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THE STUDENT OF VALENCIA. A SKETCH FROM THE CARLIST WAR.

CHAPTER I.

It was night, and the good city of Valencia as buried in sleep. The lamps had gone out; was in profound obscurity; there was somehing almost fearful in the complete silence that eigned through the deserted streets, broken at long intervals by the measured step and monotonous watchword of the patrol.

The second hour of the midnight sounded from the convent of the Dominicans, in the square of Santo Domingo. Immediately there appeared a ight in the window of an humble-looking house n one of the narrow streets close by, over the door of which was inscribed in large letters the ord 'Botelleria." It was a kind of tavern, where the young men of the city often held their gay, noisy meetings. Soon after the appearance of the light, ten individuals, wrapped in long looks, approached with cautious tread, and knocked softly at the door. A hoarse voice rom within called out, ' Who is there?'

'Friends,' replied one of the company, in a Tow tone. The door opened, and a stout, short man, with black hour and beard, presented himself the threshold.

'Ha, Senor Antonio,' said he; 'Saint Roche reserve you from the plague, but you have hosen a strange hour for your visit. How many are ye?

Ten. You are welcome.'

They entered-ten students of the University Valencia - for the most part dressed in closetting black frocks, with each a poniard in his They threw their cloaks on the benches, nd seating themselves round a table, one of hem addressed him whom we have heard called

'Well, Antonio, how are we to decide? You ave appointed us to meet you at the tavern of Gregorio Mendez; we are here. What have you to say to us? What project have you to ommunicate ?

'I will tell you presently,' replied Antonio ;some wine, Master Gregorio.'

The host obeyed; the table was soon covered e rose, and there was immediate silence.

distening, season after season, to those eternal have already witnessed the result. isputations about nothing-those confused theoes where God and his saints, anatomy and relido you not feel that it is a waste of life, a busy dleness, a miserable shadow of occupation, from shich we can never expect to reap any better pedagogue? For my part, I have long detest-

peaker continued: chilled by the absence of any noble or expanded ympathy. Our beautiful, renowned old land, ur lovely and noble mother, lies at our feet, sutbese rivals; let our motto be- Neither for several days. bristina nor yet Carlos;' and let your rallying

y be, 'Liberty for Spain !'

at the door, vociferating: Open, in the name her no longer.

wards Antonio for orders.

w many were at the door.

the roof, and answered, 'Twenty, at the least.' had chanted her name to the echoes of the Sierra Then that is but two for each, said Antonio; Nevada-many eyes had wept hot tears beneath not too many for brave men. And so saying the village roofs, but Margarita was still alone. he opened the door.

The alguazils rushed into the room, where the students awaited them with their naked pomards. The light was put out, and they fought in darkness; not a cry was uttered on either side. After a struggle of a few minutes, the students succeeded in making a clear way through the compact mass that pressed upon them, and found themselves free from obstruction in the open street. The greater part were wounded but slightly, and feeling that this conflict with the authorities had fully committed them to the extreme course proposed by Antonio, they took shelter in a monastery until morning, when they left Valencia by the Quarta gate, and took the road to the kingdom of Murcia.

CHAPTER II.

Antonio Peras was one of those fiery characters who seem endowed with the power of command by a force of their resistless will; a master spirit, he ruled the minds of his companions with the divine sceptre of genius. One idea-Spanish independence-possessed his soul, and governed every other thought. There were no perils, no torments, he would not have braved to see it realized. Nor was he a solitary instance of this feeling. Spain had beheld spring from her breast hundreds of resolute, patriotic men, who burned to free her from the double roke of Maria Christina and Don Carlos. It was in the year 1834, and the famous Constitution of 1813' had rallied around its standard a crowd of brave defenders, who soon organised regular troops of partisans among the wild sierras of the Peninsula. Antonio, in his quiet chamber al Valencia, could not listen with indifference to the ardent voices that rung from those men, demanding loudly that peace and prosperity should be restored to their tortured country. The deep wounds of his native land came before his eyes in his nightly dreams, and his waking thoughts dwelt long in the glowing hope of aiding to heal them, until there grew up in his warm heart a rehement desire for the liberation of his brethren. From that moment the routine of study oth bottles and glasses. The glasses were filled became dull and vapid to him; the professors the bottles emptied; brows that were sad were tiresome pedants, and his studies were inrew joyous, as the guests discussed history, lite- supportable. This antipathy, which he sought fature, love and politics at random, as fancy led, not to conceal, soon spread among his fellowwithout order or aim. Antonio alone sat pupils of the University. Antonio found little gave and silent, turning his piercing eyes from difficulty in communicating to their souls the fire he to the other of the group with a look of in- that devoured his own; and one day, when the ense thought and careful scrutiny. At length college rule had broken in upon a discussion more detailed and enthusiastic than usual, the party 'Friends and brothers,' said he, 'are you not had separated, appointing to meet again that reary of the bold and simless existence that all night at the house of Gregorio Mendez. They ike us, poor scholars, drag on in Valencia? In were punctual to the tendezvous, of which we

The students, with Antomo at their head, in a few days' march reached the kingdom of Murcia, yon, botany and theology, are huddled together and established themselves in one of the chains of mountains which traverse the country, from neighborhood. Indiguant partisans of the Conruit than the barren reputation or a sophist and stitution joined them from all sides, and soon formed a numerous band, of which Antonio Peras dit. Let those who agree with me stand up. was unanimously chosen the chief. Six months The nine rose to their feet as one man; the had scarcely passed before the intrepid guerillas became a formidable and well-known troop.-Well, then, my brothers, weary of such a They went about everywhere, and in that distracted country, where the authority of the laws see before me one end, one glorious object was almost in abeyance, they exercised a very lone, strong enough to rouse our torpid minds beneficial influence-sometimes they protected nd to revive the vital warmth of our souls, the villagers from the illegal exactions of the Queen's soldiers, and again perhaps recaptured wagons loaded with plunder by the hoards of banditti who, under the name of Carlists or ering and oppressed. We behold each day our Christinos indifferently, carried ruin and devastaphappy Spain, rent limb from limb, a helpless tion through the country. The poor peasants nd bleeding prey to the cruel devastations of blessed them as friends and protectors, and, their ivil war. Two struggling royalties contend for number augmenting daily, they no longer confined ower, at the cost of the blood and liberties of their incursions to the province of Murcia, but he people-Maria Christiana here, Don Carlos frequently advanced into that of Andalusia, where here. Let us form an association against both on such occasions they generally remained for

Just on the frontier of the two provinces, in a delicious valley of the Sierra Nevada, near a The voice of the student, full of the subline quiet little hamlet, there dwelt a young girl aspiration of patriotism, kindled a like flame in named Margarita—out of the loveliest flowers e hearts of his companions. Again they rose, that ever spring from the glowing soil of Andand with one voice raised the enthusiastic cry, lusia. When she passed through the village, Neither Christina nor yet Carlos! Liberty for with her dark bood half concealing her face, and her light step, graceful as the flight of a bird, A party of the patrole was at that moment every eye followed her, and when she was gone ssing the street: they heard the shout that all the heads were withdrawn reluctantly from sued from the botelleria, and the officer knock- the doors and windows, because they could see

Margarita was indeed very beautiful; and then We are discovered,' exclaimed the students, she was so good, so mild! All the children of an anxious tone, as they instinctively turned the village called her their little sister; and tured by days-long days of absence, surrounded the Andalusian sun; their lips were atherst for whenever they saw her they ran in troops to give by enemies who seek my life. My God! I can-'We will defend ourselves as long as we can her the flowers and wild fruits they gathered in not.' old a dagger,' said he, proudly; then addressing the woods. In return she loved to provide he terrified host, who stood trembling in a cor- charming little surprises for them, that made gazed on her kceeling figure, and a low groan er (not knowing what part to take) he inquired them think her the good fairy, the kind genie of escaped him. Margarita rose. their nursery stories. The youths loved her no! 'Antonio!' said she in a low voice.

Gregorio looked out at a uarrow aperture in less than the children; and already many voices

Two years an orphan, she lived in her little cottage, on the produce of a small farm that had been left for her use by her parents, under the care of a trusty person. She saw no one; the children only came now and then to play under love! In vain a hundred eyes had told her she was beloved-a hundred lips that she was beautiful; she only answered by a sad smile, which passed over her face without resting on it, so that at length the young men lost hope, and loved her in silence, while all the girls asked one another in surprise, 'What does she mean ?-What is the matter with our Margarita?'

It was truly passing strange that a girl so beautiful and so beloved should live in such complete solitude. While the young girls of her age were gay and joyous, and the guitar called them to the dance every evening near her cottage, she sat pensive and lonely at her open window, breathing the perfumed air that came from the fields and gardens, or speaking to her pet birds which hovered among the branches of her little porch.

Margarita, however, was not always thus melancholy. There were moments when a rose tinge gathered on her pale cheek-when her glance, usually so sad, was bright and sparkling, her step more firm, and her countenance more animated. Then, too, she took more care of her dress, she put on her richest skirt, her best-fitting bodice, her neatest slippers, and arranged in shining braids the long tresses which commonly fell unconfined under her hood. Then she was more lovely than ever, and the young people of both sexes wondered in vain why she did so -Sometimes they are made to follow her, as the then always bent her steps towards the hills; but she climbed the steep side of the mountain so lightly and quickly that they soon lost sight of ber entirely. But a shepherd, returning from that side to the village, had often seen her on her knees by the side of the old black cross, planted in the rock near the summit of one of the sierras -that was all. The shepherd had not dared to disturb her devotions, but had merely crossed himself and gone on his way. Therefore they amidst her compatriots Margarita was free as a and disappeared at the top of his speed. bird in space-no lip demanded an account of her motives, no eye followed her beyond the The little children sought Margarita in her cotslope of the bill. And so things went on for tage, and when they found her not, they sat about five months.

CHAPTER III.

minated by the soft moonlight of Spain, when all nature seems lulled to rest by the sweet murmur of the zephyr as it waves the trees in the graceful disinclination, and shakes the hidden perfume from the bosom of the hidden flowers. A living whence they began to make excursions into the calm lay all around. In the distance the Guadulquivir lifted its deep, solemn voice, like the slow roll of a funeral drum, with which there mingled the clearer song of a rivulet as it hurried along its pebbly bed, the gentle murmur of the sleeping birds, and the light justling of the forest leaves, all forming a sublime concert in the listening ear, broken only by the owlet's cry answered by the echo from rock to rock.

If a shepherd crossed the mountain then, at the foot of the old black cross, he might have seen a fair, pale young girl and a youth with a carbine resting on his arm, kneeling before it absorbed in fervent prayer. The maiden was Margarita, the youth, Antonio, the student of Valencia. No longer the pale scholar, with ardent eye and impetuous word, but the resolute man, accustomed to command and be obeyed-his eagle glance flashed with the fire of energy and decision, and thoughts lofty and profound had traced their furrows on his broad forehead.

Antonio was the first to rise, putting on a black velvet cap which he held in his hand during his prayer, and regarding the young Andalusian who was praying still, he waited leaning against the rock. In his look and posture there was something that would have drawn tears from a spectator—there seemed to pass in his soul a

violent struggle between fear and love. . Will she hear me?' said he to himself- Will she consent to exchange the tranquil happiness of her valley to share the wild wandering life of a partisan chief, a guerrillero, exposed to a violent her but for short moments of ecstacy, and tor.

His brow grew more and more gloomy as he

starting from his reverie, and clasping her to his their ky is that which hangs fromningly over the heart.

'Margarita, the moment is near when we must

return, alone, to my comrades who await mealone my heart weeping blood because I can see | carbine and poignard, Antonio's band are fine, Margarita; with her arms twined round him, strove to read his thoughts in his downcast

'Oh, speak, Antonio,' said she; 'it pains me to see you sad! If you are suffering, has not my heart a right to share it with yours?

Antonio was silent-at length, with an effort he said, in a tone so grave that the maiden

'Margarita, you remember the day I first met you....It was in one of my excursions with my brethren in arms..... From that moment my thoughts, my life, my future-all were yours.-I came again-you were still there.... I drew near, as to a shrine, and prayed on my knees for one look, one word-you deigned to love me, my Margarita. Since then, every day spent away you relieve me from them? Will you follow me, Margarita, to part no more ? Fra Juan, of Granada, is with my band even now; this coming dawn, if you will, shall unite us for ever.'

Margarita stood as if stunned for a moment; with her eyes fixed on the old black cross, she seemed to demand counsel from Heaven. Suddealy, the report of fire-arms rang among the hills; the Andalusian shuddered, but did not sneak.

'Decide, Margarita,' said Antonio with assumed calmness, 'that shot is a signal to warn me of the approach of the Christines, and I fam

would hear your answer before I go.' Throwing herself on her knees, and pressing her lins to the old cross, the maiden wept in silence for a moment, then raising her head she extended her hand to her lover with a look that spoke her deep abiding trust and devotion.

'Mine, mine for ever!' cried the guerilla waldly; and raising her in his arms he bounded like a chamois over the mountain side, till he reached its foot, where behind a grey old rock a finally set down Margarita's walks to the account horse was waiting for him; he placed his preof a vow, and sought no further. Thenceforth cions burden on its back, sprang into the saddle

The next day there were tears in the valley. weeping at her door, praying the good God to give them back their 'little sister Margarita;'-It was night, one of those exquisite nights illu- the village matrons lamented as if each had last a beloved child; the youths were gloomy and sad, asking each other, 'Have you seen her? What could have happened her?' During seve- sential rushed in, crying, 'To arms!' ral days of painful suspense, they searched in vain the most secret recesses of the mountain .-A month-two months passed by; no tidings! had shown themselves several times in the neighborhood, and that in the province of Murcia there had been two or three skirmishes between them it was reported, had become established among the crags of the Sierra Morena.

CHAPTER IV.

One day a threatening storm hung over the whole province of Murcia. The wind howled and whistled through among the rocks, or buried itself, moaning drearily, in the ravines and caveins of the Sierra. The horizon wore an angry red, and the thunder clouds seemed brooding on the forests of the mountains. Looking from a distance you would have thought that there were tongues of flames resting on the peaks of the Sierra Morena. Although nature was thus groaning in the agony of anticipated convulsion, there were men who did not share her sufferings, who, beneath the impending tempest, laughed and and trees from their hold; they found a strange charm in this blending of hurricane and laughter, and an escape from the weary tameness of ordideath every hour? Yet, oh! I feel that she nary existence in the shock and clamor of the anything on the mountain side to oppose the promust be entirely mine, or I cannot live !.... I elements. Strange beings they, truly ! but then, have suffered too much these five months, seeing consider, they were Spaniards. Under each wild shaggy breast there beat a heart kindled by wine and kisses, their ears for laughter, song and uproar; and so they made merry amidst the growl of the thunder. These men were the sol- close embrace. They raised them up, and in one diers of Antonio, the student of Valencia-the of them recognised Margarita and Andalusia.lover of Margarita, the guerilla chief. 'But,' With tears they hore her to her native village. you will say, where are they? Under what and buried her at the foot of the old black cross

'Margarita! my life, my treasure!' he cried | sky !' A deep cavern serves for their retreat peaks of the Sierra Morena. But, let me ad-There was a long pause; then Antonio said vance a few steps to examine. Do you see that enormous mass of rock, where the great stones are filled up like fortifications with hattlement part; day approaches, and I must leave you to and embrasures ?-that is the passage to the cave -come on-do not fear. Though they bear the generous fellows.

> " Who goes there?" cries the sentinel on the rock-liberty is the watchword.

'Liberty.'

Pass, friend.'

