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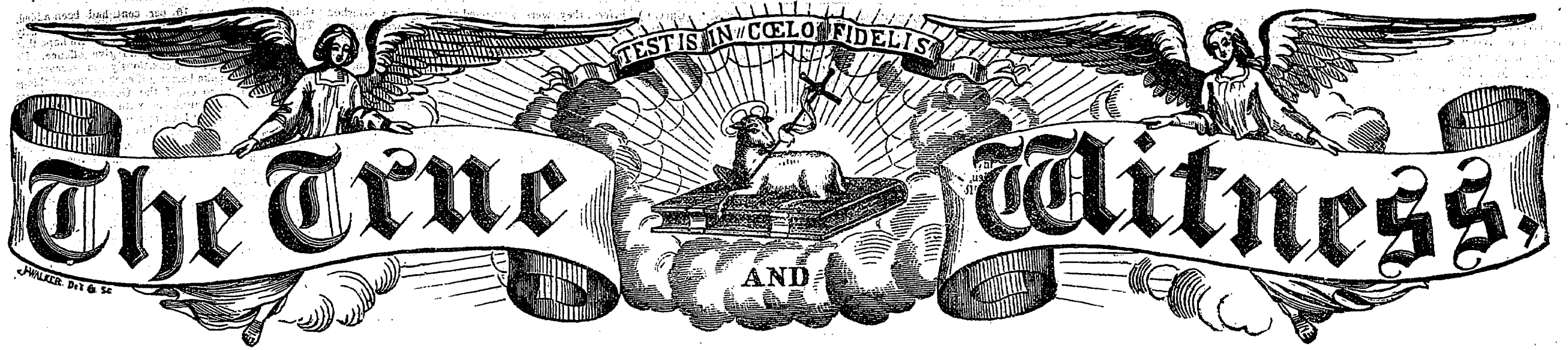
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIII.

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No. 44.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLER.

CHAPTER XIII.—A SUNDAY EVENING AT ESOMOND 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 together there on Hollow-eve night some six or seven months before.

The day was fading into night, and the moonbeams mingled faint and fair with the light of parting day, gradually dispelling the shadows of the twilight and ushering in the starry hours.

'That was very good,' said Moran, 'but not quite so good as the same gentleman's encounter with the fairy-woman.'

'Well, it seems the old dame manifested a touch of humanity some three weeks since when somebody's child died in her vicinity under circumstances of great misery.'

'I remember the night well,' said Aunt Martha, 'it was the child of that poor man Phil Murtha that was dead, and she died of misery and want, as the old woman told me.'

'Nonsense, Martha,' said her husband angrily, 'I think you ought to know that Murtha better than to believe all you hear of his destitution.'

'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 happened, asked me for a sheet and a shroud in which to lay out the poor child.'

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, 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 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 hysterics—but I tell you all, over and over again, that if the people about here weren't as bloodthirsty 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 Trojan move.

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

'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-volatile 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?'

'She says, my dear,' said his wife, with an admulatory glance at her sister-in-law, 'she says we had better all keep quiet till Henny recovers.'

'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 harsh and careless brusquerie. In a few minutes the ladies all returned with the exception of Mary Hennessy, bearing Mrs. Esmond's 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 Goodchild. Did she practice her spells on that portly person?'

'You shall hear. It so happened that on the night to which reference has been made, the reverend gentleman being homeward bound from the rector's, where he had been dining, was riding along at a brisk pace towards the Castle, his mind probably full of the tales of blood and murder he had heard from the sapient rector and his guest who were always sure, to be the truest of true blue,' in other words, staunch haters of Popery, and pillars of the new Reformation established some years before by the far-famed Lady Farnham on the double basis of blankets and fat bacon. As young Douglas says in the play:—

'You moon which rose last night round as my shield, Had not yet filled her horn, when by her light' stepped forth from the shadow of the tall white-thorn hedge, 201

'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.'

'Oh, certainly,' quoth the chaplain much relieved, 'it is at all times a pleasant duty to relieve 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 smile that he probably thought worth another six-pence at least:

reins and was moving on when the hag hobbled after him and again commanded him to stop, which he did, as it were, mechanically.

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

'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 'd do any one?' cried the dame much excited; 'keep it, an' make much of it—I'd scorn to take it!' and she flung the coin up in his face.

'Old woman!' said the parson, surprised 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 of the Gospel, magh! You mane the devil'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 souls 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 worth of your charity here an' hereafter!'

The 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 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 trifle 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 mindful of the maternal legacy of Mother Eve to her daughters, some of whom I like the honor to address. Know, then, that I, like the 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 horae'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 worshipping 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 chaplain 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-woman, 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 bedlamas as she in their nefarious 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 hag.'

Before any one had time to answer this characteristic speech, a request was sent up from Mulligan that his honor, Mr. Esmond, would be pleased to step out to the stables to see the poor roan that had something the matter with her, the creature and the farrier was there, and he'd

like to speak to his honor about the beast before he went. Therefore Mr. Esmond hurried off in much anxiety for the health and safety of poor Harry's favorite saddle-horse, which was, of course, highly prized by all the family. His wife took the opportunity of his absence to express her fear that sooner or later something bad would come of his tyrannical treatment of the poor, and his harsh, overbearing manner.

'Now I am going to tell you all,' she said lowering her voice, 'what I would not dare to tell him, 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 Markham. 'Or have you reason to believe that it really did occur?'

'I cannot possibly doubt it,' was the reply, 'seeing that the old woman brought back the 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 the thoughts of the thoughts of it out of my mind ever since. It was so very awful—and gives 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 us if such men are prowling at large—no one's life will be safe, after a while.'

'Bless me,' sighed Mrs. O'Grady, 'who would have thought that the doom foretold on Hollow-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 those childish superstitions practised by the young on Hollow-eve, or any other eve? If you do, you're wode of a fool than I ever took you to be.'

'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?'

'Not because, Edward—oh, of course not because of his doing so, but you cannot deny that it looked very much like a warning of what was to happen.'

