied-montese Victor Emmanuel is Sovereign, by the action of the plediscite, there is found a member of the Government bold enough to hound the Piedmontese officers on in their deadly work, and to excuse and palliate these wholesale murders in the name of Italian unity.

· Prefectura of the Terra di Lavoro. The Provincial Commission for the Suppression of Brigandage, considering-

'That one of the most efficacious means for destroying the hydra of brigandage will be that of rewarding promptly individuals who will act with valor in procuring the arrest and slaughter of the brigands; that the numerous relations of the local communal commissioners and sub-com nissioners will enable them to select individuals endowed with courage and abnegation to effect the arrest of the sustainers, the spies, and accomplices of the brigands, or to watch over asylums of the latter and their se cret mancurres, because whoever devotes himself to this service must accustom himself to bold action: that the national guards and the citizens who cooperate with the Government in the repression of brigandage have directed that a greater reward shall be paid to such persons than shall be given to the Royal Carabinieri troops, and guardians of the public security, who are called by their duty to render that service, and who enjoy other kinds of recompenses in the body in which they serve; that the commissioners not being able to foresee all the cases and circumstances by which to establish a maximum and minimum in the rewards for such service, it will remain with the provincial commissions to find some criterson for that purpose : the Commission has determined - 1. To give a reward in cash of from 300 to 1000 lire to whomsoever may arrest or kill a brigand; and if the captured or slain man shall be the head of a band, the reward shall not be less than 600 lire. 2. To give a reward of from 150 to 500 lire in cash for the arrest of the sustainers, spies, and accomplices of the brigands 3. To give a reward of from 500 to 800 lire in cash to whomseever will discover a conspiracy by brigands, and will reveal that important fact - as for example the assisting the band with provisons, arms and ammunition, or by favouring and fomenting brigandage-or will give such other information as will enable the Government to discover any secret plots. 4 To give a reward of from 300 to 1.000 lire in cash to any one who will vour, who actually gives us the following document give an opportune indication so that the band of brigands may be surprised, and one or more of them be arrested and executed. 5. In case, in performing such service, any one perish by the hands of the brigands, it is decreed that, besides the rewards herein designated, there shall be granted a pension for life to his children or his widow, or other distressed relative, if any, who should be left. 6. The commission reserves to itself to give a reward according to circumstances, to individuals of the Royal Carabinieri, troops, and guardians of the public security who may assist in performing the services pointed out. 7. It is particularly understood that any brigand who shall present himself before the authorities shall be outlified to the reward. 8. Any person who shall render such service for the public security against the enemy of all civil life ought at once to apprise the magistrates of his object, and to give the commissioners all the information be can, so that they may place credit in his statements. 9 Lastly, the prefect of the province is invited to publish and cause to be posted up the present determi-nation in all the communes of his dependency.

'The President, SALVATORE PIEZE. The Speretary, Gieseppe DE FALCO.

\*Examined -- The Prefect, C. Mays. ' Caserta, April 24, 1863.

SPAIN.

The Profestant Martyns, -The Remo of Madrid publishes, under the title of Profestantism in Spain, the following letter from Granada, dated the 24th of April: - Yesterday the Tribunal judged the cause of the Protestant champions, Albama, Matamoras, and Trigo, a cause rendered celebrated by the zeal their co-religionists in England and Germany have displayed in their behalf. There were in the audience a great many English tourists. The defender of Albama and Metamoros went to such lengths that the President had to recall him to order. After the pleading, Matamores asked to be allowed to speak. He showed as much insolence as stolidity in the terms he used to express all the contempt he has arowed for the religion of his tathers - a religion which he has sold for a few golden coins. The publie listened to this evene apostate. At the end of the sitting, the English affected to salute the accused; but the Spanish public only looked on them with contempt. If it were not for the Bible Society, which bestows a few guineas on these recruits of Protestantism, they would be less ferreat. El Pensamiento Espanol traces back to the 5th of October, 1860, the first discovery of the efforts made by Alhama to spread in Spain Protestant Bibles and writings. The chief pamphlets profusely distributed by these proselytes were, 'The Universal Democratic Republic,' The People's Gospel,' and 'The Elements of Democratic Principles Dedicated to the People.' Jose Albama, the Pontift of Spanish reformers, is a man who had been condemned, on the 26th of January, 1847, to four years of presidio by the Tribunal of Cadiz, on the occasion of the homicide of Juan Dritz and of violence against his brother Nicholas. Miguel Trigo was the secretary of the society presided over by Jose Alhama From writings found in Matamoros' house it is ascertained that these new apostles had succeeded in enrolling eighty-five proselytes at Granada, Malaga, Cadiz, and Jael. Alhama and Trigo are noted Democrats. At Granada they are held at the houses of notorious socialist partisans. They have become Protestants to be able to live without working. The Bible Societies give them money and maintain their families in affluence. English persons frequently visit them in their prison. Matamoras has a most extensive correspondence; he is in constant communication with the chief Protestant centres in England, France, and Belgium. The biography of these illustrious personages is about to be published, and their photographs are already