Now, we have turned that corner; we are in the cavero. What a noise - what laughter good heaven! Judging from the interior, one would never expect to find such gaiety within .-Antonio's men were assembled around a table covered with goblets and wine flasks flushed with drinking and muth; nieces of thick rone steened in nitch, served for torches. Autonio was among them; a plume floated from his cap, a silverhandled poignard hung at his girdle; beside him, half leaning on his shoulder, was the graceful form of Margarita. But the fair girl was changed into almost a new creature. Her brow, no from you has been a torture. I tremble to think longer shaded by the dreamy melancholy of the that such sufferings should still be my fate. Will valley, was radiant with life and gaiety; her dress might have been the envy of a donna of Seville, with its heautious corsage of the richest velvet, its azure skirt and sparkling ornaments. A very halo of happiness beamed from her brilfiant eyes; her glowing check, her laughing ruby hps, her every emotion; never was she so lovely as in the midst of those rough mountain warriors, like a rich diamond amid unpolished ingots, a nure bright star shining through pale and lurid ires, as she mingled gaily in their murth, touched her glass with theirs, laughed and sung with them as if she had never known the name of sadness. But Antonio was by her side, and she felt that she had never lived till then. The revel grew more noisy, some glasses, too enthusiastically, clinked together, had been broken; some of the party who would drink to every toast proposed by everybody, had rolled under the table amidst the shouts of their comrades. Antonio, however, struck the table smartly, and there was instant silence. He proposed a toast, and his full voice echoed through the cavern.

. To the Constitution of '13, which we will die to defend!

'To the Constitution of '13,' cried a charus of voices; glasses were filled and emptied, and voices rose in wild excitement:

· Now, liberty for Spain!'

' Drink! drink!'

And to our beautiful Queen Margarita!' ...

Drink it all round!

Suddenly a shot rang from without, and the

The retreat of the guerillas was discovered. Then you might have seen those men, a moment ago so uproarrous, start silently to their feet, They then beheved that she had fallen a prey to and to each one to take down his carbine from some wild beast, and the village maidens put on its place on the wall of the cave, return, and mourning for her. There was no other news in form without a word. They were so well used the valley; only some one said that the Christinos to sudden alarms, that they were no more disturbed than if it were their usual desert. Ready, they awaited the orders of their chief. Antonio looked at Margarita, and smiled half sadly as and the troop of Constitutional partisans which, she too seized her carbine and placed herself. cool and determined, at his side. Then he pointed to the entrance. The men understood his gesture, and defiled in good order. Antonio and Margarita exchanged one glance that spoke a volume of feeling, and followed the guerillas. A minute more, and a frightful discharge of musketry announced that the conflict had begun; it was followed by a fierce struggle that almost drowned the noise of the elements. The Christinos had, unobserved, gained possession of every pass leading from the cavern. They had an overwhelming force, and the partisans were cut off to a man. When the smoke had cleared away, there remained, on the side of the guerillas none but a woman. Oh, she was sublime! Pale, resolute with the courage of despair, she stood, drank with the best will in the world. Little before a bleeding corpse, a carbine in her hands. they cared that the sky thundered, and the earth her eyes flashing like those of a lioness guardtrembled; they shouted and stamped as if in wild ing her young, her fingers clinched wildly on unison with both; little they heeded the tempest the gun, she seemed still resolved to defend that burst above their heads, hurling down rocks the very dead. The Christinos approached. she raised her carbine—twenty shots were fired together at her devoted beart. When next the smoke rose into the air, there was no longer gress of the victors -- Margarita was dying on the bosom of Antomo.

The rumor of this fight soon spread through the neighborhood. Some dwellers of the Sierra Nevada having chanced to pass by the spot, perceived two bodies, riddled with balls, locked in valley renewed their mourning, and the children making any recent calculations from the exceshung garlands over the grave of their lost Margarita.

THE END.

LETTER OF HIS GRACE THE ARCH-BISHOP OF TUAM.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Jan. 22, 1863. My Lord-In despite of the elaborate and long-continued efforts to conceal the severe destitution of the people, and to divert attention to husbandry, I am ready to admit that there from their sufferings, the truth has fearfully have been serious artificial changes through which broken out through all these artificial obstructions. Nay, more, its consequences are now becoming more alarming in proportion to the length of time the fact has been demed or unheeded, since the most incredulous to the warnings of growing distress have at length been awakened tenure in connection with the elective franchise, to its reality by the instincts of self-preservation. the landlords now refuse to give such encourage-It is no longer confined to the less favored districts along the coasts and the mountains; it is couraged from bestowing on the land that indusnot now felt exclusively in the humble cottages | try and care which would abate the inconveniby their neglected inmates; it has reached all encies of its excessive moisture and increase its the middle classes of society—the shopkeepers in the towns, as well as the farmers of the country -nay, it is ascending faster than they could unagine to those classes in society who are slow to believe in any ungrateful visitation that is unseen or unfelt by themselves until it is heard to knock at their own doors. It is astonishing what a sudden and complete conviction, not only of the existence, but of the extent of the calamity, the of the small farms, and Ireland exported such a lapse of some few weeks has brought to the quantity of gram that it was considered the minds of all, so that now, so far from there being any controversy on the subject, there is a melancholy rivalry regarding the relative depths of the present destitution-all, however, more forcibly showing the utterly prostrate condition of the years, Ireland exported food to the amount of Irish people.

During the prevalence of destitution, more limited in its range, though not less severe in its endurance, such as took place last year, it becomes necessary to state the peculiar influences to which such local destitution can be traced, as well as to describe facts of family and individual suffering, which could not well be understood by distant people more favorably circumstanced .-But, in the present desperate state of Irish destitution, without bounds in its extent, save the shores of our island, to select any one case, or any number of cases, exhibiting the atter want of mer period, with the exception of '47, and still food and ranment, and particularly of bed cover- sinking deeper in helpless destitution, so that the ing, would be only repeating a too-familiar tale, prospect of the coming spring and summer canwhich every district, and every town, and every not be contemplated without dismay. Your village could exhibit in numberless instances; so that the wonder is, how human patience, however inured to suffering, does not yield under such terri- labour under further misapprehension. No ble rrivations. And how, your lordship may ask, amount of individual or aggregate charities can account for such a hideous amount of destitution, arrest the downward tendency of the country, or beyond the example of even those latter years? appease the importunities of the hingry, become The pawn, the pawn, now a popular phrase, that already so clamorous for relief. They are not brings more numerous and painful associations of gratuitous mendicants. They would prefer earndistress than any other word in common use, ing their bread with the sweat of their brow in save the crowbar and the workhouse. This the bosom of their families to being the recurients ominous phrase, repeated in the petitions of every of eleemosynary bounty, or paralyzed by the applicant for retief, points to those miscellaneous demoralising incolence of a workhouse. Let it receptacles of misery, in which not only articles suffice that the cry of Irish distress was disreof comparative comfort, but those of absolute garded last year by the government-a cry necessity for the protection of decency or life, which is now ascertained to have been too true, are buried to the value of thousands, with since the unrelieved destitution of the last is scarcely a hope of redemption.

ing up all the comforts of the people, is only an tion an amount of misery with which no resources effect or indication, and not the chief cause of short of those of the United Kingdom can effecthe squalid wretchedness that overspreads the tually cope. Ireland has been united to the Ireland. country, it becomes the duty of a statesman to | Empire, and one of the most frequent arguments inquire what is the source to which it is to be used to win her compliance was the assurance of traced, in order to ascertain and apply a season- | sharing in the prosperity of England. That | able remedy. The inquiry can no longer be hope, if entertained by any, has not been realised deferred with safety to the nation. Nor can any nor has the promise been yet fulfilled; whether remedy, short of comprehensive measures settling it ever can be fulfilled is a question on which the long agitated land question, be effectual in different opinions can be entertained. But, at healing or even in mitigating to any considerable all events, as we have been deprived of our own, degree the public evils. It is high time for the it is the duty of the incorporated legislature of advisers of the crown to take counsel to rescue Great Britain and Ireland to convince the peo-Ireland from ruin, by providing for the safety of | ple of a sincere disposition to fill its place, and to its people, and of that people there is no portion adopt, at the coming session of parliament, such that requires their solicitude more than the landed | measures for the relief of the destitution in Ireproprietors themselves. It would have been their land as it would not fail to adopt, if required for salvation that the land question had been placed similar destitution in England. on a just foundation ten years ago. Had the strong party that was then sent to Parliament, to advocate this measure, received the support of the administration in carrying it into law, instead of being diverted from its prosecution by seductive tavors, and finally broken up, the Government would have spared the deep anxiety which the present condition of all the classes is calculated to inspire.

It is difficult to convince them of a truth which the experience of each successive year confirms, that the interests of the landlords and tenants are so interwoven that the destruction of the latter must likewise involve the former in their rum. If the proprietors persist in the old from the land, let them recollect that it was never tried without recoiling on themselves. Let them contrast the depressed state of the Proprosperity by which they were raised at the close | Ireland. of the last century, when the right of tenure and a stimulus to industry were restored to the downtradden mass of the people; and the contrast interests are reciprocal. You will not find a period in Irish history in which the encouragement of agriculture, and the consequent encourthe prosperity of the country.

Ireland affords no exception to the established

where she used to pray. The maidens of the hydrometers in different localities have been sive fall of rain, to sustain the theory of Ireland's being destined exclusively for cattle breeding, I have not learned. But should a registry on that interesting subject be published, marking the averages between recent and former floods, I have no doubt but it will be as effectual in upsetting the delusive and injurious theories about cattle feeding, as are the important publications of the Registrar General regarding the growth of corn and cattle in Ireland.

Having as yet no data to justify the conclusion of any national change of climate injurious this element of moisture, which might be useful by proper management, has been rendered destructive to agriculture. Thus, instead of securing an outlay of labour and capital on the land by beneficial leases of a certain duration of ment to their tenants, who, in their turn, are disproductiveness. During the wars of the First Napoleon, or the prevalence of the cora laws subsequently, there was little heard of the parrot cry of atmospheric influences resulting from the moisture of our climate, now supposed to be so fatal to the growth of corn. The swamps and marshes were then cleared by the number and vigour of the bands employed in the cultivation granary of England. Two years before the famine, the export of wheat and wheaten flour was more than six times the amount of a similar export last year, and even during the famine several millions—a remarkable fact, which, whilst it speaks but little for the humanity of the Government, is standing evidence both of the continued fertility of the soil and the strenuous industry of the people. Of late, however, this productiveness has so fallen off that food is now imported to on enormous amount, causing such a drain on the country as to deprive the middle classes of means to give employment to the pauper population.

Such is the deplorable state of Ireland at this

moment, with less of resources than at any forfordship must, at length, be put in possession of the real posture of our affairs, nor be suffered to brought forward to swell the mass which this But, as this vortex of the pawn office, swallow- | year brings with it, and forms by their accumula-

I have the honor to be, your lordship's faithful

† John, Archbishop of Tuam.

ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR

THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND, (a) Forced, last spring, by the deep and general distress which then prevailed in most of the western and in come of the south-western districts in Ireland, we ventured to lay before you, in un address from this Committee, a brief outline of the sad condition of the poor in those localities. That appeal was generously responded to by munificent subscriptions contributed by benevolent persons at home, and also in England, France, Rome, Belgium, Canada, the United States, and Australia. Grateful for those sensonable subscriptions, which amounted to £8 000, and he stile policy of sweeping the inhabitants of which £6,000 was allocated by this Committeeupwards of five times that sum having been allocated by local parties engaged in the same humane dutywe regret that stern necessity again compels us to submit to you the following statement of facts, quoted testant proprietors, when the Catholics could not from official returns, evidencing the present deplorahold the tenancy of land, with the sudden flow of | ble position and prospects of the poorer classes in

Unchecked by the disturbed state of America—the favourite resort of the Irish exile-emigration increased (b) last year to the extent, in the aggregate, of 64.314 persons, or 16 per cent, above that for most impress them with the conviction that their 1861, the emigrants being chiefly of an age and a class whose removal diminished the ranks of industrial production, and, at the same time, threw a greater residue of the population upon a proportionably less effective means of support. The population agement of the tenant class, whose brawny arms thus diminished (c) and enfeebled, the diminution, in cultivated the soil, did not go hand in hand with the means of support, of the industrious and the poorer classes—in capital, in profits, and in wages has also been very remarkable. In Agriculture, the staple industry of the kingdom, there was a material maxim it at agriculture is in every state the se- decrease last year, in both branches of produce. The curest basis of the public weal. On the con-trary, it forcibly illustrates the truth of that breadth of land, to the extent of 138,841 acres was maxim. Yet, as if to gainsay it, a permicious under cultivation in 1862 than in 1861 (d), and that fallacy has been lately industriously propagated, at an admittedly low estimate, £1,564,710 (e) Havthat the moisture of our climate is unfavorable ing thus shown that population and agricultural to agricultural prosperity. The average fall of production were largely on the increase last year, we rain in latter times will scarcely be found to exceed that which, from the earliest ages, gave to the country the name of the "Green Island."

Whether those who are appointed to watch the

electments and civil bills for small sums, are triedthe bankrupt court (7), personal and real property (k), funded property (l), our ranks (m), our railways (n) our few branches of manufacture (o), our trade, our commerce, the condition, singly as well as cumulatively, of every industrial and mercantile interest in the country, indicates a depression such as had not been reached in Ireland since the close of the famine period. One important element, however, has considerably increased, and this is taxation; the imperial burdens imposed upon the industrial classes being inversely proportional to their ability to bear them (v).

Destitution, as tested by the number in receipt of Poor-law relief, in-door or out-door, is the only standard of acute distress that some of our statesmen recognise; yet, even under this most erroneous estimate, we obtain similar evidence of the lamentable increase of popular suffering. Papperism, which, from 1850 to 1859, had been declining in extent, has been increasing for they last three years, and, at present, there are more persons in receipt of legal relief in Ireland, than there had been, at any one time, for the past seven years. From returns that have been fur nished by the Committee of the Poor-law Commissioners, we find that while the number of persons in receipt of Poor law reliet, for the week ending 21st September last, was only 45,201 the number rapidly rose, although the season was unusually mild, until it attained 65,844 in the week ending 3rd instant. Thus, in about three months, we have an increase of forty-six per cent in the number of recipients of legal relief; and, following the usual law of increase, the maximum will not be reached until some time in March, when, we apprehend, there muy be 90,000 persons, or even more, receiving Poor-law relief. The deep significance of these facts cannot be understood beyond our shores, unless in connexion with the following accurate testimony, borne by the Poorlaw Commissioners themselves, in a report laid before Parliament, as to the deep abhorrence of some of the poor to enter the workhouse :-

'In localities,' says the Commissioners, 'where destitution prevailed, the unwillingness of some poor persons to avail themselves of this mode of relief has been so great, that they have sacrificed their own lives, or the lives of their children, to postponing acceptance too long, or by refusing such relief altoge-

ther.' (q)

The Poor-law, if administered to the extent of its provisions, could, no doubt, be made to afford a considerable meed of relief, in their own homes, to many of the destitute poor (r). Our appeal, however, is mainly on behalf of the yet unpauperised classes, the industrious and independent labourer and tradesman, and the tens of thousands of persons now out of employment, that we may be able to mitigate their present misery, and, by a little timely relief, save them from permanent pauperism. Composed, as the Committee is, of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, all the Municipal Council, several of the city magistrates, the clergy of all denominations, in the metropolis and suburbs, and all the medical men connected with dispensaries in the city, there is the amples: security that no feeling, save that of common benevolence, shall influence its operations; nor does the Committee ever allocate aid, without having first obtained full local information, upon which a just claim thereto is founded. The main object of the Central Committee is to encourage the formation and the efficient working of Local Committees, composed of persons of all creeds and parties, whose efforts they stimulate, by supplementing their contributions, as far as means permit, with grants in-sid. Preferring this simple statement of facts to any exciting appeal, the Committee implores the subscriptions and support of the humane, at home and abroad.

By order of the Committee, (Signed),

> JOHN P. YEREKER, Lord Mayor of Dublin, Chairman of Committee, R, J. DEVITT, T.C., Hon. Sec.

Treasurers-Right Hon. John P. Vereker, Lord Mayor, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr Cullen, Laurence E Knox, Esq., T.C., Peter Paul M'Swiney, Esq., T.C. City Assembly Hall, Dublin, 15th Jan. 1863

(a) The title of the Committee, up to January, 1863, was 'The Mansion House Committee for the Relief of Distress in Ireland,' when, on changing its place of meeting to the City Assembly Hall, and also as a more precise indication of its National object and operation, it assumed the above designation of The Central Committee for the Relief of Distress in

migration from Ireland, in the fiftee years, from 1846 to 1861, was 2,203,770 persons, or a population somewhat less than that of Portugal, about equal to that of Switzerland or Saxony, little less than that of Denmark or Holland, greatly ex-ceeding that of Wurtemberg, Hanover, Baden, or Greece, and below the population of 16 only of the 54 Independent States into which Europe is now The amount of emigration from Ireland, from 1st May, 1851, to 31st Dec., 1861 was - males, 526,755; females, 600,955; total, 1,227,710 persons. (c) The following is a decennial summary of the

population since 1841 :--Percentage Decrease Year. Population. Decrease from 1841. from 1841. 8,175,124 1841 1,622,739 1851 6,552,385 5,798,223 2,376,901 29.07

(d) This decrease extended to wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and other staple crops. In 1847 there were 3,313,563 acres under cereal crops in Ireland; and in 1861, only 2,624,957 acres, the produce of the former being estimated by the Registrars General at 16,248,934 quarters, and of the latter at 9,618,098 quarters. The excess of cereal imports above exports, increasing every year, amounted in 1860 to 788,084 quarters, representing a national drain from Ireland of £3,295,053, in one year, for breadstuffs.