'I do deny it, Mrs. O'Grady; for if it was a 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 Moran had been standing in earnest conversation, 'I'd be much obliged to you, ma'am, addressing Mrs. O'Grady if you'd keep those dreary notions to yourself. Now to my knowledge your dreary suggestions on that same Hollow-eve night rankled so in poor Mrs. Esmond's mind that she felt miserably depressed at times from that night forth, to an extent, indeed, that injured her health considerably the more so as she tried to conceal what she now believes to have been a presentment.'

'Dear me, Dr. Hennessy, what a thing for you to say,' said Mrs. O'Grady, averting her head with a slight shudder, while her husband clasped his hands and cried, 'hear, hear, bravo Hennessy!'

'Now, I must request, my dear Mrs. O'Grady went on Maurice, 'that you never mention that silly affair again, for if Mary be once put in mind of it there is no knowing but she might begin to fancy herself doomed, and take on to moping and pining which might eventually accomplish your fairy warning—or what shall I call it?'

the taking out. 'If you press her a little,' said he, 'you would be apt to find out that there is not a thing occurs to herself or any one she knows of which she hasn't had warning one way or another. If you know it often occurs to me that she must have some sort of telegraphic communication with the other world. It was only 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 happen to poor Father Maguire, and that she was sure he'd never leave his bed.'

'Well?' said more than one of the listeners with ludicrous 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 Winifred, rising her eye-brows very high, and straightening her long back to the most perfect perpendicular possible, 'well, now, you needn't laugh so much after all about Mrs. O'Grady's "warnings." I tell you they are warnings given, and I've hid them myself before our dreadful misfortune came upon us.'

'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 death-watch—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-table.'

'Well, that is really astonishing,' said Harriet, endeavoring to keep from smiling, Aunt Winifred'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, Mary Hennessy's pleasant voice being heard in a tone of playful remonstrance.

'The gentlemen had not yet returned from the stables when Dr. O'Grady was summoned to a patient some miles towards Kilkennate, and having to go home for something he required, Mrs. O'Grady preferred 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-table, but looking round on the kind dear friends whose faces expressed the sympathy they did not choose to speak, she smiled and made an effort to appear cheerful, that the shadow of her grief might not fall on them.

'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 on fat cattle, or the next presentment before the Grand Jury—eh?'

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

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

'Oh, we know that ourselves,' replied the lawyer 'don't we, Aunt Martha?' Mrs. Esmond smiled her acquiescence, but her husband was in no humor for smiling.

'Now, I tell you what it is, Phil Moran!' said he, setting his cup down in the saucer with a force that much endangered the safety of that particular piece of Mrs. Esmond's fine old Dresden, 'I'd thank you to crack your jokes on proper 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.'

Every eye except Mrs. Esmond's was turned reproachfully on the harsh old man...

'Well! upon my word, Mrs. Harry Esmond, junior,' said the old man with a raised voice and an angry look...

'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...

'You do not?' 'No, God forbid that I should! I pray every day that he may escape the penalty of his crime...

The carriage came just then for Mrs. Markham, and the rest of the company did not long remain. Before they left the dressing-room...

'And where is the unfortunate man now?' she asked with tender sympathy. 'That I cannot tell you, my dear,' said Aunt Martha...

'Then you think, my dear aunt, that there would be little use in trying to find this poor man out? Indeed I feel very anxious about him and his family—his case seems so very hard.'

'It 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.'

'My poor Henrietta,' said her aunt as she kissed her at parting, 'in all your own sore affliction your heart is not closed against the sorrows of others.'

'Say no more of that, my dearest aunt,' was the earnest reply; 'why should I blame all for the fault of one? I cannot and I will not, be scandalized who may—good night, dear aunt! may God bless and protect you from every danger!'

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

STATE OF ITALY.

We bespeak a careful perusal for the following speech by Lord H. Lennox on Piedmontese rule in Naples. His Lordship by his political tendencies, as an adviser of Garibaldi, thus described what he saw with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears.

Lord H. Lennox said that having been distinctly alluded to by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and being one of those Opposition members in whose sorry ranks they had the pleasure a short time since of numbering the hon. gentleman, he could not hesitate to accept the challenge that had been thrown out.

He (Lord H. Lennox), as an independent member, felt bound to rise and to state to the House facts which had come before his eyes, and upon which facts he would abstain from making any comment. He thought the Government of Victor Emmanuel must be judged by its professions. It appealed to this country for the sympathy of free England, upon the ground that it was about to replace a detestable despotism by the freest institutions.

existed at present in the Neapolitan kingdom... And now, having proved that the liberty of the press did not exist in any of these three annexed districts, he would refer for a moment to the state of Naples...

That was, in carrying on an "active surveillance and an energetic and constant repression" (hear, hear) He (Lord H. Lennox) took his extracts from official newspapers, which announced with some glee that justice had been done upon these unoffending journals.

Such was the liberty with which the hon. gentleman was so well-satisfied. (Cheers.) And now, having proved that the liberty of the press did not exist in any of these three annexed districts, he would refer for a moment to the state of Naples...

before, they were suspected of hanging a Bourbon flag out of the window... 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 "charnel-house."

than before an extra 10 per cent. had been added. The national debt was added to six-fold, and security for life and property was diminished. He hoped that he had said nothing which would give offence.

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. Dillon's motion for inquiry into the temporalities of the Established Church in Ireland.

THE EXODUS.—The provincial papers still regard 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.

TRALES, 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.

The number of persons who have left the port of Tralee during the four months commencing the 1st of January, 1863, is double the number who left during the corresponding period of 1862.

The efforts which, it is now notorious, 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.

The high rents are going. They can no longer be paid, and they will no longer be paid. The man whose eagerness to obtain a spot of ground created a competition of which landlords were blind enough to avail themselves are rapidly leaving the country.

Howth Harbour.—A memorial having been presented to the Government for funds to clear this harbor of sand previous to the approaching fishing season, an Act of Parliament is at once to be prepared which will meet the wishes of the memorialists.

That harbor was constructed at an expense of £360,000, but it has for many years been gradually filling up, and, if left uncleaned, would probably soon become useless.—Express.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN IRELAND.—In the session of 1860 an act was passed to amend the law relating to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland.

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 transactions have occurred which will prove the anxiety that exists in that locality for the possession of land.

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 be done about this better understanding between landlords and tenants?

JUDICIOUS DISPOSAL OF PAUPERS.—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.