BELGIUM.

A measure of scandalous and unscrupulous confiscation is at this moment occupying the Belgian Chambers. In times of religious persecution, when education was forbidden to Catholics in England and other Protestant countries, certain foundations were endowed by pious Catholics of those countries in the University of Louvain for the benefit of their fellow countrymen. A correspondent of the Rien Public gives the following schedule of them :-

		Francs.
For	Holland	17,485
"	Ireland	7,007
CC.	England	13,052
14	Prussia	1,098
"	Savoy	813
"	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.	5,849

Total, 45,304, or £1,812.

All these foundations, established for a special object by pious benefactors, for the express object of providing a distinctively Catholic education for those whom religious persecution prevented from procuring one in their own country, the Belgian Government proposes that the State should take pos-session of, robbing the present patrons of their right of presentation, and atterly perverting the intentions and parties reduced to impotence; and with a the list of May states that the debate on Passaglia's mode of dealing with a "demoralised population is of the founders. English and Irish patrons alone Sovereign whose reign is at once beneficial to Bill concluded by his declaring himself firm in his summary and intelligible. The lenient discipline, will thus be deprived of rights of presentation to the

value of 20,052fr., or about £800 a-year.- Weekly Register.

graidings; the more PRUSSIA. tag to

... The Prussian Chambers and the Government are again at loggerheads. The President thought it his duty to call the Minister of War to order at some portion of his speech in the Chamber. M. Von Roon protested against the interruption, asserted that the Ministry were not amenable to the disciplinary laws of the Chamber. The President insisted on his right and, as the Minister would not give way, he put on his hat and left the Chamber. The Ministry refuse to be present at the deliberations of the Chamber so long as this right is insisted on by the Chamber. And so the matter stands.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, May 15 .- The General Correspondence of today says, in order to avvert a European conflict, Austria intends proposing the adoption of more coercive measures than a Federal execution towards Denmark. The object of these measures will be guaranteed by the execution of the stipulations of the London Protocols of 1851 and 1852, relative to the succession to the Danish throne.

SWEDEN. .

CHRISTIANA, May 18 .- Prince Copartaneki has arrived here and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Manifestations in favour of Poland have been made in the theatre. The President of the Chamber has expressed the universal sympathy of the Norwegians in favour of Poland.

The situation of Sweden at the present time is interesting. This State stands so much apart from the European community that its politics are little known either here or in Paris; but it is nevertheless, an important Power whenever Russian affairs are in question. At this time the anti-Russian feeling at Stockholm seems especially strong. The Swedes are re-minded by the Polish war of their own former greatness south of the Baltic, and of their later misfor-tunes at the hands of their Russian enimies.

For some years the animosity towards Russia has been on the increase, owing, probably, to a sense of danger from the ambition of the late Emperor. This feeling prompted Sweden so readily to bind herself in 1855, to cede no territory to Russia without the consent of England and France. Prudent men, of course, think it enough if they can insure the integrity of the present Swedish territory, and preserve a seat. tered nation of a few millions from aggression on the part of a mighty neighbour; but, as will be seen by what we publish this morning, a section of the Swedish nation has actually thought of drawing the sword, as if the days of Charles XII, had come again, and taking opportunity from the Polish insurrection to win some undefined advantages for itself. Perhaps the re-conquest of Finland has been the dream of the more enthusiastic Swedes, but at any rate sympathy for Poland has been carried so far that anti-Russian and warlike resolutions have been actually proposed in the Legislature. - Time:

RUSSIA.