(c) The capital withdrawn from tillage, and invested in cattle, rose from the vent 1847 to 1859. since which, to 1862, there has been a decrease in the number of live stock, estimated as equivalent to £4,163,934, which also indicates the vast decrease, for same period, in green crops, amounting to about 4,000,000 tons.

(f) in 1845 there were 96,422 depositors, and a savings of £2,921,581, whilst, in 1860, there were only 69,294 depositors, and an aggregate savings of £2,143,082. In 1861 there was received £551,394, against £600,497, paid.

(g) The amount of fines inflicted for irregularity of payment has been increasing, though the capital lent, as well as the profit, has been rapidly diminishing the last few years, and the amount of lines for each of the past two years has not been equalled since the famine year, 1847.

(h) The number of tickets, and the aggregate amount lent, in all the Irish pawn-offices has been increasing within the last few years. These two items stood, in 1860, in somewhat the same position that they did in 1846, when the population was more

than 50 per cent greater.

(i) The vast increase of business in these courts, chiefly in ejectments and civil bills, has been such as to render many of the chairmen unable to hear all the cases within the time prescribed for the session.

(j) The number of banks uptcies in 1858 was 230; in 1861, 414; while the number in 1862 was still greater. (k) The total personal and real property, upon which probate or administration duty, or legacy or

years, ending 31st March, 1861, shows a decrease of nearly 10 per cent. (1) The amount of funded property held in Ireland has decreased more than £4,000,000 since 1858.

(n) In one year only, since 1851, have the total established beyond all doubt. - Ib

the Irish railways is about £13,000,000, but a considerable portion of the shareholders are English.

in their last report: - 'In some parts of Ireland the causes of distress have been cumulative for two or three years, tending to an exhaustion of resources; and in other districts trade is suffering much from the continuance of the civil war in America After Connaught, the province of Ulster, has suffered most in degree; and the county Armagh, the seat of an extensive linen manufacture, by hand-loom, shows the largest per centage of increased pauperism in Ireland, amounting to no less than 45 per cent.

(<i>p</i>)	•				
	Net Payment into Exchequer.				
Year,	Ireland.	Great Britain.			
1853 1862	£ 3,672,883 6,781,069	£ 48,560,124 62,893,390			

The increase, in nice years, of British taxation was 294, and of Irish taxation 844 per cent., or nearly abree-fold greater. Great Britain paid the above sum, in 1862, upon a total assessed income of £278, 599,525, or a poundage rate of 4s 6d; whilst Ireland, upon an assessed income of £22,746,342, paid 6s. in the £1, or one-third more. Neither the expense of collection nor large amount of revenue paid in England for articles consumed in Ireland is included in the above statement. Local taxation has also increased in Ireland, both county rates and poor rates, the latter by more than 25 per cent., within the past three years.

(q) The Irish Census Commissioners for 1851 report that, in the ten years, 1841-51, there occurred 21,770 deaths from starvation alone, apart from 292,573 deaths from extraordinary cases-fever, cholera, and dysentery -a large portion of which must have been owing to the influences above stated by the Poor Law Commissioners.

(r) Of the 65,844 persons, who were in receipt of poor relief in Ireland, on the 3rd instant, only 5,812, or one in eleven, got out-door relief, whereas, in England, in ordinary years, out-door relief is given to six persons for one to whom in-door relief is given, whilst, in cases like the Lancashire distress, the proportion is many times greater.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS WARREN. - January, 3, about three o'clock, the soul of the Rev. Thomas Warren, C.C., Wexford, after a short but severe ill-ness from violent fever, winged its way on the road to eternal bliss. The town in its deep mourning over the loss of the good priest, the sincere friend of the poor and the delight of the children of the poor. In season and out of season, with a constitution scarcely equal to the operous duties of the ministry, he was to be found pouring the balm of consolation at the bedsides of the poor, or administering the Sacraments in the house of God. His short life may, indeed, be truly said to be one of labor and of love, and he had only reached to some four or five and thirty years .-Morning News.

His Grace toe Primate has promoted the Rev. Jas Campbell first curate of the parish of Armagh to the parish of Glogher, county Louth.

On Monday night, the 12th ult., intelligence arrived in Dundalk of the death of Rev. John Landy, C. C. Father Landy had been residing in this town for the three years preceding his death, and during that time, by his diguified conduct and truly Ohris tian example, endeared himself to all who came in contact with him, either as a minister of God or as an acquaintance in the social circle. - Dundulk Examiner

KILBARRY (Co. MEATH), Jan. 19. - Through the exertions of the Rev. R. J. Kelsh, C. C., of this parish a vast amount of charity has been dispensed in the district. The committee appointed at a late meeting, of which the worthy clergyman named is the honorary secretary, have met during the week, and set no less than sixty poor men to work, who will thus be combled, during the remainder of this severe season, to secure an honorable means of livelihood for themselves and their children. Father Kelsh promises, from the liberal donations already received that, ere many days elapse, very few in the entire parish will be left without the means of earning their

MULLINGAR, Jan. 18. - A meeting was held here today to adopt measures, at once, for the relief of the anemployed poor of this town, who are suffering very great privations. Notwithstanding the very depressed state of trade, the noble people of this place, who are ever ready to second any good movement for religion or country, contributed most liberally on the occasjon.

At an adjourned meeting of the Maryborough Town Commissioners, held on vesterday (Friday), there were present-John Jacob, Esq. M. D., Chairman; Messrs James Vanston, Henry Atkinson, Edward Mulhall, Peter Byrne, and John Gaze. It was proposed by Mr. Gaze, seconded by Mr. Byrne, and resolved:-

"That in consequence of the present severe distress of the occudiers of the small farms a distress which is greater than at any period since the famine of 1846--there is little or no employment for the laboring classes, and that the latter are consequently approaching to a state of utter destitution, and that we, therefore, set a subscription on foot to enable theu; to pass over the present crisis, and that we call upon all the humane and charitable, especially those connected by property with the town and neighborhood. to aid in relieving them."

Proposed by Mr. Gaze; seconded by Mr. Byrne, and

"That the clergy of all denominations he solicited to appeal to the inhabitants for the purpose of obtaining those subscriptions, and to apply by letter 10 parties not thus accessible, the Commissioners undertaking to assist in the same."

Proposed by Mr. Mulhail; seconded by Mr Atkinson, and resolved :"That Mr Craven be requested to act as a treasur-

er and secretary to the fund."-Lein ter Express. We feel sure that if the nature and amount of the distress which is now pressing on the poorer classes in various parts of Ireland, could be brought to the knowledge of the public, nothing could check the impulse of charity which would at

once send a large and weekly subvention to the Cen-

tral Committee in Dublin .- London Tublet.

Anthentic statements by persons of well-known name and recognised position, who speak of facts within their own knowledge, and witnessed by their own eyes, are of course, and must be, more effectual than general descriptions printed anonymously in local newspapers, and copied from one newspaper to no lack, and we trust the belief which they cannot polis. - Munster News succession duties were paid, in Ireland, in the three fail to inspire in those who see them will call forth prompt and liberal aid .- Ib.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal has sent a special correspondent to the West of Ireland, whose letters burgh, outward bound steamer for New York, to prove the pressing need of large and generous help. which place he intended proceeding. The cause of structed to understate rather than overstate the case, summons to the Ballynauty Sessions last Friday, for but no one can read his letters without the internal having committed a very serious assault on a person conviction that a case for a public effort of charity is living in his neighbourhood. He was sent off to Tip-

average receipts per mile, upon frish railways, been It is a lamentable fact; that the country is in an sollow as last year, owing to the depressed state of exceedingly bad state, and little doing to improve it. the country. The whole of the paid up capital of Speaking generally it may be said that from Askenton to Newbridge and thence to Ardagh, compara. tively tew occupiers have any provisions of their own (c) The province of Ulster, the seat of our chief Imported meat, that is, pork, being now so cheap, manufacture, is now suffering severely, from the effects of the American civil war. The heretofore flourishing county of Armagh, where an extensive linen manufacture was carried on, exhibited the greatest relative increase of pauperism, 45 per cent. in Feb, 1862, compared with Feb., 1861. Referring than '62 has left. It is gratifying, however, to know that some landlords (such as J. E. Lyons, Esq.,) have swine, only sustain a loss at present, and the failure taken the condition of the country into account, and made their tenants abatements. Indeed, there is no more liberal landlord than that gentleman, and to this I know his tenants warmly and gratefully testify .- Munster News.

> The working men of Tralee have laid aside the black flag, which they have been parading as a symbol of their distress. The gentry have looked to their wants. But an unexpected relief has come in the way of employment. The Dominicans have an establishment in that town, and it appears they have got funds to build an abbey. Seeing the people in distress, Dr. Goodman, the Provincial, has deter-mined to commence the erection of the structure at once, and so to afford employment to the operative

> Referring to the distress in Ireland, the Freeman's Journal says :- The details given by our correspon. dents show that there is much pressure and much suffering. From all quarters of the country the accounts we daily receive confirm these views, and we have in the letter of the Attorney-General for Ireland, addressed to the Lord Mayor, enclosing £25 to the Central Relief Fund, the most conclusive evidence that this conviction has reached the highest quarters, and that as there is no longer doubt as to the reality of distress, there will be no longer any besitancy in assisting to relieve it.'

It is possible that writers for the London Times may believe the statements they publish regarding the prosperous condition of Ireland; but the calm dispassionate statement of facts by the government officials of this country, must bring more conviction to the mind of any reasoning man than all the highsounding double-leaded virulence to the contrary, which the Thunderer of Printing House Square could publish in a month. The chairman of the county, at the quarter sessions held this week in Kilrush, is a much truer exponent of the condition of the farming classes of this county, than any well-fed Landon writer, who seeks to pander to the well-known prejudices of his countrymen. Our readers can judge the frightfully depressed, yet peaceable state of the country, not alone from the barrister's charge to the grand jury, but to the overwhelming fact of 593 un-defended cases being heard, and 43 ejectments, aris ing from non-payment of rent, while the criminal calendar was almost nel. Decrees have been taken out-but where is the property to seize on? The prospect of the present moment is about as gloomy as can be well conceived, for there is no employment, and the credit system is done up. Many farmers in the west of this county are unable to hold their land al any price. It is difficult to conjecture how vast numbers will be able to procure seed for the land. Delieacy for respectable gentle folk living in the wighborhood of Kilkee forbids us to make a more direct appeal than a passing allusion to the squalid misery they are suffering-farmers are equally distressed, The charitably disposed can find them out easily in Kilrush and Kilkee - parties who louthe the workhouse and are ashanied to beg .- Care Advertiser.

IRISH DISTRESS .- We do not wonder that out of Ireland and even within it, an indisposition exists to credit reports of Irish distress. By a singular reversal of mental habits, the prosperity of this country has become a fixed article of Euglish belief. The popular immagination delights in contrasts and extremes. Having long pictured Ireland as the Lazarus lying at the gate of its rich neighbour, fed on the crumbs from his table and tended only by the dogs which might lick his sores, the Euglish are pleased now to fancy it as a Dives clothed in purple and fine hnen and faring sumptuously every day. The land which was conceived as wholly barren from Dan to Beersheba is now imagined as flowing with milk and honey. During the last ten or twelve years ' Irish progress' and 'Irish prosperity' have been so incessantly insisted on-in parliament and through the press, these phrases have been so unweariedly dinned into the public ear-that it would have seemed a gratuitous scepticism to question their correspondence with Men forgot however, that the prosperity of of which they heard so much was relative to a previons condition of hardship and suffering almost without a parallel in modern history; that the 'rapid progress of which the signs were recounted was progress from a starting-point far behind that of other nations; that Ireland had much lost ground to recove ; long arrears to make up; and that, at best, its recent advance has but placed her on a level with other nations, in which still the miserable and destitute classes, and those who stand on the verge of misery and destitution to be precipitated over it by the slightest impulse, are counted by thousands and tens of thousands in every great town and extensive district. - Northern Whig.

Wm. Eustace, who died in the early part of January, aged 103 years, was born in the county Dublin, in Jany 1760. At an early age he entered the royal navy, in which he served till 1820, when he was pensioned off. He engaged in the series of naval engagements of his time, having served under Rodney; Howe, and Nelson. Within a few days of his death he might be seen walking the streets of Skibberees, without a stick, with a steady and apright form, and conversing cheerfully with his friends about "the wooden walls of old England. - Skibbereeu Engle.

An important fishery meeting was held a few days since (says the Dublin News of the 20th ult.) at Pilltown, county Kilkenny. The meeting was held with reference to the new Fishery Bill about to be introduced into Parliament by Mr M'Mahon, M. P. A great number of the local gentry were present, and some four or five hundred fishermen, who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. The meeting was addressed at great length by Mr. Blake, M. who insisted that stake nets, fixed engines, &c., in rivers, were destructive to the growth of salmon, and ought to be abolished by a legislative net. The meeting was also addressed by Mr Phillip Magnire, J. P., ; Mr. Thomas Fienced Mr Joseph Fisher (Waterford Mail), Mr Carr, Rev. Mr. Gregory, Dr Mat-tin, Portlaw; Mr. Joseph Greene, Mr. T Butler, Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, Mr. Lysaght, Mr William Malcomson, and by the second chairman, the Earl of Besborough, who declared, amid loud applause, that be was totally opposed to the fixed engines complained of, and would support any measure introduced for their sholition.