THE FOLLOWING, from the Dingle correspondent of the True Witness, is further evidence of the grievous inequality of Poor Law taxation.

GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN A REWARD OF £50 TO JAMES KELLY, of Derry, who resisted and captured one of an armed party who entered his house on the 21st February last.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF POLICEMEN.—On the 1st May at Oostable M' Coy and Sub-constable M'Donald were returning by the sea shore, at a place called Poulunnarkeen (the most dangerous part of the west coast of this county) they observed two men named Byrne and Duffy engaged in taking sea-weed.

THE PRESBYTERIAN 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.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—Nearly thirty years ago, the House of Commons—acting, after long hesitation, under compulsion of a sense of justice and decency—with great reluctance, because it stirred fierce passions and exasperated powerful interests—at great sacrifice, because it broke up political parties and shattered old friendships—passed a certain resolution, referring to a vastly important subject, and expressed in terms unusually solemn and dogmatic.

MR. O'REILLY on an early day is to move the following 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 existence, due regard being had to the interests of persons employed therein as teachers."

THE HOUSE OF MAURICE REGAN, a farmer, residing at Caherconell, within a few miles of Abbeysfeale, was set on fire a few nights ago, and entirely consumed, with all it contained.

THE TUAM HERALD, speaking of the exodus, says:—"This exodus of the people from Mayo and from this county (Galway), is becoming every week more extensive. Whether for good or for evil, the stream continues to swell and flow on uninterrupted, and the emigrants may now be reckoned by hundreds from some localities."

CATHOLICITY IN DUMBERTON.—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."

THE DUMBERTON MISSION had been attended 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.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—Sectarian jealousies, and the enmities of contending theological factions, have always exempted one form of religious benevolence from the universal condemnation which they have heaped upon the works of all whose faith was not like theirs.

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.

THE CASE OF MR. BISHOP.—What would have been the outcry in the Liberal press, what the indignation of Her Majesty's Ministers, if Mr. Bishop, instead of being foolishly and almost unwittingly mixed up with a conspiracy against Victor Emmanuel, had suffered for intriguing against the Neapolitan Bourbons?

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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.

STEAMERS FOR THE CONFEDERATES.—We (Liverpool Post) learn that another batch of the swift Clyde 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 allowance 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.

THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY of the 21st ult., referring to the calamitous loss of the Anglo-Saxon, contains a proposition from a gentleman of Edinburgh, to place a Floating Telegraph Station off Cape Race.

NEOLOGY AT CAMBRIDGE.—A Correspondent of the Record says:—"There has been some commotion about Neoology in — College. One of the Deans preached a most outrageous sermon last Sunday. Not contenting himself with sweeping away the Pentateuch he would wipe out the whole Bible, and reduce the creed to 'believe in God the Father, maker of heaven and earth.'

MORE THAN ONE thoughtless 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.

SPEAKING IN FAVOR of the recognition by the American Republic of the same Spanish provinces, whose independence Mr. Canning was eventually the first to acknowledge, Henry Clay laid down arguments which he little thought would ever be quoted against his own darling Republic.

THE HOUSE OF MAURICE REGAN, a farmer, residing at Caherconell, within a few miles of Abbeysfeale, was set on fire a few nights ago, and entirely consumed, with all it contained.

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.

GENERAL ROSECRANS, a few days ago, received the following pertinent letter from an indignant private:

'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 FUTURE.—It requires no prophetic vision to foresee the result of the present war.

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. B, 69th New York, was visiting Capt Phillips, of the former regiment, and in the course of the conversation made some remarks about Captain McMahon of the 71st.

THE IMPROPER PRIEST.—The person named R. Demart, who obtained money under false pretences, by representing himself as being a distressed priest of the Dominican order, was arrested at Burlington, N. J., at the instance of Rev. J. D. Bowles, the Catholic clergyman of that place, who at once pronounced him an impostor, and had him taken in charge by the authorities, to prevent scandal and annoyance to his flock.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER from its great celebrity in the South America and West Indian markets, for which for twenty years it was exclusively manufactured, has been extensively imitated in this country.

CHILLS AND FEVER DRIED.—Armed with Bristol's Sarsaparilla, persons residing in Fever 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 malarial infection which generates the complaint.

AGENTS FOR MONTREAL, DEVINS & BOLTON, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1863.

Correspondents will please excuse any delay in replying to their favors, which will be attended to on the return of the Editor, who has left the 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.

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.

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 the benefits conferred upon that land by the Revolution, his opinions have undergone a great modification.

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.

An Engineer Brigade, and one division of the Federal army, crossed the Rappahannock on the 5th. The object of the movement is said to have been a simple reconnoissance.

The Africa, from Liverpool, 31st May, with dates 4 days later, arrived at Halifax on the 9th. The news is unimportant.

Mr. Roebuck had given notice that he would move in Parliament that England open negotiations with the other Powers, for the recognition

of the Confederates. Lord Montague will move an amendment.

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

CONGREGATIONS.

"IGNACE BOURGET, BY THE GRACE OF GOD AND OF THE APOSTOLIC 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 Clergy of the Company of Jesus, upon a petition humbly presented to him by their General the Very Reverend Father Beckx, 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 Leoric, Religious of the same Company.

"In this Brief the Holy Father declares that nothing can be more agreeable or pleasing to him: whom to see the faithful, and above all the young: whom impious men every day endeavor to ensnare 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 authorize 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 beautiful 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.

"Ic. Bishop of Montreal.

"By Order of His Lordship, J. C. PARE, Canon Secretary."

The subjoined is the Brief alluded to in the above:—

Indulgences granted in the three hundredth year from its first establishment to the primary Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and to the other Sodalities thereto affiliated.

PIUS IX., POPE.