Sr. Persassuas, May 17 .- A decree of the Minister of War has been issued, ordering the formation of new regiments for the occupation of the fortresses of Finland, and the placing of eight battalions on a war footing in that province

DANTSIC, May 10. - The Ostsee Zeitung of to-day says:—

"The Provincial Revolutionary Chmmittee for Lithuania has published a reply to the Imperial ukase granting an amnesty, which says :-

" As the object of the insurrection is not to comin concessions from the Emperor, but to establish the independence of the whole of Poland within the frontiers which existed before its partition, the national struggle shall continue until the last Musco-vite soldier has been driven from these Polish provinces, or till the last Polish army has ceased to

POLAND.

ATROCITIES OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN POLANE.-A contemporary states that it has received trustworthy accounts from persons just arrived from Li-thuania and Livonia which fully confirm the atrocities committed upon the Countess Mole and other distinguished ladies already reported. The young lady named, who was only eighteen, and was enciente at the time, was subjected to the most brutal teatment in the presence of her husband by Russian soldiery disguised as peasants. She ultimately managed to escape from them, and, with no clothing but a great cont succeeded in reaching the neighboring forest, where she was taken prematurely iii. She was conveyed to Wilda, where she was lately seen in a dring state-though not then, as the telegraph has since reported become a lunatic. Her hushand has been thrown into prison at Dunnberg. Up to the present time there has been no proof brought of his complicity in the insurgent movement. The same indeed may be said of several other noblemen of Lithuania who have been arrested on the estate of Count Lyberg Plater, whose wife, it is reported, was similarly ill treated. Arms were indeed found concealed, but he alleges that they were placed there without his knowlege by the insurgents. Unfortunately, the agents employed by the Government did not confine their violence to the suspected husband. These are some of the atrocities of which we lately read as having been perpetrated by the Rasskolnicks, who, though by no means immaculate characters, are too ill disposed towards the Government to espouse its cause, even when a massacre of the proprietors is in question. They are malcontents on religious grounds, and have more than once breken out in open revolt. The idea of disguising the soldiers quartered at Dunaberg as Rasskolnicks and imputing the atrocities they have committed to this class of the population, is one which can only acquire for the governor who devised it the execution of Europe. Some of the details of the outrages which these fiends in human shape perpetrated upon Lighborn ladies are unfit for our columns. On a deputation of the Lithuanian nobility applying to Nazinoff for protection against these terrible marauders, he only replied, "I have neither the wish nor the power to guarantee the lives or fortunes of the unhappy." In Russia the term "unhappy" is applied to anyone who is under sentence, pronounced either according to law or by the Czar, for offences political or otherwise. The result of such an answer must inevitably be to drive the proprietors, who might have been disposed to stand neutral, to side with the insurgents, it being a lesser evil to be slain in fair fight than to be massacred in bed.

## TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 16 .- In consequence of fresh remoustrances the Porte has agreed to the pro-posal of France to take steps at St. Petersburg in favour of Poland, in the same spirit as those taken by England, France, and Austria.

More Home Evidence-Rheumatism Cured !!!-Still another of our well known and highly respectable neighbor has come forward under a sense of duty and made the following statement :-

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

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

Very respectfully yours,
THOMAS QUELLIAN.

### PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

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

He would also form classes to meet at his house.—

He is permitted to refer to Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal; Very Rev. M. Granet, Superior of St. Sulpice, to the Rev. Mr. Campion at St. James' Church, and the Rev. Mr. Bakewell at St. Patrick's.

For further particulars, address R. A. Bakewell 3641 St. Catherine Street, or box 872 Post Office. Montreal, May 17.

#### TO EMIGRANTS, &c.

#### FOR SALE,

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

Sec. Treasurer, Municipality of Tingwick, Co. of Arthabaska, and Land Agent, &c.
Danville Post Office, Eastern Townships, } 25th May, 1863.

#### NOTICE.

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

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

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

Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling, AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England.
The large Capital and judicious management of
this Company insures the most perfect safety to the

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

#### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

Perfect security for the fulfilmen: of its engagements to Policy-holders.

Favorable Rates of Premium. A high reputation for prudence and judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions con-nected with the interests of the assured.

Thirty days' grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from uninten-

tional mistake. Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the preminm, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting

to two-thirds of its net amount.

Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to £2 per cent per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent on the premium. Next division of profits in 1865.

Stamps and policies not charged for. All Medical Fees paid by the Company.
Medical Referee-W. B. Scott, M.D.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent.

Montreal, May 28, 1863.