Mr. Whiteside delivered a lecture to the Young Men's Christian Association' in Dublin on Monday, on the Irish Parliament, the restoration of which however, he neither advocated nor suggested, and his history of which may therefore he taken as a tribute paid to the account of his own eloquence. The Irish Times, eulogising the orator, goes no further in favor of that which should be his object, and would be a worthy one worthy of any frishman of any rank or creed, the repeal of the legislative union, than to speak in the optative mood of periodical sitanother. But of these authentic statements there is tings of the British Parliament in the Irish metro-

A young man named Groke, from a place called Ballynanty, in the county Tipperary, was arrested on Thursday, by Detective Kilfeddar, on hoard the Edin-The correspondent of the Freeman is especially in- his boing arrested was that he had not answered A

IRELAND'S LINEN TRADE. - The progress made in the staple industry of this province during the last six months has been no less remarkable than gratifying. While the farming interest has suffered to an extent that has almost prostrated the cultivators of small holdings, and while the lamentable decrease of employment in the cotton manufacture has brought numbers of the industrious ranks to the verge of starvation, beneficial activity has reigned in every department of the linen trade. Millowners have kept their hands well employed, and makers of goods have pushed on production with all possible energy. In the comparatively new section of the manufacture weaving by steam nower—there has been steady increase. Ten years ago there were only 60 powerlooms connected with the Irish linen trade. At the commencement of 1857 there were about 2,000, and so rapid has been the progress of the last six years that at present Ireland owns between 5,000 and 6,000 steam looms. In Lisburn and its neighborhood, where such distress prevails in the wretched homes of the cotton operatives, the people engaged at the flax-spinning mills, and those working at the thread manufacture, enjoy comparative comfort. Any skilled hand can earn, by 10 hours a day labor, fully twice the average wages realized by the cotton weavers, who labor from 13 to 16 hours a day. Irrespective of the large numbers of persons engaged at the extensive blench-works of Messrs. J. N. Richardson, Sons, and Owden, at Glenmore, and the immense employment given to workpeople at the large concern of Messrs. Richardson, of Lambeg, upwards of 2,000 hands are employed at the works at Hilden, the Island Mill, and the Lieburn Mill. Besides these concerns, the damask manufacture, of which that town is the original seat, forms a very important source of local employment. It is about a century since the art of weaving designs on textile fabrics was introduced at Lisburn by Mr. William Coulson, and from that date the artistic skill of the operatives gradually progressed. The present proprietor of the larger manufactory, and the only direct representa-tive of the original house, gives employment to a great many work people, some of whom, we understand, are able to earn 20s to 25s a week. Mr. Coulson has recently had very extensive orders for the supplying of Her Majesty's navy, not only with da-mask table linen, but also with plain and twilled sheetings. At present a large order for Her Majesty the Queen gives employment to the most scientific of the operatives engaged at that manufactory. Captain Ward, who succeeded to the concern of the late James Coulson and Co. - a junior branch of the older firm-has been very actively engaged in the trade for some years past, and, as we learn, has now on hand an extensive order for the household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. We are not able to state the exact number of hands to which these two damask manufacturing concerns give employment, but it is very satisfactory to learn that the wages carned by steady and skilled workers at the damask loom are higher than those which their fathers were able to make 30 or 40 years ago. In the meantime the prices paid for weaving muslins and other cotton goods have fallen 75 per cent in most cases .-Taking, then, the neighboring town of Lisburn as an illustration of what the several branches of the linen trade have been doing for the masses of the people during the extreme pressure felt in other sections of industry for some time past, a pretty correct idea may be formed of its growing importance as a national manufacture. Nor is the present prosperity of the linen trade transient or temporary. France, re-laxing the protective code which formed a portion of the policy of the First Napoleon, is gradually opening its eyes to the value of unrestricted commerce -Austria, and even Italy, with all its political perplexities, are moving and stirring into industrial energy. All these indications of mercantile advancement cannot fail to tell on the Irish linen trade. The peasants of France and other continental countries are famed for their skill in the culture of flax, and Ireland's spindles require large additions of fibre; for, even were the farmers of this country to grow this year 200,000 acres of flax, there would be ample room for an import of 100,000 tons from foreign sources .-Supposing that the area noted should be sown, as the cost of labor alone where the crop is cultivated on the best system averages about £5 an acre, the total amount of money circulated among the peasant population would amount to no less a sum than one million sterling .- Northern Whig.

The Model Schools are being crushed by the Bishops. The Pastoral of the Coadjutor Bishop of Limerick has depopulated the Limerick concern of Catholic children, while that of the Bishop of Galway has utterly paralysed the Galway enterprise. The Archbishop of Dublin has transformed the Attry Institution into a Protestant Parish School; the Bishop of Ferns maintains the Enniscorthy Folly as a Rookery; Denny, Parsonstown and Omagh have scarcely a Catholic pupil in them; and in a few days the Bishop of Meath will have schools ready to open which will empty the Trim Model Establishment, and add a modern ruin to the affluence of regal and ccclesiastical antiquities which adorns the Boyne. The Central Training School, Dublin, is erippled, and limps on with scarcely a Catholic teacher in it; and a scheme is under consideration by the Bishops to open a training College for Masters in connection with the Catholic University. Immediately after the opening of Parliament the Education question will be brought before the House .- Dublin Cor. of the Weekly Register.

THE GALWAY MAIL SUBSIDY .- The meeting convened by the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor, to obtain the restoration of the Galway mail subsidy, was held in the Round Room of the Rotunda, on Tuesday, and was largely and influentially attended. The Lord Mayor occupied the chair. A numerous deputation attended from the people of Galway. The meeting was addressed by the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Bart M.P.; John Vance, Esq., M.P., Sir Patrick O'-Brien, Bart, M.P., John A Blake, Esq., M.P., John Bagwell, Esq., M.P., Alderman John Reynolds, Mr. Wm. Malcomson, Mr. M'Gann, M.P., Mr. M. Morris, Regorder of Calvace and Mr. Fisher, Mr. Regorder of Calvace and Mr. Fisher, Mr. Regorder Recorder of Galway, and Mr. Fisher It was stated that the company were now in a position to renew the contract, having four first class and powerful steamers ready to enter upon the service; and it was argued that Lord Palmerston should now redeem the pledge which he had given that he would restore the subsidy when the company were prepared to take up the contract. Further, it was urged upon the Irish members of parliament to support the claims of the company in the House of Commons. A vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor terminated the proceedings .- Standard.

As James Sheehy, of Ballybinch, was digging potatoes in his field opposite Mr. Michael O'Connell's house, close to the upper road near Baltimore, the spade got into a hole in the ground, and on clearing the space around, Sheehy discovered an opening into a vault. On cutoring he saw some arches with flag stones at their entrance. Mr. Wm. Cuthbert, of Baltimore, explored this place, and discovered four small rooms or apartments on either side of the vault, where he found some ashes, pieces of burned wood, some oyster and scallop shells. Mr. Cuthbert believes this place is more extensive, if properly explored. About thirty-five years ago similar works were discovered in the field of Mr. O'Connell, only a few perches from the latter. In the latter was found sea shells, a bundle of peeled rushes, ashes, burnt wood, pieces of rude furniture, &c .-There are many conjectures regarding these mysterious places, but it is doubtful if any have arrived at a true solution .- West Carbery Eagle.

A NUT FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD. - At the Listowel Quarter Sessions a few days since, a lad aged 17 years, and who had been at the National School two years, was called up as a witness. He refused to be sworn, pleading that he did not understand the nature of an oath. He never said his prayers, and was never taught anything about religion.-Kerry Evening Post.

LECTURE BY A. J. MCKENNA, ESQ. - Pursuant to ublic announcement, a lecture was lately delivered in the Courthouse, Dungaunon, Tyrone, by A. J. Mc-Kenna, Esq., editor of the *Ulster Observer*, for the benefit of the Christian Doctrine Society of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Dungannon. Subject- The Parliament and Parliamentary Orators of Ireland.' The house was crowded in every part by a very respectable auditory. A considerable number of ladies were present. The Very Rev. Archdeacon Siane, V. G. occupied the chair. Mr. M. Kenna, on coming forward, was received with immense applause; and, after thanking the assemblage for the reception ac-corded to him, proceeded with his lecture. He commenced by referring to the old form of legislature existing in Ireland previous to the English invasion, and, after referring to the ancient conventions which met under the auspices of the old monarchs of Ireland, he proceeded to describe the constitution and and character of the parliament introduced with the establishment of the Pale. He dwelt upon the causes which made and kept this legistature corrupt, and introduced his notice of the 'Orators of Ireland' by a special reference to Henry Flood and his contemporaries. From Flood be passed to Grattan. and after a pourtrayal of the literary and political character of the most eminent men who figured in the Irish Parliament, he referred to the national triumphs which they were instrumental in achieving. The Volunteers, their origin, history, and influence upon the country, were minutedly and devotedly dwelt upon; and the lecturer ended his discourse by drawing a veil over those last scenes which ended in the annibilation of Irish legislative independence. Mr. M'Kenna was listened to throughout with the most marked attention, and the numerous and repeated bursts of applause with which his remarks were greeted proved that he spoke to the sympathies as well as the intelligence of his audience.

THE ORANGE MURDER IN THE NORTH. -The case of the Queen v. John Hamil, Matthew Paul, James Mc-Gougan, and George M'Cook, for being accessories with Robert Smith in the homicide of Daniel Gillon, in December last, appears to be still far from its conclusion. Of the main facts of the affair there can be but little doubt, however party felings or prejudice may strive to warp them. They are simply these :-John Gillon, the brother of the deceased, went, accompanied by a friend of his, into a public house in the little town of Armoy to get some drink. While there a quarrel arose between himself and Smith, who with the party above named, was also in the house. Gillon and his friend were severely heaten by the others, and the former was put out, his comrade Mullen remaining inside to get his wounds washed. Soon after Gillon again returned, this time accompanied by his unfortunate brother, who appears to have been perfectly guiltless throughout the transaction. They knocked at the door with the intention of seeing Mullen safely out, and after they had been kicking some time Smith and his party rushed out, the former armed with an iron crook, with which he slew Daniel Gillon, and wounded his brother. One of the witnesses swears, 'I saw Robert Smith lift the weapon and hit him (the decensed) on the head : Gillon fell: I heard the sound of the blow from where I was standing, about four yards off; it was like the sound of a boatoar; I saw John Hanna go forward and strike Daniel Gillon when he was on the ground with something he had in his hand, and then kick him twice; then I saw M'Cook kicking him too.' Some of the perpetrators of this borrible outrage are still at large. Smith has not yet been arrested. The police declared on the trial that they knew there was no use in searching for him as he was an Orangeman. Doubtless, the same potent reasons protect M'Cook and M'Gougan, who have also failed to answer to to their summonses. - Dublin Nation.

GREAT SCENE AT THE BELFAST TOWN COUNCIL. -An exciting scene occurred at the late committee meeting of the Town Council. Mr John Rae got into a violent personal altercation with another member, the result of which was a regular chillenge to fight-coat sleeves rolled up, and fists in regular pugilistic attitude - each challenging the other to come on! However, there were no blows, as the other members interfered; and Mr. Rae soon afterwards left handing some silver to the Chairman for going away without liberty. What next?

We understand that five or six of the Town Councillors of Belfast bave sent in their resignations. This course has, no doubt, been taken in consequence of the late unseemly proceedings in that body.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN WENFORD. - Two men Stabbed. On Sunday evening a case of stabbing occurred in Wexford, by which one, if not two lives have been danger. It appears that about five o'clock on the night in question, a man named Richard Stafford, and two brothers named Moses and Lawrence Neil, aged respectively 20 and 18 years, were drinking together in a public house in the Faythe, kept by Mrs. Ennis. Stafford became quarrelsome, and on their way home an altercation took place, in the course of which Stafford stabbed the two Neils. One of them, Moses Neil, was wounded seriously in the left side, near the heart, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery. Stafford has been arrested. -Cor. of the Daily Express.

A deputation waited upon Sir Robert Peel on Thursday week, to urge upon him the necessity of Government introducing, during the coming Session of Parliament, a measure for the registration of births deaths, and sickness in Ireland. The deputation was received with great courtesy, and informed that the subject was one which would engage the attention of the Government at an early period. A meeting to promote the same object was held at the Prince of Wales on the evening of the same day .- Times.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND MEXICO .- A very important document has recently come to light, which cannot fail to excite quite as much interest on the Western shores of the Atlantic as it has done in Europe-the letter of instructions which the Emperor of the French addressed to General Forey, when the latter was about to start with the expedition to Mexico. This document is the fullest and clearest exposition imaginable of French policy in that great and hazardous undertaking. It is evident from the spirit which the letter breathes that the retention of Mexico, in some form or other, as a dependent of France, is the fixed and unalterable determination of the Emperor, and a footing in North America appears resolved on, to compensate, in some measure, for the loss to that country to Louisiana and Canada in the last century. The time is remarkably opportune for putting forth this ambitious project, as both the opposing sections in the late Union would, had they been united, have opposed 'tooth and nail' such a design on the independence of Mexico as the one now foreshadowed. No doubt can exist that the formation of a transatlantic province of France between North and South America has taken possession of Louis Napoleon's mind, and as the only parties likely to interfere with him are now engaged in deadly strife, he has time afforded him to develope his plans and expound his policy before the belligerents have settled their own differences .- European Times.

OLDER THAN METHUSELAH. - There is a pauper woman in the parish of Edinkillie who is so old that she herself cannot tell her age, and there is no other one who can do so. Last week a Christian gentleman called on her, and among other questions inquired her age. She replied, "Indeed, Sir, I dinna ker: but I'm sure am a thousand at ony rate!" She is still able to move about, and bids fair to add yet another year or two to the number .- Inverness Courier.

For the fifth time the official return by the Poor Law Board of the number of papers in the cotton district shows a decrease. The diminution during the second week of this month was 8,620, or from a total of 259,850 to 251,230. The net decrease in the pauperism of the whole district during the last five land imagines that the President, who has over and weeks has been 26,880 .- Guardian.

Visit, with Lord Ashleys's commission, the coal fields of Cumberland. Descend in the shaft—walk the coaly corridors of Lord Lonsdale's mines for instance. Ask that discolored anatomy of man, who is God, and he will tell you he knows no such hand at work in that pit. Ask him who redeemed him .-He will ask you what redemption is? Such dialogues have taken place in our own days in Christian England; have been reported to parliament; have been ordered to be printed; and have been unani-mously "laid upon the table."

For an example of peculation, robbery, and swindling, of every variety of fraud on the Government, and an universal 'carnival of corruption," we must go to America and its civil war for experience. It repeats and magnifies all the old kinds of European roguery, and has added others adapted to a fresher field. The genius that invented wooden nutmegs, and palmed off barrelled boot-pegs for oats, is found fully equal to its opportunity. The 'smart men' of America have evidently, as Victor Hugo says, boarded the wreck, and are plundering it with sharp relish, amazing skill, and all but total impunity -We hope the crew themselves did not beach the vessel with an eye to the contingency, for little fore-sight was required to avoid the sands that are swallowing it. As other wrecks have been known to do, it seems to have demoralised all the population within reach of the ruin .- Times.

The Morning Post affirms that the Admiralty have completely beaten the French Ministry of Marine in the construction of an iron-clad fleet. They have now ready, or in course of construction, the Warrior and Black Prince, of 6,000 tons, the Resistance and Defence of 3.668 tons, the Achilles and two unnamed. of, say 4,500 tons, the Agamemnon, Menotaur, and Northumberland, to exceed in tonnage anything yet constructed, six wooden ships, plated, of 4,000 tons, the Royal Sovereign, 5-turreted ship, of 2,529 tons, a 2-shield ship, of 1,395 tons. and large gunbouts, making twenty-four fighting ships of the first class. The French have six frigates, an iron gunboat, an iron battery, and a number of plated gunboats of smaller The comparison is not very perfect, as there is size. no evidence as to the time when all the British ironsides will be afloat, but it seems evident we shall not be taken at disadvantage.

MURDERS. - This seems to be the session of murders and shocking crimes of the graver sort throughout England; a recent copy of the London News, within two columns and a half, has accounts of four murders, and one execution for murder, the latter refreshing spectacle being witnessed, as usual in that favored spot, by a crowd of some thousands of all ages and both sexes. On a previous day an old man of 70 was murdered. This, too, dear reader, in civilized Bible-reading England.

More murders, more garotting, and more vice and crime of every kind. Here a policeman meets his death in the discharge of -there a monster tortures a child to death by placing it on a burning hot iron stool, another is guilty of wholesale poisoning, whilst every commandment is impiously violated by sins and outrages which cannot be named. Amidst all this Mrs. Beecher Stowe the ladies of England, and Dr. Whately, who appears to be everything by turns, are discussing the question of the abolition of slavery in the Southern States with all the maudlin humanitarianism and supersanctimoniousness they can muster. Would it not be far better if these personages were to set their wits to work in endeavouring to free their own country from the growing influence which the great slave holder, Satan, is acquiring over the masses in England, who appear to have give themselves up body and soul in irredeemable bondage to him?-Dublia Telegraph.

BARBAROUS CRUBLTY TOWARDS A CHILD .- Mr. C E. Driffield, one the county coroners of this district, has been engaged during the whole of the day in an inquiry concerning the death of an infant child named Evelyn Wells, aged two years and two months and whom, it is supposed, has lost its life by revoltingly barbarous treatment. The deceased was the daughter of a silversmith in Liverpool, and during its mother's confinement had been sent to the house of Messrs. Bagot and Wells, drapers, at Woolton, near Liverpool, Mr. Wells being its uncle. It was principally under the care of a girl named Alice Ashton, of 14 years of age. On the evening of the Sth inst., the only parties in the house besides the deceased being the girl Ashton, and Mr. Bagot, the deceased complained of thirst, and Ashton went into the pantry to fetch some water, but had not been heard a frightful scream from the child, and on her return was horrified to see it seated on the top of an iron stool, which, having been standing close to a large fire all the day, was intensely bot, and which had been removed to the side of the fireplace only a few minutes previously. The flesh of the lower part of the child's body and its legs were resting on the almost red-hot iron, none of its clothing having doubled beneath it, and when the girl Ashton seized it to take it off, large portions of the skin and flesh were adhering to the stool. The child subsequently died of convulsions, and on Wednesday an inquest was opened, which was adjourned to this morning, Mr. Bagot being taken into custody on suspicion of having wilfully placed the child on the stool, it was ascertained to be impossible for the deceased to have voluntary seated itself on it. At the adjourned inquest this morning, Mr. Bagot surrendered to his bail, and Mr. Worship, solicitor of Liverpool, appeared on his behalf. The girl Ashton was the first witness examined, and deposed to the circumstances in connection with the occurrences related above. -At about eight o'clock Mr. Eagot came into the kitchen with the brush in his hand, and after putting a quantity of coal on the fire, he removed the iron stool from the front of the fire to the side near to the oven. At that time the girl was nursing the deceased. Mr. Bagot then sent the shopboy for some ale. She added that Mr. Bagot was seldom or never sober in the evening except on Sunday, and that on the night in question he was more drunk than usual. A short time before the occurrence he had been walking the kitchen, talking to himself, and speaking about "little devils." The shopboy and Mrs. Millichap, the housekeeper, were next examined, the latter stating in her evidence that Mr. Bagot was intoxicated not less than four or five nights in the week. The jury returned an open verdict to the effect that the deceased died from burning, and that it had been placed on the iron stool by some one, but by whom there was no evidence to show.