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 established a Sodality in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, it was his intention to cause the memory of this auspicious 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 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 humbly 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, enroll themselves in these Sodalities, the main end of which is to enkindle and foster piety 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 plenary 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 designated by the present Director of said Sodality, and to be accomplished in the above mentioned chapel, 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 heresies, 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, we according to the usual practice of the church, remit three hundred days of the penances enjoined upon them, or of those to which they may in any other manner be liable. All which indulgences, remissions of sins, and relaxations of penances, we permit to be, by way of suffrage, applied to the souls of the faithful of Christ, 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 spirituals at Rome, we, of our Apostolic authority concede and grant by these presents the power and faculty of delegating duly approved priests, whether

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 excoeses whatever and crimes and cases reserved to the Apostolic see (heresy, simony, duelling, violation of the enclosures of nunneries, and recourse to lay judges contrary to the Sacred Canons, being excepted); as likewise from excommunication 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 Fisherman'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 year 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 confraternities 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 perusing 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 follows:—

"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 confessed their sins, qui vere penitentis et confessi,—shall at least three times attend the spiritual exercises," &c. &c. &c.

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 "true 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 veri 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 the following strain of pious invective against the soul-deluding errors of Romanism:—

"A remission of all sins! A full pardon gained in one day without trouble, by a little easy and external performance. How good it true! What a terrible deception it 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 from "the only condition," that of "true re-

pentance" upon which, first of all, the Brief insists, and without which, according to 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 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 liar 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 will have no difficulty in forming a correct estimate of his morality when we are able to convict him thus publicly of wilful and deliberate falsification of evidence.

On one, other point, though of less consequence must we contradict the Witness; 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 sans-culottes, or the hired foreigners whom the Liberals and Victor Emmanuel pay to foment insurrection in the capital of the Christian world.

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 ceremony.

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 turbidly 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, 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 estimation in which it is held by the educated and refined 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 battle field; sick of the rascality and corruption of the Cabinet; sick of the cant and whining fanaticism of the Abolitionists who do the talking, whilst the Irish 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 having allowed themselves to be duped into fighting in such a cause, and under such ignoble leaders.

The Irish have hitherto formed the strength

of the Federal army, and any successes which 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 Chancellorsville; 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 an end; and their minds are made up to fight no 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! 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 dead."

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 Massachusetts, 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 Northern press.

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 involved 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 made out for the North. It is wonderful, however to see to what an extent this dishonest artifice has succeeded with some weak and ignorant minds, deluding them into the belief that slavery, and no-slavery, are the real issues involved, 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 between Federal rights, and State rights.

In the irreconcilable antagonism between 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 itself, and required only certain favorable conditions to germinate, were facts long ago patent to the most superficial observer. Betwixt the se-

veral points of the late Union, there never was any attraction from within; and the pressure from without, in the shape of danger of aggression upon the liberties of the nascent republic, having been dissipated, there remained no longer anything to resist the natural force of repulsion from asserting its long-delayed rights.

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.

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 scurrilous treatment that they experience from the hands of the military satraps whom Lincoln the President has set over them.

But the people had a word to say 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 the rights of the State, and of the liberties of the American citizen the suppression, without form of trial, of the above mentioned journals.

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.

MONTRÉAL 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:—

MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF IRISH DISTRESS.—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 work.

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.

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.

It is curious to notice the characteristic vein of Biblical reference in the reports of local registrars. The registrar of Bionic, lamenting naturally that there had not been a marriage in the parish for ten months, declares that the Bionians neither marry, nor are given in marriage.

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

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 Burma, wife of Dr. Mason, the linguist and translator. This lady professes to have discovered what she calls a "God-language."

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 reading matter. Its articles for the current number are as follows:—1. Industrial Resources of British India.

The Reviewer in the fifth of the articles above enumerated, deals with the now well known controversy respecting the authorship of the Pentateuch, and shows that the partisans of the Elohist and Jehovistic theory, which assigns two if not three distinct authors, to the

Books commonly called "of Moses," have completely failed in distinguishing which portions of the work are to be credited to the imaginary Elohist, and which to the Jehovistic scribes. In writings, confessedly of one author, as in the Psalms for instance, we find the words Elohism and Jehovah—of which in the English translation one is rendered God and the other Lord—used almost indifferently, as if both were equally familiar to the writer, and to those whom he addressed.

ADDRESSES Spoken at the Coronation of the "May Queen," Maria 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.

They lifted the little humming bird, As its slender bill it dipped, In the chalice vase of a bonied flower, And the perfumed nectar sipped.

They crept o'er tendrils of Parasites, And Butterfly plants they shook; Sported awhile with the trembling Bee, And one bright blossom took.

Then fled they hither, to join with us, In homage to our Queen; To whisper of all the noble acts, The beautiful sights they've seen.

From the Mountain Streams. Glad greetings to thee youthful Queen and friend, Ambassadors come I here, From the crystal courts of the mountain streams, From the prattling brooklets clear.

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.

"But weave for the 'May Queen' a diadem, Of Heart's-ease and Rose-buds sweet; As a wish that her life be happy—bright, The emblems are pure and meet.

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 bell tower.

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.

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.

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 certain bonds, which is said to have hastened Mr. Stokes' departure.

the American agents; and feels specially indignant against persons named McCloud, Quinn, and Reilly, who, he says, have been the cause of deceiving them. He advised all his friends not to be duped by them. He will write again in a short time.

MEMBERS ELECTED. M. Ministerial; O. Opposition; D. Doubtful. Cornwall—Hon J. S. Macdonald, M. G. Glengarry—D. A. McDonald, M. Argenteuil—J. C. Abbott, M. Hastings (S)—Wallbridge, M. Lambton—Alex. Mackenzie, M. Quebec East—P. G. Huot, M. South Wellington—D. Stinson, M. Champlain—Dr. Ross, M. Sherbrooke—Mr. Galt, M. Hamilton—Mr. Buchanan, M. South Ontario—Mr. Mowatt, M. Lotbinière—Mr. Joly, M. Montreal—Mr. Rose, M. —Mr. Cartier, O. —Mr. McGee, O.

A TRIP.—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 abyssal depths.

Representation by Population.—Justice to 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.

Now Mr. Brown, look on that picture and on this. Then it was representation first and office next—it you could get it. Now it is the office first—and representation next—a complete reversal of position.

THE OPINIONS 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.

ARREST OF A CHARGED OF WIFE-MURDER.—A laborer named Martin McDonald, residing in the Parish of St. Joseph de Levis, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with the murder of his wife, Honora Carroll, aged 45, who died on the previous evening.

MONTRÉAL 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 \$4.00; Extra, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Superior Extra, \$5.00 to \$5.15; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.40.