\_April 8, 1863.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY OΥ

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

NOTICE

## PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

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

## -ALSO,-

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

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

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



SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

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

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

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

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

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and machesteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.
"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous exuption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARBARRILLA, which soon completely cured her."

EAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."
From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm
of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.
"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until
it disfigured my features and became an intolerable
affliction. I tried almost everything a man could of
both advice and medicine, but without any relief
whatever, until I took your Sansararilla. It
immediately made my face worse, as you told me it
might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin
began to form under the blotches, and continued
until my face is as smooth as anybody's, and I am
without any symptoms of the disease that I know
of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe
it to your Sarsararilla."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Erysipelas - General Debility - Purify the Blood.

Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., N. Y.
Dr. Ayer: I seldom fail to remove Eruptions and
Scrofidous Sores by the persevering use of your
Sansayarilla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erusipelus with it. No alterative we possess equals the Sansayarilla you have
supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

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

"For twelve years I had the yellow Erysipelus on
my right arm, during which lime I tried all the celchrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds
of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so
bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors
decided that my arm must be amputated. I began
taking your Sansayarilla. Took two bottles, and
some of your Pills. Together they have cured me.
I am now as well and sound as anybody. Being in a
public place, my case is known to everybody in this
community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newastle, C.

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. I., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament. I have used your Sansanarilla in my family, for general debility, and for purifying the blood, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted. St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum,

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Trunchtannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

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

Reading, Pa. 6th May, 1861. J. C. Ayen, M. D. Dear Sir : I have a long time been afflicted with an eruption which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your Sarsa-PARILLA, and after taking half a bottle only, I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cared me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the atflicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

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

true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable.

HARVEY BIRCH & BRO., Druggists, Reading, Pa. B. W. Ball, Esq, the eminent author of this city, states, oth Jan. 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in in the autumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to basten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This season it began in October with its usual violence, and by the advice of my physician I gave her your Sansaparith. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your Sansaparinha.
Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of ena-melled papers in Nashua, N. H., writes to Dr.

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

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

Rheumatism, Gout. Liver Complaint, Dyspensia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Scrafula in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext. Sarsaranilla.

### AYER'S CATHARTIC' PILLS

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

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co.,

Lowell, Mass., and sold by Lymans, Clare & Co., Montreal.

A 1971

COSSADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

## JUST READY,

THE METHOD of MEDITATION. By the Very

Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Sperenza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half-bound, 38 cents; cloth, 50 cents. 50 cents.

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

Schools.

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

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK.

### DAILY PRAYERS:

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

For years and years we have been asked for a large print Prayer Book, and for one reason or another we delayed getting up one until the present time. We desired to make it, when made, the most

complete and the most elegant Prayer Book published either in Europe or America, and we think we have succeeded. The Features which distinguish it from all other

Prayer Books are as follows: I. It contains the principal public and private De-votions used by Catholies, in very large type. II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved ex-

pressly for this book. III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, together with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other

IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cats. It is printed on line paper, from electrotype plates, making it altogether the hand-somest Prayer Book published.

somest Prayer nook published.						
1	8mo. of nearly	900 jarges	Sheep,	\$0	75	
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	11	••	Embossed, gilt,	1	50	
	**	::	Imit., full gilt,	1	75	
•	"	••	" " clasp,	2	00	
	44	· i	English morocco,	2	00	
	44	::	Morocco extra,		<b>50</b>	
	11		Mor. extra, clasp,	3	00	
	11	••	Mor. extra, bevel-			
			led,		00	
			Mor. extra, bevel-			
			led, clasp,		50	
	64		Mor. extra, panel-			
			led	5	00	

#### THE MASS BOOK:

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

### Publishers' Notice.

In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages : i. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal. II. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week,

which will save the purchase of a special book for that service: III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holy-days, which is not to be found in any Missal pub-

IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-half,

V. It is purposely printed on thin paper, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

18mo.,		•	•	•		<b>≒</b> 0	35	
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. The Cheap Edition of this	is the b	est edition
he "Epistles and Gospels" for	Schools	published

MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY,

## OLD AND NEW;

TASTE VERSUS FASHION.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER,

Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Bessy Conway," "Elinor Preston," "Willy Barke," &c., &c.