A PRACTICAL JOKE .- As a boy I remember reading a capital story of a wager laid by a Bow street runner with a country gentleman, that the latter could not proceed from Oxford Circus to the Bank, via Holborn, on foot with a guinea without being robbed of it. The wager was accepted, and the country gentleman "declared" to carry the guinea in his mouth, as the safest place. All went well till the country gentleman reached Holborn bars, where box had been upset by some boor. The crowd sympathizingly helped the lad to pick up his traps; but he would not be comforted, because he had lost all his savings, consisting of a guinea. Says a boy, with a preternatural squint, while pointing to the country gentleman, "I see'd that gent pick it up and put it in his mouth." The unhappy country gentleman was convicted on the clearest evidence; he was bonneted, had his coat spiit up the back, and was obliged, in addition, to pay the wager to the Bow street runner. - Temple Bar.

No one in England believes that the Western Americans, who will not suffer a black man in their States, are actuated by any benevolent feelings to-wards his race. No one in England thinks that the citizens of the Atlantic cities, who are warring in order to recover the profits of slave labor, are honestly desirous to extinguish slavery. No one in Engover again declared that his object is to restore the

Union, with slavery if he can, without slavery if he must, desires emancipation for itself. No one in England is dupe enough to credit that Mr. Seward, who has told his friends that if it would help to restore the Union he would force Massachusetts to become a slave State, has any horror of slavery. No one doubts in England, any more than any one doubts in New York, that if the South would to-morrow send a flag of truce to Washington, and offer to come back upon terms of the re-establishment of slavory in all its plenitude, and under the condition that the agitation of anti-slavery doctrines should be a penal offence all over the Union, the proposition would be received with universal rejoicings. The great mind of England is deeply impressed with the conviction of the truth of all this; and therefore is is that, hating slavery, but being all unmoved by the stage tricks of Mr. Lincoln and his friends in this matter, we look upon the American contest as a pure political quarrel. A few struggling obscurities, usurpng a great name, have, either in real credulity or from a craving for notoriety, undertaken to recognize Mr. Lincoln as a benevolent man who has adopted as his mission the emancination of the blacks .--These persons, calling themselves "the Executive Committee of the Emancipation Society," went on Friday last to Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and presented him with a fulsome address, wherein they express equal gratitude to Mr. Lincoln both for liberating those slaves who are in the States beyond his control, and for keeping those in slavery who are in the States within his control; and they "invoke for those acts of freedom, justice, and mercy the con-siderate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God." Mr. Adams bad probably come fresh from reading the new volume of Congressional papers, wherein is printed a serious diplomatic correspondence upon the propriety of selling black men taken as plunder to the Brazils, and thus providing for some of the expenses of the war. must have laughed heartily within himself to see the few woodcocks who had been caught in his springs brought before him. He listened with proper patience to the twaddling talk of the gentlemen who had come to lay their silliness at his feet, and he respouded in a speech composed of the safest generalities. But what Mr. Adams said is nothing to our present purpose. We only desire to point out to foreigners a fact which is perfectly understood here by every one who reads the report. The character of this exhibition is the strongest possible negative proof of the opinion of the English public in this business. If this nation had really believed that Mr. Lincoln was laboring for "freedom, justice, and mercy,' and not for conquest, oppression, and massacre, all the chivalry of the old slave-trade agitation would have led this movement. In person, or in their descendants, the Broughams, the Wilherforces, the Romillys, the Clarksons, the Buxtons, and the bearers of a hundred other names committed to that great cause, would have been in Mr. Adams's drawng-room. The absence of these names shows what a sheer imposture the thing was. With busy Yankee agents in London, well provided with the means for "organization," nothing better could be managed than the collection of half-a-dozen nobodies, no one of whom is sufficiently known, or sufficiently and favorably known, to the English public to influence the opinion of any sane Englishman on any matter of political moment. Mr. Bright has been honest enough to confess that he speaks for himself alone, and has no party at his back. These gentlemen have not been so honest, and therefore it behoveth

us to do this office for them .- London Times. THE CASE OF THE REV. MR M'LAUGHLIN. - At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Saturday, the court gave judgment in the case of the Rev. P. M'Laughlin, the Catholic priest. The Lord Justice General (M'Neil) delivered the unanimous opinion of the seven judges, which was to the effect, that Mr. MLaughlin, however unintentionally, had been guilty of contempt of court. Whatever privileges of confidentiality the law might allow in certain circumstances between a penitent criminal and his spiritual adviser, the privilege could not extend to a case like the present, where the question related not to any communication between the penitent and the clergy-man, but to an act of the priest himself. With regard to the limitation of the oath, that procedure was altogether a mistake on the part of the Justice, as it did not in any respect take away the obligation of the witness to tell the whole truth, inasmuch as that obligation rested on the common law and not on the form of the oath. Their lordships, however, in consideration of the priest having been led into absent from the room more than a minute when she some confusion as to his obligation by the concession of the Justice, and in consideration of his exertions pelicans are contending. As might maturally be exsonment already suffered, and to suspend the further execution accordingly.

AN Episope in the Hunting Field. - What the English press calls "an episode of the hunting field," re cently occurred to the Duke of Rutland; his Grace with the "gentlemen of the hunt," were following a fox across the country. The course of the fox took him over the land of a small proprietor, there the dogs lost the scent of the animal, and while beating around after it the report of a gun was heard; this was caused by the small proprietor aforesaid, who shot the fox on his land, and then threw the carcase into a shed, the door of which he stood near, having his gun in his hand when the nunting party came up, raging for the slain. One of the gentlemen "remonstrated" with the man who had committed what the local paper, with an amusing indig-uation, calls a "wanton act," and told him that if any damage were done to his land by the presence of the hunt he would be recompensed, concluding by a demand for the fox. This demand was refused and the small proprietor placed himself with his back against the door of the shed, forbidding any one to open. Thereupon the "Duke of Rutland, and the other "gentlemen of the hunt," appeared and his Grace calmly demanded the defunct animal he was refused; when he had sufficiently recovered from his surprise, he seized the rash common man by the collar, dragged him from his position, and took away the body of the fox. It was reported that the small proprietor intended to proceed against the Duke for assault.

We (Morning Herald) have reason to believe that the Duke of Saxe-Coburg has accepted the Crown of Greece.

UNITED STATES.

IROD-CLAD LAND BATTERIES.—Currency was given a short time since to a story that Fort Sumpter had been iron-plated by the Confederates, but it was not believed, military authorities averring that it was not practicable to mail a stone fort. It is now, however, established beyond all peradventure that Fort McAlister, on the Ogeechee river, is faced with railroad iron, and to this circumstance is the failure of the iron-clad Montauk to capture is to be attributed. It seems that owing to obstructions in the river the a crowd was collected round a Jew pedlar-boy, whose Montank could get no nearer than sixteen hundred box had been upset by some boor. The crowd sym- yards, and at that distance its immense 15-inch shells and shot had very little effect upon the iron mail of the fort. This fact is important in view of the coming attack upon Charleston. The first iron-clad land and the first iron-clad floating battery used in war on this continent were engaged in the attack on Fort Sumpter. Having served them so well on that occasion, it is to be expected they will be relied upon by the rebel military authorities at Charleston to defend that port. Hence the coming fight will not be iron-clads against stone forts and sand batteries, but iron against iron throughout. It will thus be seen that this contest promises to be of more interest than even the Monitor and Merrimac fight. However, the people of Charleston are not quite certain that they will be able to resist the iron-clads. The Richmond journals admit that the inhabitants are fleeing from the city, and it is hinted that it will be burned rather than be allowed to fall into the clutches of the hated

THE BATTLE FIELD .- A glance at the long slope between the town of Fredericksburg and the foot of Marye's Heigh's gave the best idea of the magnitude of the toll which had been exacted for their passage of the Rappahannock. A ride along the whole length of the lines told also a sad tale of slaughter; but when the eye had once rested upon the fatal slope above mentioned the memory became fixed upon the spot; nor for 50 years to come will that scene ever fade from the memory of those who saw it. There, in every attitude of death, lying so close to each other that you might step from body to body, lay acres of the Federal dead. It seemed that most of the faces which lay nearest to Colonel Walton's artillery were of the well-known Milesian type. In one small garden, not more than half an acre in size, there were counted 151 corpses. I doubt whether in any battle-field of modern times the dead have ever lain so thick and close. By universal consent of those who have seem all the great battles of this war, nothing like it has ever been seen before. It is said that the morning after a victory always breaks upon naked corpses. It was not so in this case but the sole reason was that the pickets of both armies swept the slope with their fire, and that any living thing which showed upon it was the target for a hundred bullets. But three or four mornings after the battle it was seen that the furtive hand which invariably glides into the pocket of victory had been busily at work, and taked corpses and others from which everything but their under clothing had been rifled were visible in abundance. So tremendous was the fire, chiefly emanating from Cobb's Brigade, posted in the lane at the foot of Mary's Heights, that even chickens in the gardens in front fell pierced by it. It was remarked by a Confederate General intimately acquainted with the Federal General Sumner, who commanded the Federal right, 'Was there ever any other General but Sumner who would have got his men into a place in which not even chickens could live?" But, the fire across the slope was fatal not only to men and chickens, but also to every other living thing. Horses by dozens were strewn along the hillside; and occasionally a dead cow or a dead hog lay- close to the silent and too often fearfully torn and mutilated human bodies which everywhere met the view. Such a sight has rarely been seen by man. It is doubtful whether any living pen could do justice to its borrors; but it is certain that it would be easy to write more than any ordinary reader would care to read-It is known that during the nights of the 13th and 14th very many bodies were carried off and buried by the Federals; but when the party of Federals detailed to bury their comrades had completed their task it was found that under Mary's heights they had buried 1,493 corpses, and 800 more on the Federal left. Computing that 3,000 Federals fell dead on the field, and adding six or seven times that number of wounded, you may gain an approximate estimate of the Federal loss on the 13th of December. To this must also be added upwards of a thousand prisoners taken by the Confederates, and all the straggiers and deserters who strayed away from the Fcderal army. It is incontestable that the 13th of December will be graven as deep in the animis of the great Republic as is the anniversary of Jena upon the hearts of the Prussian people. - Times' Special Correspondent.

The New Orienns correspondent of the New York Times gives the following account of the practical working of the emancipation proclamation in that locality : - I am sorry to say that the President's first of January Proclamation does not work very smoothly; whether through any inherent clumsiness in the machine, or carelessness and apathy in the engineers who are driving it, or both causes combined, I really don't know. But one thing certain is that Freedom and Slavery have, somehow or other, got so jumbled up and confused here that it is hard to discerned which is boss. What with freedom being prochained in some parts of the State, while other parts are ex-empted the injuries inflicted by confounding these who are slaves with those who are not the alternate raising and crushing the hores of slaveowners, by inducing them to expect a return of their power, at the same time that every step apparently only takes them further from their object all go to keep the place in a perfect state of nervous excitement. In the meantime - as always happens in such cases -the intermediate weakest party, about whom air this wrangling is going on, come in for buffets on air sides. The poor colored man, whether free or slave, finds himself a shuttlecock between two buttledores -or like an unfortunate fish for which two greeds to repair the offence the culprit had committed, resolved to mitigate the sentence to the term of imprisitic programmes at the same time has already given rise to no end of abuses and disorders. A few evenings ago, the whole city was thrown into great comnotion by the simultaneous arrest of all colored pecple in the streets, of every age, sex and condition of life, huddling them all into gool. All this was done without any previous notice or advertisement -- at least such as very few, if any, ever heard of-and the result may be easily imagined. The scene at the gaol, where respectably dressed females and children -some as fair as the fairest Circussians -- were piled ignominously and promiseuously with the lowest of both sexes-all weeping, imploring, and almost scared to death, was something that will not easily be forgotten by those who saw it. While matters are in this state in town, the question is no less agitated in the rural districts. In that of Lafeurche, where Lieut.-Col. Lull is the Provost Judge, it is stated as matter of public notorioty, that slaveholders are actually permitted to come within our lines and soize upon the contrabands whenever and wherever they can find them. Men, women and children have been seized, tied together, put into carts, and fairly driven beyond our lines, before their claimants; and, in one or two instances—so my informant declares - actually by the aid of our own cavalry men. These scenes are related as occurring at or very near Thibodeaux, the headquarters of General Weitrel.

> Had a stranger yesterday landed in New York he might have been excused for supposing that the city was thrilling with the news of a great victory won Any other supposition, indeed, would have been an insult to our people which we should never have tolerated from a stranger. He would have seen Broadway choked with a jubilant crowd of welldressed women througing around the doors of one of our most conspicuous churches, and pressing in eager enthusiasm upon lines of balf-exhausted policemen. He would have been turned out of his course to keep the highway clear for an expected procession of carringes. Had his curiosity carried him through all impediments to the doors of the beleaguered edifice, he would have been greeted with the spectacle of decorated aisles, and an altar ringed around with all the paraphernalia of some rare holiday. What could he have imagined but that these festive signs, this vail of beauty and of excitement thrown about a house of worship, and bewildering the ordinary commerce of the streets, betokened the celebration of a nation's triumph? The fall of Charleston, the capture of Richmond, the submission of the confederates. one or another of these great events he must have thought alone could warrant all this radiant exultation in the metropolis of a people waging the most tremendous civil strife in the history of man. What would have been the emotions of such a stranger had he been informed that all this jubilee had been evoked by the fact that two unfortunate pigmies, two peorle to whom Nature had denied the fair proportions of their kind, were about to be married! The dead upon a hundred battle-fields, the wounded in a hundred thousand homes, the sad catalogue of widows and of orphans lengthening with the lengthening shadows of every setting sun, the nation's extremity and bitter agony, all forgotten. The war of the giants maddening to its crisis in all the land be-side; and in the land's chief city a wedding of dwarf's kindling such a pageant as might become the passage of a conqueror !- N. Y. World.

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FEIDAY, FEB. 20, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Our latest European dates are by the Asia, and to the 31st ult. The opinion in England, with reference to Louis Napoleon's scheme of mediation, is that it is a mere preliminary to more decided action; and that he contemplates recognising the Confederate States, by himself if necessary, and thus is ready to run the risk of a war single-handed with the Northerners. The many piratical seizures of British ships-sailing from in some degree determined by their peculiar relione neutral port to another, and therefore legally exempt from seizure, by Yankee croisers, is giving rise to very angry feelings in England, and may yet lead to very serious complications .-There is nothing of much consequence to report | the Aylwards, with the design of insulting, and from Italy or from Continental Europe in general. A collision betwixt the King of Prussia and his subjects seems imminent, and Poland is on the been Orangemen expiating the murder of a Papist, eve of another insurrection.

The Yankee press is chiefly occupied with the details of a ludicrous, or rather blasphemous prostitution of the marriage service, in honor of two miserable abortions; of whom one has been long before the public as one of the curiosities of Barnum's Exhibition. The Yankees of both sexes thronged the church where this revolting parody on a Christian Sacrament was enacted; the male Yankees in full dress, and the have as yet no cause of complaint, and which has she-Yanke es in regular opera costume. Thus expressed the best intentions towards our separate do the people of the Northern States amuse themselves whilst their country is distracted with hideous war, and their Constitution is crumbling to dust!