TORONTO MARKETS. June 6. Prices somewhat unchanged. Wheat—Fall—moderate supply at 80c to 85c. Spring, firm, at 75c to 85c for moderate to good. Rye moderate at 60c to 65c. Barley very dull, selling at 50c to 60c.

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 fled.

Don't COUGH and CRY so CHILDREN.—Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers will relieve you in ten minutes after use, cure your sore throat and hoarseness, 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.

On the 26th instant, at Ghuelph, the wife of Mr. Thomas A. Heffernan, of a son.

In this city, on the 9th inst., Mr. Matthew Walsh aged 71 years. At Cole's St. Antoine, near Montreal, on the 4th inst James Foley, the beloved son of Joseph Foley, aged 11 years and 5 months. Requested in pace.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Longueuil, Rev Mr Thibault, \$4.50; Berthier, J. Morin, \$2; Stanstead, Rev Mr Limoges, \$2; Prescott, Peter Collins, \$1; Trendana, T. Denay, \$2; Maryvale, Joseph Magarino, \$2; 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. Outhbert, \$3; Roxborough, C. McCrae, \$2; South Duoro, Rev Mr Lynch, \$4; Selwyn, Jas W Fanning, \$2; Collfield, John O'Donovan, \$2.

Per J Doran, Perth—Angus M'Donald, \$2; John Macdon, \$2; John Dowdall, \$2; J. F. Fagan, \$2. Per Mr Sheridan, St. Johns, C. B.—Corcoran O'Hara, \$1. Per J J Murphy Ottawa C W—E J O'Neil, \$5; J. Enright, \$3.60.

Per P F J Mullen, Toronto, J. Tyrrell, \$1. Per P Doyle Toronto, Self, \$5; M Coyle, Maple, \$5. Per Michael McAuliffe, St Johns N B, J Griffin, \$1. Per Jos. Camillon, Sillery, C B—P Malone, \$1.

MONTRÉAL 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 \$4.00; Extra, \$4.50 to \$5.00; Superior Extra, \$5.00 to \$5.15; Bag Flour, \$2.25 to \$2.40. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, L C, \$5.25. 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 \$7.45 to \$6.55. Butter—There is a good demand for New at 13c to 14c; Old is unsaleable, prices nominally 9c to 10. Eggs per doz, 8c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 7 1/2c to 8c. Tallow per lb, 7c to 8c. Out-Meat per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c; Bacon, 5c to 6c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$10.75 to \$11.25; Prime Mess, \$8.75 to \$9.75. Prime, \$8.75 to \$9.75.—Montreal Witness.

SOCIETY OF THE SAINTS OF MONTREAL. A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Society will take place in the Society's New Hall, TOUPIN'S BUILDINGS, Place d'Armes, on FRIDAY EVENING, 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. Montreal, June 4, 1863.

WANTED FOR ST. COLUMBA ACADEMY. AN ENGLISH TEACHER, duly certificated for High School or Academy. References as to moral character required. Applications (if by letter post-paid) to be addressed to the undersigned, until 15th July next. Engagements from 1st August next. JOS. GANTILLON, Sec.-Treasurer. St. Columbs of Sillery, Quebec, } 30th May, 1863.

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—Count de Persigny, 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 millions; 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 secures 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 themselves 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 Prefect, 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 forward; for the publication and distribution of professions of faith and balloting papers, according to the forms prescribed by our laws. Watch over the maintenance of public order, and the regularity of the electoral operations. It is for you a right and a duty to combat energetically all underhand manoeuvres, 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 professions of faith, you will openly designate, as in the preceding elections, the candidates in whom the Government has most confidence. Let 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 recommending to the choice of the electors the vast majority of the members who formed part of the last Legislative Body, the Government renders well-merited homage to honorable men, of proved devotedness, who before receiving the support of the Administration, were designated by the sympathies of their fellow-citizens. If it has felt bound to refuse this testimony to some few, it is not for mere differences of opinion, for it has made a point of deeply respecting the independence of the deputies; but it cannot; it can only propose to the electors men devoted, without reserve or ulterior designs, to the imperial dynasty and to our institutions.—It is therefore 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 Prefect, 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.

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 patriotic 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 his object alone, if obliged to do so. The Poles 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 put 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 goes with the King. Much of this feeling is, no 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 history. The earliest victories of the Italian army were won at the expense of Russian soldiers at the Tchernaïa and before Sebastopol. But a reconciliation has long taken place, both parties being influenced, perhaps, by a common antipathy to Austria, while the Russians, though affecting Legitimist leanings, have something like good will for a nation which is asserting its rights 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. Passaglia began the war against the Pope with the Peace (the name of his own journal), and preached the crusade against the clericals in the name of charity. Little by little drawn down by the weight of his sin, he found himself linked with the most open enemies of Catholicity. He endeavoured, nevertheless, to look like a lamb, while everybody saw the claws and tusks of the wolf. The journals of the revolution, now that he is down, begin to manifest the contempt that this man inspires them with. The Perseveranza of the 1st of May says that Passaglia "has been, to say the least, below his own average in his defence of his Bill. He completely lost himself in a labyrinth of wire-drawn argument and narrow reasoning. And all the defects which we had noted in his oratory were more conspicuous than ever." The Gazzetta del Popolo observes that Passaglia committed a very great error in presenting himself as a deputy in Parliament; and, coming 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 Diritto 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 metuitated 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 protégé 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 magnificent hospitality." The Gazzetta di Torino has a long article to show that to convert the Clergy, that is to say, to make it apostatise, may be possible by means of the philosophical and theological writings of the Priest Passaglia; but that it will never be effected by means of the measures or the orations of the deputy Passaglia. The Discussion, after having shown how inefficiently Passaglia defended his Bill, concludes by saying:—"The Chamber has taught the ripe theologian, but the raw deputy, that moderation, which is the most useful of political qualifications, and the toleration which is the only genuine means for the promotion of liberty." The Parliamentary report of the Armonia of the 1st of May states that the debate on Passaglia's Bill concluded by his declaring himself firm in his