16mo, 486 pages, cloth, S1; cloth, gilt, S1 50; with a Portrait of the Arthor. A NEW YOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862, BY THE

#### PAULIST FATHERS. 12mo. cloth \$1.

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

The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 19 cents. Now Ready,

A POPULAR LIFE of ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest. 16mo cloth 75c., cloth gilt, \$1.
This, it is believed, will supply a great want—a correct and readable Life of St. Patrick. It is writ, ten by a Priest who has devoted much time to the study of Irish History and Antiquities, and, judging from his Life of our National Saint, he has turned

#### his studies to some account. About 1st April,

A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo., 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCES. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo., cloth, \$1. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet.

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

38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y. And Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets,

Montreal.

Montrea 1,Jan. 22, 1863.

WANTED.

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

### MACKAY'S MONTREAL DIRECTORY.

THE Subscriber, having effected an arrangement with MRS. MACKAY, will undertake the printing and publishing of her Directory. No effort will be spared to make it as correct and as useful as possible. Agents will begin to take the Names, &c., of the Citizens on the 4th of May, and the Directory will be issued early in June.

JOHN LOVELL. Montreal, 16th April, 1863.

#### HAMS.

EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CANVASSED CINCIN nati hans, FOR SALE BY

GILMOUR & CO.,

43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

### EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP PORK,

FOR SALE BY

43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

GILMOUR & CO.

SEWING MACHINES. GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

## W. WILLIAMS & CO'A

Unequalled Double Thread Family Sewing

Machines. Prices Ranging Upward from

Twenty-Five Dollars

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

A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada.

Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, April 1, 1863

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S DAILY

Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BETWEEN

MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE

Regular Line of Steamers

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



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

STEAMER EUROPA, Capt P. E. Cotts,

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

STEAMER COLUMBIA,

STEAMER NAPOLEON,

Capt. Jos. DUVAL.

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

STEAMER VICTOR'A Capt. CHS. DAVELUY,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf or Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanoraie, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER CHAMBLY,

Capt. FRS. LAMOUREUX, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and remaing, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloil, St. Hilaire, and St. Charles, St. Marc, Beloil, St. Hilaire, and St.

Mathias; returning, leaves Chambly every Sunday at 5 delock and We needing at 12 A.M. STEAMER TERREBONNE,

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

> STEAMER LETOILE, Capt. P. E. MALHIOT,

Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne

o'clock A.M.

on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout de-l'lste, Riviere des Prairies et Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M. For further information, apply at the Richelieu

Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE. General Manager Richelieu Company's Office,

Montreal, May 7, 1863.

## NOTICE.

A YOUNG person, capable of Teaching ENGLISH in all its Branches, desires to obtain a Situation in some private Family. Apply at this Office April 30.

## M. BERGIN.

TAILOR,

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

## STEAM HEATING

## PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and

### Economical System of Steam Resting for Private and Public Buildings

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

Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street. "GOLD S," or any other sytem fitted up, if re-

PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good. workmen. THOMAS M'KENNA,

36 and 38 Henry Street.

AMALGAM BELLS,

May 1.

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-House, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which tone, strength durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequaled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 121 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12. months. Send for Circular.

PRATT, ROBINSON & Co., Late M. C. CHADWICK & CO., No. 190 William Street New York

ACADEMY

## SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS

The Course of Study comprises: Religious instruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern Geography, Book-keeping, the Elements of Astro-nomy, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting and Drawing, &c., &c.

besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and fancy needle work, embroidery, all kinds of crotchet work, netting, artificial flowers, &c., &c.

The French and English languages are taught

ribbon; a white dress, with large r For Winter,-A black or dar. . . maintag ve

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge

charge of the washing.
5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course. extra charges.

for their children will deposit in the hands of the

the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children

paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance.

12th Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the

DAY SCHOOL,

WOULD take this opportunity of respectfully in forming her friends and the public generally that she will continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, she

Montreal, May 7, 1863.

CHANGE OF TRAINS.

TRAINS will run as follows : FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION. EASTERN TRAINS.

(stopping over Night at Island Pond)

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at ..... Mixed Train for Kingston and all Inter- ?

mediate Stations, at..... Night Express Train for Toronto, De- } 6.00 P.M. TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE

STREET STATION as follows :-

C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director Montreal, May 18, 1863.

St. Laurent, near Montreal.

with equal care. COSTUME. For Summer - Dark blue dress, with case of the same material; a straw hat, trimmed when the a bout

black bonnet, trimmed the same as in a immer.

1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. 2nd The terms for Board are, per month, \$5,50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil.

of by the House, is 80 cents per month.