Of military operations there have been none of any great importance. We are however assured - as indeed we always have been any time during the last two years-that the Yankees are just going to begin, and intend "putting the thing through" right away.

cerned, both of these accusations are false, and hateful to every honest man. destitute of the slightest foundation.

to the subject by the report in the Upper Canadian papers of the Rev. Mr. Brennan's eloquent and pathetic address to his parishmers; and the details with which we were subsequently furnished, were of such a nature as to give us full assurance of the pertinence of that zealous and charitable priest's denunciation of a judicial murder. We defy, however, the Herald to point out one word in the TRUE WITNESS dictated by an anti-Ministerial bias, or unwarranted by the statement rister, Mr. Jas. O'Rielly. The first witness called was of facts given to us by our correspondent Sarsfiela; in whose honor and full knowledge of all the particulars of the tragedy we have the best of reasons for placing unlimited confidence .-Indeed, hitherto, not one of these facts has been immagned, or its truth called in question by any Aylward's farm, and when they got home Mrs Munro member of the Canadian press. Fortunately in the Aylward case, there is no important question gether with his son, he crossed over to the house, of fact at issue. That the deceased Munro recrited from Mrs. A) lward a wound, from the field with the reply, proposed to go to the field and not be made and look for himself. The three started off together, Aylquack-dectoring, he subsequently died, is not denied; the only question at issue is - were the circonstances under which that wound was inflicted such as legally to justify the action of Mrs. Ayl- sued. Munro, who was the stronger man, forced the ward? and this is a question of law, upon which throw it to a twelve and either kicked it or we do not offer an opinion.

That morally, if not legally. Mrs. Aylward powerful assailants; and that she was morally

ther scythe, or broomstick-we have no doubt. The law may have been-we do not say it was -against the Aylwards, and may have necessitated their execution; but if so, there is a monstrous discrepancy betwixt Canadian law and morality, betwixt man's justice, and that justice going to do with it. "Were they going a-haying?

which has God for its author. Far from manifesting a desire "to excite religious hatreds" out of the execution of the Aylwards, we have pointed out in our columns, that the petition in their behalf was signed by Protestants as well as by Catholics, and that even Orangemen exerted themselves to procure a remission of the doom pronounced upon the unfornate Papists. So far we have cheerfully acknowledged the true liberality of many of our separated brethren and political opponents; but, at the same time, when we call to mind the strange selection of a solemn Festival and Holyday of the Catholic Church for the ignominious execua Protestant; when we call to mind the brutal scaffold, thirsting for the doomed Papists' blood, and giving expression to their blood thirsty desires by yells to "hurry them up,' and other acts, without a parallel in the records of any professedly Christian community-when, we say, we call these things to mind, and put them together, it is not easy to get altogether quit of the suspicion that the fate of the unhappy condemned was gious opinions. We cannot, for instance, doubt that the Feast of the Immaculate Conception of the B. Virgin was expressly, and after mature deliberation pitched upon for the execution of outraging the feelings of Catholics; neither can we doubt that, if the victims on the scaffold had the demeanor of the spectators would have been very different from what it was. But God forbid that we should be so unjust towards our Protestant brethren, as to attribute to them in general the sentiments by which we fear that some amonest them have been actuated. How it is with others we know not, and care not; but for ourselves we repudiate all designs, either of making capital against a Ministry against which we schools-or of exciting religious hatreds.

The Quebec Mercury is another English paper which has taken up the case of the Aylwards, but deals with it in a different spirit from that which inspired the comments of the Montreal Herald. The Mercury is a mere Government back; and as its sole design in approaching the subject is to justify the inexorable determination of the Executive Council to hang the Aylwards, so, as the only system of tactics by which that end can be accomplished, it vilifies the dead, and sets facts at The Aylward tragedy has furnished matter for | defiance. It speaks of the homicide of Munro the comments of many of our Canadian contem- as of a "premeditated murder"-an accusation poraries, both French and English. Of the lat- incompatible with the undisputed fact, that it was ter, the Montreal Herald gives its readers a full | the Munroes who went to the Aylwards, and not account of the particulars in so far as these have the Aylwards who went to the Munroes, with the as yet been made public; and the general tone of | view of picking a quarrel with them. The fact its article upon the subject is, for the most part, that Munro received his wound, not upon his own unexceptionable. We would, however, point out land, but upon that of the Aylwards', where he two blemishes therem, which somewhat detract had no right to be, and where he was a trespasser. from its merits; and we would desire to protest must to every mind not the victim of invincible against its assumption, that the case of the Ayl- stupulity, or insuperable prejudice, be conclusive wards has been taken up-1st-from "a desire that the Munroes were the aggressors; and that to make political capital against the Ministry;" therefore, the charge of premeditation insinuated and 2nd-from a desire to excite religious ha- against the Aylwards by the Quebec Mercuru tred." In so far as the TRUE WITNESS is con- is as absurd, as the spirit which dictated it is

Since writing the above we have received the Our attention was, in the first instance, drawn Toronto Globe, containing a report of the trial from scources exclusively Protestant, which we lay, in its integrity before our readers; presuming only to mark in Italics, certain passages to which we beg especially to direct their attention. and upon which we will make such remarks as obviously suggest themselves:-

We have in the Intelligencer of the 31st Oct, a report of the trial, slightly condensed, we believe, from the Belleville Chronicle. We find, in the first place, that the accused were defended by a very able bar-Mexander Munro, a son of the murdered man. He stated that the farm of his father adjoined that of Aviward. The two families had had some differences occasioned, there is little doubt from the evidence, by fowl belonging to Munro trespassing upon Aylward's wheat field. On the afternoon of the 16th May, 1862, while witness and his father were working together out of doors, they beard a shot upon told them that one of the hens was missing. Munro at once suspected that Aylward had shot it, so, toand asked about the bird. Aylward denied having shot it, but said he wished he had. Munro, not satisward having a gun in his hand and a pistol under his waistcoat. When about one acre and a-half away from the house, Aylward lifted the gun, pointed it at Munro with his left hand, and with his right took the pistol from his breast. A scuffle immediately ento his son to run and pick it up. The lad stooped down to obey. As he was rising he saw Aylward with the gun pointed at him, which was immediately was perfectly justified in rushing to the assistance fired, and the charge lodged in the boy's back of her husband, attacked upon his own land by, Twenty-six slugs were subsequently extracted. Meanwhile Mrs. Aylward had come up, and with a and endeavoring to defend himself against two scribe had struck the elder Munro on the head, inflicting a fearful wound. The son did not see the blow struck, but it is not denied that Mrs. Aylward

of great suffering, died.

This is the son's statement. But, to prove murder, it was necessary premeditation should be shown The next witness, a Mrs. McCrea, says that about a week before the murder, Aylward and wife came down to her house with a scythe-belonging to Munrowhich they sharpened logelher upon a grindstone. Some of the children wanted to know what they were -for at the time there was no grass on the ground, though the witness remembered there was some snow. Immediately after the murder Aylward and wife came to McCrea's house again, he with the scythe, she with the gun. Mrs. Aylward said "she had cut the head off Munro, and Richard had shot Alick." She then showed the blood upon the scythe, and the witness at once identified the weapon as the one which had been sharpened on her grindstone a

The next witness called was Isabella McCrea, who swore that previous to the murder she had a conversation with Mrs. Aylward in her own house. She (Mrs. Aylward) said "she would tempt Munro till he came over the fence, and back up until she got him into her dooryard, when she would shoot him with a gun or pistol, and leave him dead at the door. She would then get two witnesses to show how he had followed her into the dooryard, and that her husband could testify for her, while she could not testify for him, if he committed the deed." William Johnston. tion of two Catholics charged with the murder of another witness, met Aylward and his wife, who told him they had killed Munro. The woman said, "I lifted up the scythe and struck him on the head conduct of the Protestant mob at the foot of the and as that did not do, I gave him another cut; Dick shot young Baldy; and if he is not dead I hope he is. She also said she did not mean to strike him on the head, but on the neck, and cut his head off, - and showed witness with the gun how she intended to do it." Subsequently, when told by another person, in the presence of this same witness, that Munro was 'very bad,' she said "May God Almighty increase his pain." Margaret Glenn testified that Mrs. Aylward showed ber Munro's hat with the cut in it made by the scythe, and wanted the witness to go with her 'to see where the fight took place." She even told witness that the deed did not cause her any troubleif it was to be done over, I would do the same again." To Theophilus Goldern she expressed a si-milar sentiment. "She was glad old Baldy was dead. If he was alive she would cut the head off him again. or any person who did anything to her."

These are the main features of the evidence for the prosecution. For the defence an attempt was made to prove that Munro, while conscious that he could not survive, had taken the blame of the transaction upon himself. One witness was called for this purpose, named John Rouse, who testified that, when he advised the deceased to have Aylward and his wife arrested, he said 'he had no business interfering with them.' This statement was partially refuted by he son, who was present whou the interview between Rouse and his father took place. He swore that no such expression was used by Munro. 'Had it been used, he would have heard it.' Other witnesses were in court to testify to character but the counsel for the defence did not think it well to call them.

The judge, in charging the jury, is reported to have said that 'the character of the witnesses 'was not impeached;' that the son ' had withstood a most searching cross-examination with a view of shaking his testimony, but without effect;' that the theory of the defence that the man should be acquitted and the woman convicted of manslaughter, could not be entertained, because 'it was clear that the prisoners first began the affrny, and however much the law might protect the wife for ussisting her husband, that protection did not extend to her when he was engaged in an unlawful act;' that if the evidence of Mrs. Mc-Crea ' were believed, the jury would have no besitation in believing that the act was one of premeditation;' 'the sharpening of Munro's own scythe was a

fearful testimony.' His lordship also said :-' Taking this woman's whole conduct through the whole case, we find nothing but the most cold-blooded barbarity, and not an act committed in the heat of passion. The sharpening of the scythe-the showing Johnston how she intended to cut his head offher conduct at Mrs. McCrea's showing the scythe ye' reeking in blood, when she was ordered out of the house-thrusting her disgusting confidence on every one with whom she came in contact-and even dragging a woman to see the place of the fight, and the cut in Munro's bat. The presence of the woman at the place where the death struggle took place, is not attempted to be accounted for, and unless she brought the scythe with her, we would have to ar-

found lying in the field.' In no one important particular does the statement now put forth by the Globe in justification of the hanging of the Aylwards, take from, or add to, that given some weeks ago in the TRUE WITNESS. The case is by the Globe put in the strongest light against the prisoners, and the evidence by it cited contains, we may presume, all that can be urged against them. After a careful perusal of that evidence, we arise with the conviction stronger than ever that the Aylwards were judicially murdered. Let us analyse

In the first place, the sole witness of the affair which terminated fatally for the elder Munro, was the son of the latter; himself an interested narty, and therefore, morally, a very incompetent witness. As the Montreal Herald of the 11th mst. very honestly admits:-

"The evidence of the younger Munro under the circumstances could not have been regarded as of the very highest character."

And yet there was no other evidence of any kind to show that the man Aylward commenced the fray. 'The two Munroes, it is admitted, uninvited, and of their own mere motion, came over to Aylward's house, and commenced a verbal altercation with him, concerning the shooting of their fowls in his wheat-field. The three then proceeded towards that field, Aylward armed with a gun and pistol; and when about one acre and a half away from the house; the latter, we are told, commenced an assault upon the two Munroes. It is mureover asserted that this assault was " premeditated" on the part of the two Aylwards, man and wife. This story is in itself highly improbable; and to be believed requires evidence of "the very highest character," which that of the younger Munro "could not have been."-vide Herald.

For, it the two Aylwards had meditated a combined assault upon the two Munroes, the former would have kept together; they would have commenced the assault at their own house. where they were as two to two; and the man Aylward would not have been such a fool as to have left his accomplice, upon whom he relied for assistance, at the distance of "one acre and a ceive that to its accomplishment, the strictest were the aggressors, and guilty parties in justified in employing for the defence of her hus- gave it. Munro went home, was attended by an in- half " behind him-for, be it remembered, that secrecy and silence were essential; and that, if struggle which took place on the 16th of Man

panied her husband and the two Munroes, when tain an inkling of her plot, its success was impos. the three started together for the wheat-field .- sible. She would therefore never have been Now, we say, it is in the highest degree impro- such a fool as to give ther gossiping neighbor bable, that, if the two Aylwards had formed a information, not only sufficient to to trustrate her design to assault the two Munroes, they would designs, but certain also to furnish most damning have deferred the execution of that design, until evidence against herself, even should those de the conditions were highly unfavorable to them; signs be carried into execution. Conspirator and should have commenced it, only, when they do not, as a general rule, proclaim their dee were separated from one another by a very con- laid plots to the world; and the mere lact siderable distance, and when one of the conspira- Mrs. Aylward's having, in conversation, given would necessarily have to deal single handed utterance to the hostile expressions attributed to with his two intended victims. The fact, that her, would be a proof that she was a mere brag. the fatal struggle did not take place at the gart, and that her tongue was the most dangerous house, nor until the parties thereunto had left weapon she could or would use. Mrs. Aylward and her scythe a considerable dis- Other witnesses swore that immediately after the tance behind them, is, we think, morally conclu- fatal fray, and whilst labouring under the hystensive-that the man Aylward, when be left his, cal excitement thereby occasioned, the female prihouse accompanied by the two Munroes, did not soner, boasted of baving struck Munro with anticipate, much less meditate, any resource to the scythe, gloried in the act, and gave utler, physical force; and it is far more probable that ance to wild, and most uncharitable sentiments the two Munroes, irritated by the shooting of But as the language of Mrs. Aylward subsequent their fowls, and confident in the great odds, two to the fray, could not have had any moral or to one, in their favor, commenced an assault upon legal bearing upon the act preceding-could not the solitary Aylward, by endeavoring to wrest have changed a justifiable homicide into murder, the oun from his hands-then that the solitary or murder into a justifiable homicide -all this evi-Aylward commenced a fight with two powerful dence as to the hysterical language of Mrs. Ark opponents, of whom one alone was more than ward, fresh from a life and death struggle with the his match. Against this probable hypothesis two Munroes, was utterly irrelevant, or mere there is only the evidence of the younger idle twaddle. Had Mrs. Aylward been indicted Munro which "under the circumstances could as a scold, this evidence might logically have not could not have been regarded as of the been adduced, and thereupon she might have very highest character."-Herald. Again, we been sentenced to the "ducking stool:" but i repeat it, the fact that the assault did not com- had no bearing on the sole question at issue-in mence until the Munroes were as two to one wit-" Were the circumstances of the struggle against Aylward; until the latter had left his betwixt her husband, and the two Munices, such pretended accomplice an "acre and a half" behind him : and that, if so disposed, the two Ayl- and striking with a dangerous weapon one of his wards might conjointly have assaulted the two antagonists?" Munroes at the house where the verbal altercation took place - is morally conclusive both few remarks. He said:against the hypothesis of "premeditation," and the evidence not of the "highest character." given by the younger Mucro.