ideas, and adding that the Minister of Justice and Public Worship "opposed his measure 'simply from party and temporary reasons.' He, however, ended by withdrawing it in the midst of the laughter of the Chamber. "deputy Cavour then came near Passaglia 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 foot in the Turin Parliament since his signal failure, and is said to be about to resign his Parliamentary seat in disgust. The Arcimispiscopal Chapel of the See of Turin, which, since Mgr. Franzoni's exile, had been turned by the Piedmontese Government into an artillery 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 Modena, dated the 8th of May, states that on the 5th, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, 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 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 Firenze 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 head to put down brigandage in the kingdom of Naples. "He gathered a band of vindicators of offences, created himself 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 villainies 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 a certain Signor Nicomede Bianchi, who is publishing a work on the life and diplomatic deeds of Count Cavour, who actually gives us the following document as a note written by Cavour to Admiral Persano, whom he pretended to Europe to be sending to prevent Garibaldi's landing in Sicily:—"Signor Conte, manage to navigate between Garibaldi and the Neapolitan cruisers. I hope you have understood me? To which Persano answered knowingly: 'Signor Conte, I believe I have understood you; in a given case you will send me to Fenestrelle' (the State prison). Persano appreciated fully the thorough want of conscientiousness of his employer. Again, on the 19th of June, while the honourable Count Cavour protested that he was an utter stranger to any act 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 Calabria; thus was Cavour directing the movements of the filibuster chief over the country which was ready Garibaldisms from Sicily into the Neapolitan provinces in 1860, Signor Nicomede Bianchi gives us, in the Revista 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 Cavour to co-operate in this passage of the Garibaldisms to the continent, and to that end he left Turin with 500,000 francs. The distinguished ex-deputy, Bartholomeo Casalis, carried to Sicily a like sum. The Sardinian men of war had also the order to assist this passage. The rest, the Garibaldi General, Bixio, declared in the Turin Parliament that although Persano could be at any moment repudiated by his Government in the face of Europe, and that, not to let it be known that his Government assisted the expedition in Sicily, yet he knew very well how to assist it." This was said to justify Persano's recent nomination as a full Admiral, which was criticized by Gallenga. 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 charges than mere political crimes. Incendiarism 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 art a patient whom he had to attend, hastens his death by poisoning his wounds. Venanzi has confessed, and has made revivations of the highest importance, even as regards the founding of the Roman Committee. Its creation is attributed by Venanzi to the famous Miglioriti, 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 "heat of fight." The sanguinary scoundrel, Fumel, is known to have slaughtered 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 treacherous, treacherous, and infamous enemy—full of "powder and lead," as the Times accessory to murder flippantly 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 refers, has stamped upon the mind and memory of the public. The Standard says:—"The subjoined document has within the last week or two been posted on the walls of the town of Lora, in the Terra di Lavoro, by the Piedmontese authorities. It is perhaps the best answer that could be given to Mr. Layard's bold assertions respecting the condition of the Neapolitan provinces. In the months of January, February, and March of the present year 186 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 have been purged of their evil habits of loyalty to their king and hatred to the foreigner. Mr. Layard's mode of dealing with a "demoralised population is summary and intelligible. The lenient discipline,

the fustigation, the imprisonment, the incendiarism of the Fumels of the Piedmontese army." "Emolliti moret nec sinit esse ferros." For acts far less cruel than those of a British Government withdrew its representative from Naples in the time of a Bourbon King. Now that the Piedmontese Victor Emmanuel is Sovereign, by the action of the plottings, there is found a member of the Government bold enough to bound 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-commissioners 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 secret manoeuvres, because whoever devotes himself to this service must accustom himself to bold action; that the national guards and the citizens who co-operate 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 criterion 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 whomsoever will discover a conspiracy by brigands, and will reveal that important fact—as for example, the assisting the band with provisions, 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 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 entitled 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 he 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 determination in all the communes of his dependency." The President, SALVATORE PIZZI. The Secretary, GIUSEPPE DE FELCO. Examined.—The Prefect, C. MAYA. Caserta, April 24, 1863. SPAIN. THE PROTESTANT MARTYRS.—The Revue of Madrid publishes, under the title of "Protestantism in Spain," the following letter from Granada, dated the 24th of April:—"Yesterday the Tribunal judged the cause of the Protestant champions, Albama, Matamoros, 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 Matamoros went to such lengths that the President had to recall him to order. After the pleading, Matamoros 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 avowed for the religion of his fathers—a religion which he has sold for a few golden coins. The public listened to this cynic apostate. At the end of the sitting, the English accepted 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 forest. El Pensamiento Espanol traces back to the 6th of October, 1860, the first discovery of the efforts made by Albama 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 Pontiff 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 Cadix, 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 Albama. From writings found in Matamoros' house it is ascertained that these new apostles had succeeded in enrolling eighty-five proselytes at Granada, Malaga, Cadix, and Jaen. Albama 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. Matamoros 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 taken. 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 Ben Public gives the following schedule of them:—

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

PRUSSIA. 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 the right and said, 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 avert 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 Copartzevi 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 reminded by the Polish war of their own former greatness south of the Baltic, and of their later misfortunes at the hands of their Russian enemies. 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 scattered 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.—Times.

RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, 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. DANZIG, May 16.—The Ostsee Zeitung of to-day says:—"The Provincial Revolutionary Committee for Lithuania has published a reply to the Imperial ukase granting an amnesty, which says:—"As the object of the insurrection is not to obtain 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 Moscovite soldier has been driven from these Polish provinces, or till the last Polish army has ceased to fight." POLAND. ATROCITIES OF THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN POLAND.—A contemporary states that it has received trustworthy accounts from persons just arrived from Lithuania 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 detained at the time, was subjected to the most brutal treatment 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 coat succeeded in reaching the neighboring forest, where she was taken prematurely ill. She was conveyed to Wilna, where she was lately seen in a dying state—though not then, as the telegraph has since reported become a lunatic. Her husband has been thrown into prison at Danzig. Up to the present time there has been no proof brought of his complicity in the insurgent movement. The same incident may be said of several other noblemen of Lithuania who have been arrested on the estate of Count Lyberg Platner, whose wife, it is reported, was similarly ill treated. Arms were indeed found concealed, but he alleges that they were placed there without his knowledge 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 Raskolniks, 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 broken out in open revolt. The idea of disguising the soldiers quartered at Danzig as Raskolniks 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 execration of Europe. Some of the details of the outrages which these fiends in human shape perpetrated upon Lithuanian ladies are unfit for our columns. On a deputation 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 remonstrances the Porte has agreed to the proposal 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 began 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 Sarsaparilla 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.