4th. By paying \$1,50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also ake-

7th Lessons in any of the Pine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use of Piano, \$1,50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. 8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided

Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing Oth. The parents shall receive every quarter, with

10th. Every month that is commenced must be

Church. Capt. J. E. LABELLE,

Will leave for Quebec every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and re-turning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Society and Society Research Stands.

Corner of McCord and William Streets.

MISS LALOR hopes to deserve a continuance of that patronage which she has hitherto enjoyed. Her course of instruction comprises Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography and History, together with Lessons on the Piano-Forte,

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 18th of MAY

3.30 P.M 5.00 P.M 8.30 A.M

7.30 A.M

From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa 10.20 P.M.

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

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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 cuta-neous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ohronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, stabborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropey, Dyspepsia, Ashma, exposure or imprudence in life, &c.

dence in life, &c.

It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, General and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Internation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions to which Females are liable. This Extract sextensive of the feet Physicians. ively used by the first Physicians n the country, and is confidently recommended as being the best article now in use.

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WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. [Established in 1826.].

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Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
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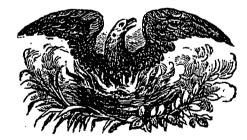
Twenty-Five Cents. JOB MOSES, Sole Prominence, Rochester, N. Y. For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons Lymans, Coare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamphough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Price 25 cents per box. SORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas.

Feb. 5, 1863.

## BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES



## The Great Purifier of the Blood.

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

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrotula or King's Evil. Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruntions.

It is also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

White Swellings and Neuralgie Affections, Nervous and General Dadinty of the system, Loss of Appetite, Language, Dizzmess and all Affections of the Level, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chilis and Fever, Dumb Ague and Januaire

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

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is peefectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless intants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle : and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label.

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

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

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS.

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS HAVE REMOVED

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Noire Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

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

N.B.-K. & Bros. would respectfully intimate that they keep constantly on hand a general assortment of PLAIN and JAPANNED TIN WARES, and materials of ALL KINDS connected with the Trade; and with a more spacious PREMISES, they hope to be able to meet the demands of all who may bestow their patronage on them.

F Jobbing punctually attended to.

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No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

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

O. J. DEVLIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE:

32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

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

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

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

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

> CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &C.,

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

MONTREAL.

N. DRISCOLL. H. J. CLARKE.

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## WESTERN HEMISPHERE!



## MURRAY & LANMAN'S

## FLORIDA WATER

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

## WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

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

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

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

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! 50,000 ROLLS,

At 5 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 121 cents, and up to 50 cents per Roll.

WINDOW SHADES IN GREAT VARIETY. ROBERT MILLER.

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

> > lm,

April 30.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: JUNE 12, 1863. M O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

## BOAT BUILDER.

SIMOO STREET, KINGSTON.

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

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



## HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

## STOMACH BITTERS.

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

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES: Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever; fortifies the system against Miasma and the evil effects of unwholesome water: invigorates the organs of digestion and the

bowels; steadies the nerves, and

tends to PROLONG LIFE. REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

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

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

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

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

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreenole Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dyspersia and in less confirmed forms of Indigestion. Acting as a gentle and manuess aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constitution superiaduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PURE NATIVE WINES.



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

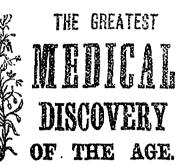
It will not be found to satisfy the lovers of heavy foreign Wines, which, even when genuine, are highly fortified with Alcohol, to prepare them for exportation, and in the majority of cases are only skilful imitations, made from neutral spirits, water and drugs; but those who have drank the pure light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

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

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

# 316 ST. PAUL STREET

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common Pemple He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder hu" mor.) He has now in his possession over two hun. dred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

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

pimples on the face. Two to three bottles will clear the system of beils Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst can-

ker in the mouth and stomach. Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas. One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hu-

mor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and biotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

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

mor, desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheam.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of DIRECTIONS FOR USE .- Adult, one table spoonful per day. Ohildren over eight years, a dessert spoon ful; children from five to eight years, ten 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 had cases

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM CHNTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

MEDICAL DISCOVERY. For inflamation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag

when going to bed.

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

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your hearts content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

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

skin gets its natural color,
This Cintment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease flesh is heir to. Price. 2s 6d per Box.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, 120 Warren Street, Roxbury Mass. For Sale by every Druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you

my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made

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

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

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

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

scrofula and other humors.

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