But, as the Globe admits, even from the ex parte and unsupported statements of the younger Munro, a charge of murder against the Aylwards could not be made out; and it was there- strife on his own land, was the aggressor? She fore "necessary premeditation should be shown." saw that husband struggling single handed with As against the man Aylward, the only evidence two men-of whom one had a pistol in his nonof premeditation adduced was, to the effect that session, and the other " was a stronger man" he, in the month of May, had had the scythe with which the fatal wound was inflicted, sharp- a match for him; and according to the dicture ened. Upon this the judge land great, and most of the judge, she was not to rush to that husbands dishonest stress; for it the sharpening of the assistance, until she had assured herself by scythe, in the month of May, when there is no careful study of the best writers upon the subject "haying," can be accounted for, or explained of Assault and Battery, that he was not engaged upon any hypothesis consistent with Ay ward's in "an unlawful act !" Again this model Jude innocence of any guilty design, it furnishes no pre- tells us that :--sumption even, far less evidence, of his guilt. Circumstantial, or presumptive evidence is excellent, accounted tor. provided only that it be exhaustive, or incompatthe with any hypothesis of the prisoners' muo- | Judge that a wife should rush to the aid of hi

scythe; and it is not insinuated that the Ayl- accountable that a wife should not allow her bewards had acquired possession of it surreptitionsly. band, and the father of her infant children, to It may therefore be assumed that it was in their beaten, perhaps murdered, before her face, we possession with Munro's knowledge, and consent his own land, by two fellows who had no be-- and that in fact he had lent it to the Ayl- right to be there at all : and of whose hostile interwards; from whence, again, it may logically be she had ample proofs in the fact that they had inferred that Munro saw nothing extraordinary come over expressly to pick a quarrel with he in their demand for a scythe even in the month thusband for having shot their fowls? Does m of May. Nor was there; for both sickle and our Judge then know, "furens quid femin scythe are commonly used in the Spring, both in possit?"-what a loving woman is capable of it Unner and in Lower Canada, to cut down the defence of those whom she loves? Perhaps h young underbrush which springs up thickly on may not : in which case he is as ignorant of the newly cleared lands; and it was avowedly for sacred mysteries of the human heart, as he is to this nurpose that Aylward procured, and caused , gardless of law and of justice. God have men to be sharpened, the scythe in question-which upon the Catholics of Upper Canada who had again was the only evidence of a "premeditated" only design urged against bim. Having thus disnosed of the evidence against the man, this week. It is with reference to the we will turn to that adduced against his wife; sertion of the Globe respecting the positive test and first we will deal with that of Isabella Mac- mony of John Rouse; who swore that the elle

This witness, by way of making out a case of wife arrested, refused to do so: saying "the premeditation" as against Mrs. Aylward, swore the had no business interfering with there that the latter had revealed to her a diabolical This testimony, which if accepted by the is plot to entice the elder Munro " into her door- would have been conclusive to the fact that, yard;" when upon prefence of defending her his death-bed, and with eternity in view, honor, "she would shoot him with a gun or pis- elder Munro recognised that he, and not A 101." Now, even if true, this testimony was ward, had been the aggressor, is set aside irrelevant, and had nothing to do with the ques- the Globe as "partially refuted" by the so tion before the Jury. Even if Mrs. Aylward who swore that he heard no such expression we had formed this design, she had never carried, or and would have heard it if used. Still the be attempted to carry it, into execution, and at remains, that, though incessantly pressed to be worst it was a crime in posse only, and not in the Aylwards legally proceeded against, the chi esse. The Manroes were not, either by Mrs. Munio refused to make any depositions of Avlward or her husband, entited, or "tempted" take any steps against them: did not as if here to come over to the Aylwards' land; and the rounised himself to have been the sole aggress evidence of Isabella M'Rae would have been and sole guilty party in the fixy in which here relevant only, if the design said to have been ceived his death wound; and did, by his rersis meditated by Mrs. Aylward, had been carried, ent refusal during the "ten or eleven days" in whole, or in some of its details, into execu-great suffering" which intervened betwist

to the question at issue, the evidence of Isabella to have the Aylwards arrested—amply, and in t M'Rae bears on its face evident marks of per- strongest manner confirm the statement made jury. If Mrs. Aylward had been astute enough John Rouse on the trial. This fact, alone, to conceive the diabolical project imputed to her, conclusive as to whether, in the opinion of she would have been sufficiently astate to per. dying Munro, the Aylwards, or he and his 50

band the first weapon which came to hand, whe- competent herb doctor, and after ten or eleven days it is not pretended that Mrs. Aylward accom- through any channel the elder Munro should oh.

as to justify her running to the aid of the former

The law as laid down by the judge, calls for

" However much the law might protect the wife for assisting her husband, that protection did not extend to her when he was engaged in an unlawful

This is strange law indeed. How was Mrs. Aylward to know whether her husband-or the other party with whom he was engaged in deadle than her husband, and therefore, alone, more than

"The presence of the woman at the place when the death struggle took place, is not attempted to be

What! does it seem unaccountable to husband, engaged in a death struggle against sud Now the scythe is said to have been Munro's overwhelming odds? Does it seem to him as such law administered to them by such a Judge

One other point only have we space to note Munro, when pressed to have Aylward and E death, and that fray, and in spite of the "pres But besides being utterly irrelevant, or loreign ing" upon the subject to which he was expose

But if the Munroes were, as the dying man by his refusal to prosecute addmitted, the aggressors, then were the Aylwards innocent of premeditated murder, and indeed of any legal offence. In the struggle for the gun, and in which struggle the Munroes obtained the mastery over Aylward, the and according to the dictum of the judge, the law should have protected the wife for assisting her husband, since the latter was not engaged in any "unlawful act."

That we have done justice to the case of the Aylwards, we do not pretend.; but we think that we have done enough to show that the charge murder against the prisoners - and it is further of "premeditated murder" urged against them is destitute of the appearance even of a foundation. Our facts we have taken from aujustify the " banging at Belleville." The deductions from those facts are our own; and if these are the legitimate deductions from those facts, then we repeat, the Aylwards were murdered in due course of law.

We have been particularly requested to insert the following Report of a meeting held at Bellewille. With that request we comply:-

At a meeting of the Catholics of Belleville, held in the vestry of St. Michael's Church, on Tuesday evening the 10th inst., to take into consideration the subject of a letter which appeared in the Canadian Freeman of the 5th inst., signed, by a person calling himself 'an Irish Catholic'; said letter-among other matters equally truthful-charging the Catholics of Belleville, with signing a petition calling on the Executive to commute the sentence of death, passed upon the late Richard Aylward and his wife; as also charging the writer of the Petition with having made statements which had no foundation in fact, for the purpose of inducing others to sign the

On motion of Mr. James Grant, seconded by Mr. William Donovan, the Rev. Mr. Brennan was called to the chair, and Mr. P. P. Lynch was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Gentleman, on taking the chair, said, their object in meeting that evening was, to repul the foul slander sought to be cast upon them by an anonymous libeiler, who, in order to mislend the public, assumed the name of 'an Irish Catholic'-The Rev. Gentleman said, he was fully convinced the writer was Leither an Irishman nor a Catholic .-Were he an Irishman, he would be more honorable; and were he a Catholic, he would be possessed of charity, and would be cuteful not to 'bear false witness against his neighbor.' He was therefore ready to receive any resolutions which any of the gentlemen present had to submit to the meeting.

John P. M'Donnell, Esq., came forward and moved. seconded by James Meagher, Esq ,:-

"That in reference to a statement contained in a letter purporting to be written by 'an Itish Catholic,' in the Canadian Freeman of the 5th inst., - namely, that a Petition was got up by the Catholics of the County of Hastings, containing statements which had no foundation in fact'- Therefore, we, the Catholics of Relleville, for the purpose of vindicating ourselves, before the world, from this foul aspersion emphatically say, that the statements made in the Freeman aforesaid, are false, mulignant and standerous-that the Petition signed by us, and by the Liberal Protesiants of the town and county (about 1,000 persons) contained statements founded on truth, justice and charity, our object being, to save the lives of ; wo of our fellow-creatures, who, we are convinced, and are prepared to prove, were innocent of the crime of premeditated murder. And we solemnly give expression to the opinion, that the judge who sentenced them, as far as we know, uncharitably neglected to press on the Executive, the strong recommendation of the jury for mercy. We at the same time reluctantly express our convictions and say, that the Executive should show some regard to the prayer of the Petitioners, and make some inquiry before letting the unjust sentence of the law take its course, and cause us to consider it judicial murder. That they had sufficient cases on record to justify them in staying the execution and instituting such inquiry - namely, The Queen vs the woman McLachlan and the Queen vs. Grace Marks, whose sentences were commuted into Penal servitude; and finally, we regret, that the Canadian Freeman should allow his valuable journal to be made the vehicle of disseminating the base libel, which is at variance with the truth and fucts of the case - which is an insult to the Petitioners-robs the grave of its good name, and tends to fix a stigma on the Catholics of Canada "-- Uarried.

Moved by William Kelly, Esq, and seconded by Mr. John Coady : --

"That, whereas, the writer of the article alluded to in the last resolution, makes use of these words, 'Could evidence have been precured, in case a month's respite had been granted?' and then says, ' I answer emphatically, no. The nature of the crime was such, that it would be morally impossible, to elicit further testimony. Every witness who knew anything of the facts, before, at, and after, the murder, was summoned and appeared."

Resolved : - " That as the foregoing statement has received publicity in a respectable journal in this province, and purporting to be written by an " Irish Cutholic" of this town, and who, on account of his atter insignificance would be unworthy of notice, were it not that a false impression may be conveyed abroad by such statements-this meeting feels it its duty to deny such statements, as they do not contain the truth-in proof whereof, we append copies of the following depositions : one of which was made by Richard Aylward himself, against Wm Johnston, the principal witness against the prisoners at the trial. This if produced would materially shake Johnston's evidence. The other, made by Anne Perrin at the inquest, goes to show that the female prisoner did express regret for the act which she unfortunately, and under the most painful and pressing circumstances, committed no evidence being produced in court to show that she at any time expressed regret for the act committed; though the judge in his charge to the jury dwelt principally on these two facts-the non-impeachment of Wm. Johnston's evidence, and the total absence of evidence to show any regret expressed by the prisoners for the act committed, as can be seen by referring to the printed report.

" May 20th, 1862. "This day came before me Richard Aylward, and deposed that on Friday last, Wm. Munro and his son Alexander, without any provocation on my part excepting an attempt to shoot their hens, knocked me down and attempted to take a gun out of my hands with the avowed intention of shooting me. Not succceding in this, Alexander Munro seized a pistol which had fallen from me in the struggle, and endeavored to shoot me with it, in which he was abetted by the old man. He further deposes that he is in bodily fear in consequence of threats made by the said Munros, and William Johnston, all of whom he

. We are strengthened in the above opinion from the facts of his Lordship's allusion to the trial in Co-

wishes bound over to keep the peace, Johnston having on one occusion threatened his life. (Signed), "RICHARD AYLWARD.

"Sworn before me this 20th day of May, 1862,

(Signed),
"ANDREW JELLY, J.P."

Anne Perrin being sworn, deposed as follows :-On Sunday the first of June, I saw Mary Aylward at latter was only legally asserting his legal rights; or own house, we spoke about the death of Munro, and she said she was sorry she gave him the blow. [Signed],

> Anne M Perrin. mark.

[Signed], A. A. YEOMANS, [Witness]. This meeting has good reason to believe that were the above facts produced at the time of trial, the jury never would have returned a verdict of guilty of lieved, that the knowledge of these evidences being in existence-the recommendation of the jury to mercy, and the anxious desire of their (the prisoners') spiritual adviser, to obtain at least one month to prepare them for eternity, together with other surroundthorities hostile to the Aylwards, and anxious to ing circumstances, justify the act of petitioning for a reprieve, as well as the feeling engendered against the present Administration, on account of the refusal to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Carried.

Moved by Michael Nulty, Esq., and seconded by Mr. Donovan, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Canadian Freeman and Montreal THUE WITNESS newspapers. Carried.

It was also moved by Mr. Grant and seconded by Mr. Lynch, that the Rev. Mr. Brennan do leave the chair, and that Mr. Coady take the same.

(Signed), REV. MICHAEL BRENNAN, Chairman. P. P. LYNCE, Secretary.

Mr. Nulty moved, seconded by Mr. James Johnston that a vote of thanks be passed to the Rev. Mr. Brennan for his dignified conduct in the chair. Carried.

[Signed], JOHN COADY, Chairman. P. P. LYNCH, Secretary.

To the Editor of the Montreal Witness.

Sir, - In an editorial by you published in your issue of Monday the 16th inst., under the caption The Aylward Case' the following passage ap-

"And it must have taxed the ingenuity of the True Witness' romancer to devise an adequate motive | rection of the just for such a revolting proceeding. This, he hit upon, in the shape of Parliamentary influence. The member of the County-in rear of which the murder took place-is represented as a ving gone down from Belleville to Quebec, to urge the Ministry to execute the innocent Aylwards."

According to the ordinary and grammatical construction of the English language, the above implies that a writer in the True Witness has represented Mr. Wallbridge as having gone down from Belleville to Quebec to urge upon the Ministry the execution of the Avlwards.

I therefore call upon you, Sir, to do one of two things. Either to state the date of the True Witness, and the form of words, in which the accusation against Mr. Wallbridge - "the member for the County"-is made; or else, failing in this, to retract, ness' romancer.

Demanding as an act of justice the insertion of the above in your columns, and expecting a speedy reply, I have the honor to be, Sir, yours repectfully, THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE WITNESS. Montreal, Feb. 17, 1863.

To this we received the following characteristic reply :--

Montreal Witness Office, Feb. 17, 1863. George E. Clerk, Esq.,

Sin .- I have transmitted your note to the writer of the article to which it alludes, who is not in Montreal, but who will doubtless immediately give satisfaction in some manner.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, J. REDPATH DOUGALL, (Montreal Witness)

The writer of the above will permit us to remind him, that the editor alone is responsible for the truth of statements editorially made; and if he desires to shirk this responsibility, he can have premised these young hidies, both of whom do so, only by giving up the name of the cowardly and bitherto anonymous, slanderer of the TRUE

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Cornwall, 16th Feb. 1863. DEAR Sin-As you were kind enough to notice in the columns of your paper, though unsolicited, the fact of the Catholics of Cornwall having set about giving practical effect to the humane suggestions of your Kingston correspondent 'Sarsfield' in a former number, in behalf of the Aylward Orphans, I rely upon an extension of that kindness to provide space for the insertion of the following account of the result of their efforts. With regard to the grounds upon which that poor couple were convicted and executed, it were unquestionably of the last importance, for the honor of our Canadian Courts of Justice and Executive, that the whole case should undergo a thorough and searching Parliamentary investigation. And for me, I heartily unite with Justitia, of the Montreal Guzette, in calling for such un inquiry. But, except for the above considerations, it matters very little now to discuss the abstract question whether the Aylwards were judicially murdered or not. They are gone at all events, and have left behind them three Orphaus almost entirely depending upon the public charity; under these circumstances, it would seem to be a sacred duty incumbent upon all the Catholics of Canada, but more especially upon those of Iris's origin, to give their mite towards a contribution such as will relieve the amiable Mrs. James Grant, of Belleville, from the expense, if not from the responsibility, of caring for those lonely little ones. And it was with this object, principally, in view that our beloved Pastor, the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, carnestly implored us on two consecutive Sundays to throw our united offerings into the general fund, which undoubtedly will be raised throughout the length and breadth of the land, to screen those victims of injustice from want and misery, and worse; the result of his forcibic appeals to the benevolent feelings of his congregation is far below our expectations, amounting only to \$30, a correct list of the subscribers' names to which I en-

Hard times however, will, I trust, plead a sufficient excuse for the apparent smallness of our offering, MacCarthy for all the trouble he has given himself which neither our Priest nor ourselves never expected would assume very formidable dimensions; but which we intended more as an independent expression of our real sentiments regarding the subject under consideration; hoping besides, that our example would be an incentive, however slight, to other Catholics more plenteously blessed with the goods of this earth, to go and do likewise.

Sincerely praying that such may be the case eventually,

I am, Dear Sir, your's truly,
A CATHOLIC.

The Nominations for the City Council took place on Thursday, 12th inst. Messrs Holmes and Beaudry were the Nominees for the Mayor-

day evening last this gentleman delivered his anroom was crowded, and amongst the audience delighted; and we trust that our friends at to proceed, will greet him with a hearty welcome. We may promise them that they will not be disappointed; for Mr. Fothergill can not only entertain or amuse his audience, but he can m-

OBITUARY.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Kingston, Feb 15, 1863.

DEAR Str.-It is my painful duty to record the death of Sister Grainger, who departed this life on Sunday last at the Hotel Dieu, in this city, in the

29th year of her ago and 8th of religion Sister Grainger was the daughter of Mr. Andrew Grainger, a respectable farmer, who lives a short distance from this city. At an early age she showed an inclination to enter a religious life; and in her 21st year, notwithstanding that she possessed all the heautr and attractions that the world so much prizes, she left her parents, friends, and all the pleasures of the world to give up her life to the service of her God, and His suffering members the sick. For two years past Sister Grainger has been suffering from consumption. She bore her suffering with that patience, characteristic of the true Christian, until Sunday hist, when the Lord thought proper to call her to receive the rewards of her labors. Her funeral took place on Tuesday last. The collin was covered by a beautiful pall, trimined with flowers and beads, and carried from the Hotel Dien (two of the Sisters of the House of Providence and two of the Congregational Nuns acting as pall-bearers) to the Unthedral, tollowed by the pupils of the Nuns' and Christian Brothers' schools, ber relatives and a large number of the congregation. On arriving at the Cathedral, the funeral procession was met at the door by the ciergy and students of degionalis College; and after Requiem Mass being sung, the remains were placed in a vault beneath that edilice, there to await the resur-

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Williamstown, Glengarry, Feb 13th, 1863.