For Holland	17,485
France	7,007
Ireland	13,052
England	1,098
Prussia	813
Savoie	5,840
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg	5,840
Total	45,304, or £1,812.

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.

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.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOWN SQUARE 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.

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 Company.

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

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY OF MADENOISELLE LACOMBE AND MISS CLARKE WILL BE REMOVED, on the FIRST of MAY, from No. 8 VITRE STREET, to No. 12 SANGUINET STREET, near Craig Street.

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

A large assortment of BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, manufactured expressly to his order in Upper Canada; and from the large quantity ordered and by taking advantage of Cash Trade at this dull season of the year can be sold below anything yet offered.

OWEN MCGARVEY, (Wholesale & Retail Furniture Warehouse,) No. 244 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, May 10, 1863.

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES. From Emery Esq., well-known merchant of Osgoode, N.H.

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

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

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

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

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known firm of Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enameled 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 do of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face was as smooth as anybody's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

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

The Features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows: I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholics, in very large type.

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

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16mo, 496 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with a Portrait of the Author.

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FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863.

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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.

Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, April 1, 1863. General Agent for Canada.

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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. CORTEZ. 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.

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

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

STEAMER VICTORIA, Capt. Chs. 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, L'Assomption, and Berthier; returning, leaves Sorel every Monday and Thursday at 5 o'clock.

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

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

STEAMER ETOILE, Capt. P. E. MALHOT. Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning at Bout-de-l'Isle, Riviere des Prairies et 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. LAMBERE, 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, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

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FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES. THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAM FITTER, is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of

Steam Heating 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. "GOLDS" or any other system fitted up, if required. PLUMBING and GASFITTING done by good workmen.

THOMAS M'KENNA, 36 and 38 Henry Street. May 1.

AMALGAM BELLS. 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 unequalled by any other manufacturer.

Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 1 1/2 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Send for Circular.

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St. Laurent, near Montreal. The Course of Study comprises: Religious Instruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern Geography, book-keeping, the Elements of Astronomy, 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 needlework, embroidery, all kinds of crocheted work, netting, artificial flowers, &c., &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. 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.

3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1.50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take 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. 7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1.50 per month; use of Piano, \$1.50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 50 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents.

8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 9th. The parent shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children.

10th. Every month that is commenced must be 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 Church.

13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. Aug. 28.

DAY SCHOOL, MISS LAJOR

Would take this opportunity of respectfully informing her friends and the public generally that she will continue her School at the above mentioned place. From her assiduity and care, she 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 CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 18th of MAY TRAINS will run as follows: FROM DONAVENTURE STREET STATION, EASTERN TRAINS.

Mail Train for Quebec, at 3.30 P.M. Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) at 5.00 P.M. Mixed Train for Island Pond and all Intermediate Stations, at 8.30 A.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, at 7.30 A.M. Mixed Train for Kingston and all Intermediate Stations, at 9.50 A.M. Night Express Train for Toronto, Detroit, and the West, at 6.00 P.M.

TRAINS will ARRIVE at DONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: From Portland, Island Pond and Way Stations, at 7.30 A.M. From Toronto and Way Stations, at 9.30 A.M. From Acton and Way Stations, at 9.30 A.M. From Island Pond do. do. do. at 2.00 P.M. From Kingston and Richmond do. do. at 7.45 P.M. From Quebec and the West, and Ottawa City, at 10.20 P.M.

C. J. BRIDGES, Managing Director Montreal, May 18, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS

Adjala—G. P. Hughes.
 Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Okisholm.
 Allumette Island—Patrick Lynch.
 Aylmer—J. Doyle.
 Antigonish—Rev. N. Oameron.
 Arichal—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
 Arisais, N. S.—Rev. K. J. McDonald.
 Arthurly—M. Moran.
 Barre—B. Hinds.
 Brockville—O. F. Fraser.
 Belleville—P. P. Lynch.
 Brantford—James Feeny.
 Buckingham—H. Gorman.
 Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginn.
 Chambly—J. Hackett.
 Chatham—A. B. McIntosh.
 Cobourg—P. Maguire.
 Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.
 Carleton, N. B.—Rev. E. Duaphy.
 Danville—Edward M. Govern.
 Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm.
 DeWittville—J. M'iver.
 Dundas—J. B. Looney.
 Eganville—J. Bonfield.
 East Haverhill—Rev. J. J. Collins.
 Eastern Townships—P. Hackett.
 Ernsville—P. Gaffney.
 Frampton—Rev. Mr. Paradis.
 Farmersville—J. Flood.
 Gananoque—Rev. J. Rossiter.
 Guelph—J. Harris.
 Goderich—Dr. M'Dougall.
 Hamilton—J. M'Carthy.
 Huntington—J. Neary.
 Ingersoll—W. Featherston.
 Kempsville—M. Heaphy.
 Kingston—P. Purcell.
 Lindsay—J. Kennedy.
 Lansdown—M. O'Connor.
 London—B. Henry.
 Lacolle—W. Harty.
 Maidstone—Rev. R. Kelsher.
 Merrickville—M. Kelly.
 Neumarcket—F. Boland.
 Ottawa City—J. J. Murphy.
 Oshawa—E. Dunne.
 Pakenham—Francis O'Neill.
 Prescott—J. Ford.
 Pembroke—James Heenan.
 Perth—J. Doran.
 Peterboro—E. M'Connell.
 Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor.
 Port Hope—J. Birmingham.
 Port Dalhousie—O. M'Mahon.
 Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears.
 Quebec—M. O'Leary.
 Rawdon—James Carroll.
 Renfrew—P. Kelly.
 Russellton—J. Campion.
 Richmond Hill—M. Peefy.
 Sarnia—P. M'Dermott.
 Sherbrooke—T. Griffin.
 Sherrington—Rev. J. Graton.
 South Gloucester—J. Daley.
 Sumnerstown—D. M'Donald.
 St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
 St. Athanasie—T. Dunn.
 St. An de la Poculiere—Rev. Mr. Bozrot.
 St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvy.
 St. Catharines, C. E.—J. Laughlin.
 St. John Chrysostom—J. M'Gill.
 St. Raphael—A. D. M'Donald.
 St. Romuald d'Etchemin—Rev. Mr. Sax.
 St. Mary's—H. O'Connell.
 Starsboro—C. M'Gill.
 Sydney—M. Hayden.
 Trenton—Rev. Mr. Brettarga.
 Thorold—John Heenan.
 Thorpville—J. Greene.
 Timbuctoo—P. J. Sheridan.
 Toronto—P. F. J. Mullen, 23 Spater Street.
 Templeton—J. Hagan.
 West Port—James Kehoe.
 Williamstown—Rev. Mr. M'Carthy.
 Wallaceburg—Thomas Jarney.
 Whilby—J. J. Murphy.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER.
 (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

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

I will hold **THREE SALES** weekly.
On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings,
 FOR
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c.,
 AND
THURSDAYS
 FOR
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
 &c., &c., &c.
 Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale, and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.
L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.
 March 27, 1862.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR THE REMOVAL and permanent Cure of all DISEASES arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the system, viz.:
 Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Pimples on the Face, Blisters, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Asthma, exposure or imprudence in life, &c.
 It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, General and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Inflammation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions to which Females are liable. This Extract is extensively used by the first Physicians in the country, and is confidently recommended as being the best medicine now in use.
 Sole Agent for Montreal:
J. A. HARTE,
GLASGOW DRUG HALL,
 No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
 November 7, 1862.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY
 ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

GEO. PERCIVAL RIDOUT, Esq., GOVERNOR.
 T. W. BIRCHALL, Esq., MANAGING DIRECTOR.

FIRE INSURANCES effected at **LOWEST RATES** for this well-known Company.
W. H. GAULT,
 April 30, 6t

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
 [Established in 1826.]
 THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address
E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

H. BRENNAN & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
 No. 1, Victoria Buildings, Victoria Square, MONTREAL.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 THE ORIGINAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "PULMONIC WAFERS," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve Irritation of the Urinary and Tonsils.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Are a Blessing to all Cancers and Constitutions.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
 Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No Family should be without a Box of **BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS** in the house.
 No Traveller should be without a supply of **BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS** in his pocket.
 persons will ever object to give for **BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS** Twenty-Five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
 For sale in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lyman, Clark & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.
 Price 25 cents per box.
SOUTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canada.
 Feb. 9, 1862.

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** OF **Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,**
 And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for **SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SORRY,**
 White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is the very best, and, in fact, 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 **MERCURY, MERCURIAL,** or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle; and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of **LANMAN & KEMP** is upon the blue label.
 Sole Manufacturers, **LANMAN & KEMP,**
 Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S.
 We have appointed Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, J. Gardner, K. Campbell & Co., A. G. Davidson, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray, as the Agents for Montreal.
Feb. 24, 1863. 12m.

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

HEADACHE and PAINFULNESS
 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.

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, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., 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. 12m.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
50,000 ROLLS,
 At 5 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 12 1/2 cents, and up to 50 cents per Roll.

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

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

LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,
 (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the 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 they have commenced business. They hope by strict 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.

Jobbing punctually attended to.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,
 No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

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.

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

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.
 PERSONS of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirit, and Fits of Langour,* had prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

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

Persons of 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 stomachics of the day.

The fact is well known to physicians that the basis of all the medicinal stimulants of the pharmacopoeia is fiery and unparfited alcohol, an article which no medication can deprive of its pernicious properties. The liquors of commerce are still worse. They are all adulterated. Hence the faculty, while universally admitting the necessity for diffusive tonics, hesitate to employ those in common use lest the remedy should prove deadlier than the disease. During the last twenty years, the quality of these articles has been continually deteriorating, and it is notorious that the fluids which bear the names of the various spirituous liquors, are flavored and fixed up with corrosive drugs, to a degree which renders them 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 corrector, and a gentle laxative. **HOSTETTER'S BITTERS** are therefore held in high estimation by our most eminent practitioners, and bid fair to supersede all other invigorants, both in public hospitals and in private practice. No family medicine has been so universally, and it may truly added, deservedly popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as **HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.**
 Prepared by **HOSTETTER & SMITH,** Pittsburg, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists.
 Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT-BUILDER,
 SIMCO 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, corrector 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 Spirit, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

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

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

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.
TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.
 For Scald Head, you will cut the hair of the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.
 For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as convenient.
 For Sores on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the inventor.
 For Scabs: these commence by a thin, 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 in.
 For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.
 This Ointment agrees with every flesh, and gives immediate relief in every skin disease 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 takes great pleasure in presenting the readers of the *True Witness* with the testimony of the Lady Superior of the St. Vincent's Asylum, Boston:—
St. VINCENT'S ASYLUM, Boston, May 26, 1856.
 Mr. Kennedy—Dear Sir—Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofula, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so neglected before entering the Asylum; and I have the pleasure of informing you, it has been attended by the most happy effects. I certainly deem your discovery a great blessing to all persons afflicted by scrofula and other humors.

ST. ANN ALEXIS SHORE, Superior of St. Vincent's Asylum, Roxbury.
 Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphan in our charge, from your valuable discovery. One in particular suffered for a length of time, with a very sore leg; we were afraid amputation would be necessary. We feel much pleasure in informing you that he is now perfectly well.
SISTERS OF St. JOSEPH, Hamilton, O. W.

PURE NATIVE WINES.
 THE SUBSCRIBER offers for SALE a PURE LIGHT WINE made from the NATIVE GRAPES of Worcester County, Mass., by Mr. S. H. ALLEN, of Shrewsbury.
 It will not be found to satisfy the lovers of heavy foreign Wines, which, even when genuine, are highly fortified with Alcohol, to prepare them for exportation, and in the majority of cases are only skilful imitations, made from neutral spirits, water and drugs; but those who have drunk the pure light German Wines, or the Chablis Wine of France, and have a taste for them, will appreciate such as is offered by the subscriber. 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.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy that cures **EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.**

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

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