CATHOLIC.

DEAR Sin. May I hope, notwithstanding the many pressing calls upon your space, that you will be kind enough to make room in the TRUE WITNESS of next week for the following notice of a masical and dramatic entertainment which was given in this village on the evening of the 10th instant, under the auspices of the deservedly popular Parish Priest, the Rev Isaac J. MacCarthy. In a few pertinent remarks at the close of the proceedings, his Reverence informed the strangers present, after thanking them for their attendance, that he had got up the affair almost on the spur of the moment, with the view to raise funds publicly, your charge made in the paragraph I have to enable him to pay the debt still due on a splendid quoted from your journal against the "True Wit- organ which he purchased for his church sometime organ which be purchased for his church sometime ago from Samuel R. Warren, Esq., Montreal; and certain I am that I echo the sentiments of all those who had the pleasure of assisting at the soirce when I pronounce it to have been a great success, both as regards the vocal and instrumental music, and the juvenile dramatic representations. Let us hope that it resulted at least as satisfactorily in a monetary point of view. Of those smateurs who volunteered the usual mark. their services on the occasion, I cannot spe k otherwise than in terms of the highest praise. Miss Julia M'Donell, of Kingston, presided at the piano, and discoursed several exquisite pieces of music during the evening; amongst other , Her bright smile haunts me still,' 'Home, sweet home' 'Echoes of Killarney,' &c , and of which elicited encores from the delighted audience Mass Maria M Donell, of Vankleek Hill, favored us with 'Ever of thee,' 'Too late,' 'The Female Auction-er,' 'Uastles in the Air,' which she sang in a very pleasing and graceful style, and was loudly applauted throughout, as was also Miss Mary E Loncks, late of Brockville, who rendered very sweetly, 'Oft in the stilly night,' 'Many of Argyle,' 'Comin' thro' the rye,' and some others. I should gave evidence of having received a superior musica education, opened the Concert with that pretty duct, 'What are the wild waves saying,' to which, in my humble opinion, they did ample justice. M. Patrick Phelan, of Cornwell, astonished us all by the manner in which he gave for him tall eich tones those charming airs, 'Where the willow boughs are sadiy weeping,' Bell Brandon,' 'Kitty Pyerel,' and a few others, which literally drew down the house, who insisted upon his returning after each song, which he did, only to cause us almost to split our sides with laugh ter at his inimitable songs, of which I shall leave the reader to guess at the nationality. But the sanctuary bors of St. Mary's, Williamstown, must not be overlooked. They too, figured quite conspicuously on the occasion, thanks to the provident forethought of their worthy Cure, who enhanced immensely the enjoyments of the hour by the introduction, between the singing rests, of an Eastern drains, 'Malek Adhel ! Swiss drains, 'William Tell,' and the Scottish dialogue, 'Lochiel and the Wizard;' in all of which the boys performed their allotted parts with a self-possession and an earnestness of tone and manner, that really would have reflected credit upon older heads than theirs. But I was particularly struck by the renditions of the last piece by Masters Gustave Guibois in the character of Lochiel, and David Bredlin in 'hat of the Wizard.' It is a thousand pities that some wealthy individual does not take the latter boy by the hand, and afford him an opportunity, which I understand is beyond the reach of his poor but honest parents, of cultivating those rare talents where with God has abundantly plessed him. Here the entertaiement came to an end, after will be laid before you.

God save the Queen,' with full accompaniment. Before leaving the hall, all the amateurs, with the to set out for Kingston forthwith, and whose place at the piano will be taken on the next occasion by Miss E. Bowie, of Williamstown, kindly consented to appear again on Monday evening, 16th instant, in furtherance of the above-named object, and, as Father M'Carthy added, for the satisfaction of certain purties from a distance, who had secured tickets for the last Concert, but were unable to attend in consequence of the bad state of the roads after the bate storm. When this second soirce musicale et aramatique shall have come off, you will, doubtless, be duly apprised of the nett proceeds of both, which I devoutly trust will be such as to reward the Reverend Mr. about them.

Craving pardon for trespassing at such length upon your valuable space,

able space,
I am, yours very respectfully,
SHAMROCK.

To the Editor of the True Wilness. Thurold, January 30th, 1863.

Sir-It may not be amiss for the cause of education, to bring under the observation of your readers one more instance of the intolerance and prejudice of Protestants. The fact is a question that has lately occurred in School Sect. No. 7, Township of Grautham, and county of Lincoln A Common chool Teacher applied to the Trustees of said School Sect. for a situation on the 16th day of January instant, and was School on Wednesday the 21st instant. He, had his ral outlet for the productions of the West.

LECTURE BY MR. FOTHERGILL .- On Mon- agreement signed by the Trustees sealed with the | Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : corporate seal of the Sect. and delivered to him - but, the residents coming to know that the Trustees had nounced lecture at the Bonaventure Hall. The employed a Catholic Teacher to teach their School - flew into great excitement, left their ordinary business, and collected at the house of one of the Truswere many of our Catholic Clergy. All were tees on the evening previous to opening the School, where all sorts of maledictions were poured out against the Trustees for having the audacity of em-Ottawa, whither Mr. Fothergill intends shortly ploying a Papist to teach their children. It must be understood Mr. Editor, that the Trustees are themselves Protestants, but, to their credit without prejudice. However, their constituents were loud in their murmurs against them for during to commit such an error, as to employ a Papist to teach their School, though the Teacher was well qualified, and economy as may before long, bring the expenditure recommended he holding a second class certificate of of qualification during pleasure. He has taught in different sections in this vicinity to the satisfaction of the residents; but all these qualifications were not sufficient to justify the Trustees for the diabolical terims of employing a Papist. The meanimous voice of the residents, with the exception of one, was, that if the Trustees owned the School for the Teacher. the School. But, Mr. Editor, the best of the matter is, that the Teacher, on the next morning, sent for the key of the School house to the Steretary Trustee. who of course refused giving it as the residents were not as yet agreed upon the matter. The Teacher, who is an old labourer in the educational vineyard, made himself easy about the matter, took up his tesidence in a respectable boarding-house, seeing that by virtue of his agreement with the Prusters, the Section becomes liable for his salary.

Now, Mr Editor, the faces being so, either the Protestant parents were right to refuse a teacher for their children, because he is a Catholic, or those parents were wrong. If they are tight, then the dress. Mr Dufresne will move the identical amend-Catholics have the same right; and why do Protestants want to force Protestant Teachers on Catholic children by opposing Separate Schools for Catholics.

If the Protestical parents are wrong, who do they not keep the Catholic Teacher, or pay him his stinulated salary before they discharge him? the solution of this requires more logic than can be found in Slabtown, or out of it. But to see the whole truth, it is not so much logic that is wanted, as fair play and tolerance Hoping, Mr. Editor our the light thrown on the subj co will help to open the eyes of many Protestants, and also of many Carbonies, to the evils of State Schoolism.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your humble servant A COMMON SCHOOL TEACHER

Blackwoop - Jamary, 1863. Leonard, Scott & Co., New York; Messrs Dawson Mont-

The best article in the current number is decoledly the first, " A. Wonth's Visit to the Confederate Head Quarters" which throws much light upon the resources and prospects of the gallant Somberners. The Cartoniana are not so good as to former numbers; and, not too soon, the "Chronicles of Carlingford" see brought throat, sore throat to a cough, a cough to consumption conclusion, somewhat, it must be confessed tion. Now a box of Bryan's Pulmonic Waters will to a conclusion, somewhat, it must be confessed. lame and impotent. The story though possessed of many good points, was too much some out; but as a lively picture of the dissenting worldits degrading tendencies, and its incompatibility and all Medicine Dealers with anything noble or elevated - it is highly valuable. The other acticles are hardly up to

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Quenze, Feb. 13. At three o'clock this afternoon His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Conneil in the Parliament Burdings, and having taken his seat upon the Thr co-

The Hon Alex Campbell informed His Excellency that the choice of the Counci had fallen on him to be their S. e.ker.

His Excellence then commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly

The members of that body, preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. Joseph E. Tutcotte, speedily appeared at the bar -after which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following speech :

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It affords me much satisfaction to meet you again in Parliament, and to avail myself of your assistance in the enactment of measures for the promotion of the welfare and prosperity of the Province.

The period of the year at which you have been conrened will I trust be found generally convenient, and such as will afford ample time for deliberation upon the subjects which may be brought under your notice before the commencement of the commercial and agricultural business sesson.

I congratulate you upon the spirit of loyalty and patriotism which has been manifested!throughout the country in the encollment of volunteer militia com companies; and on the zeal and activity displayed by the volunteers and the drill associations in render ing themselves efficient for active service, should their assistance in defeace of the Province be un-

happily required.
A bill will be submitted to you containing amendments on the existing militia taw - having for their object to improve the system now in force for the defensive organization of the people

A measure for the more fair adjustment of parliamentary representation in each section of the province

You will also be asked to consider a bill for the more equitable settlement of the relations between exception of Miss Julia M'Donell, who was obliged debtor and creditor and to afford relief to insolvent debiors.

Other measures of public utility in relation to the administration of justice - to the registration of titles and to the law respecting patents for inventions will be submitted for your consideration.

Shortly after the close of the last session of the Legislature, I appointed commissioners to enquire into the state of the public buildings at Ottawa, and especially into the expenditure already incurred in respect to them. This investigation has, I regret to say, been unavoidably protracted. A report, however, has been received which will be laid before you; and steps have been taken based upon that re port, with a view to the resumption and speedy com pletion of the works

Two members of my Executive Council have visited London during the recess to confer with the Iroperial Government, in conjunction with delegates from Nova Scotin and New Brunswick, respecting the construction of an Intercolouist Railway The correspondence with the Secretary for the Colonles on this subject will be laid before you without delay. These gentlemen were also instructed to call the attention of the imperial authorities to the importance of opening up for settlemente the great Northwestern Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between Canada and British Columbia. Very favorable results may be expected from these representations-not only in the development of the resources of that intermediate and distant possession of the Grown, but in the commercial ordinary accounts. Address,

D. S. DONNELLY, employed by them to commence teaching the said benefits that will accrue to this Province as the natu-

The public accounts for the past year will be duly submitted to you, together with the estimates for the supplies required for the service of the current year These estimates have been prepared with the strictest attention to economy.

I have appointed commissioners to enquire into the state and condition of every branch of the public service, in order to ascertain and remedy the defects of the system now regulating the audit of accounts and the payment of moneys from the public exchequer, and with a view to the retrenchment of expenditure, so far as may be found consistent with a due regard to efficiency. I hope that the result of their enquiries will introduce such a system of control and of the Province within its annual income. Hon, Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

The contributions which have spontaneously and ficely flowed from the Province for the relief of distress in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain, are a granifying evidence of the sympathy of the Canadian people with their fellow-subjects in the British Isles, and will, I am confident, serve to strengthen they [the residents] would not send their children to the kindly ties which a trust will long continue to exist between this Colony and the Parent State.

I invite you to consider the several subjects which may be brought before you in a calm, impartial, and unselfish spirit, and I fervently invoke the blessing of the Almighty on your performance of the impor-tant duties which the Constitution of the Province has imposed on you.

The following is a telegraphic despatch from the Editorial Correspondent of the journal, dated Quebec, Feb. 18, 2 A M. : --

"Telegrams state that Mr. Brown has accepted the nomination for North Oxford.

"Three amendments are to be moved to the Adment which Mr. Sicotte moved last session, affirming the tederal character of the Union Mr. M. C. Cameron will move the Representation by Population amendment that Mr. Macdongall, seconded by Mr. Foley, moved last session John H. Cameron will move his amendment of last session, affirming Representation by Population in the House, and Equal Representation in the Conneil. Ministers will vote against the amendments. The complication is amu-

The West Elgin Election Committee have decided to strike out the names of voters without the necessay qualification. It is said that this will unsort Mr. McBeth." - Montreal Guzette.

MISING .- An American Company has been formed to work the mineral property purchased a short time ago from Mr. O'Farrell, of Quebec. The Company has assumed the name of the 'Chaudiere Copper Mining Company,' and has retained the services of Captain Richard Bennett of Quebec, as mining Engineer The deposit is situated in the Parish of St. Sylvester, and as we are told, yields, on the surface, abundance of ore containing 66 per cent of the purmetal; and the veins are said to exhibit great regue larity, and to bear a most promising aspect. Quebec

cure a cold, cough, or sore throat, in a few hours. Only try them.

Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons; Lymans, ate & Co., Carter Kerry & Co , S J. Lymnn & Co Lamplough & Campbell and at the Medical Hall,

Married,

In this city, on the 16th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Edward Murphy, E-q., merchant, to Maria Georgiana, second daughter of Several communications maximilably crowded the late Honorable Judge Power, of Quebec. (No Cards.)

> At Kingston, on the 16th inst., at St. Mary's Cuthedral, by the Very Rev. P. Dollard, V. G., Michael Brennen, to Bridget Agnes, third daughter of Mr Patrick Purcell.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS. Montreal, February 17th, 1863.

Flour Pollards, \$2 25 to \$2 75; Middlings, \$3 00 to \$3 50; Fine, \$4 00 to \$4 10; Super, No 2, \$4 20 to \$4 25; Superline, \$4 374 to \$4 45; Fancy, \$4 65 Extra, \$4 95 to \$5 05; Superior \$5 15 to \$5 25; Bug Flour, \$2 40 to \$2 45. In Extra and Fancy there is nothing doing Super is dull, and at the close of 'Change one or two sales were made at \$4 374. The lower grades are in good demand.

Catmeal per brl of 200 lbs, about \$4 60 to \$4 80. Wheat-Canada Spring, 91e to 94c; U O White Winter, nominal, \$1,05 to \$1,08, ex-store. Wheat is very dall. We hear of a sale at 92je for a car-load U C Spring.

Pens per 66 lbs, at 70c to 721c. Oats per 40 lbs, 46c.

Ashes per 112 ibs, Pots, \$6,10 to \$6,20; Inferior ots, 5c more; Pearls \$6 10 to \$6,15

Butter, per lb. - The market is fully supplied ; and sales are effected at about the following quotations: medium, 11c to 12c; fine, 12ic to 13ic; choice, 14c to 15c. Lard per 1b, 7c to 8z.

Tallow per 1b, 8c to 8hc.

Hams per lb, 5c to 7c; Shoulders, 2hc to 3hc;

Bacon, 3c to 4c. Demand very light for all kinds of Cut Ments. Pork per brl, Mess \$10 to \$10,50; Thin Mess, \$8,50 to \$9; Prime Mess, new, \$8 to 8,52, - old nominal at

\$7; Prime \$7. Dressed Hogs per 100 lbs, from \$3,25 to \$4, accord-

ng to weight and quality.

Seeds- G and demand; sales are made at from Gac a 74c per la for Clover; Tomothy \$2 to \$2,25 per 45 lbs. - Montreal Witness

" WANTED,

A TEACHER, for the Male department of the Perth Separate School, one who holds a first class certificate, and who can famish good Testimonials as to character and ability of teaching. Salary, \$300 per annum. Application to be made to the undersigned Trustees.

WILLIAM WALSH. EDWARD KENNEDY, H S GALLAGHER.

Perth, Co Lanack, ? Feb 7th, 1863.

Jan 17, 1863.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF THOMAS KING, son of JOHN KING, Townland of Graigue, Parish of Killeshon, Queen's County, Ireland.

Any information will be thankfully received by his nucle, William King, Bethlehem, Northampton County, State of Pennsylvania, United States.

WANTED, A SITUATION, in the line of Book-Reeping, or any

True Wilness Office.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 23 .- If one may judge of the tendency of the Legislative Body from the opinions expressed by several of its members, there day-Italy and Mexico. On the loriner, the Government would be asked to use its influence with the Turin Cabinet with a view to press the feeling is more marked and more general, and we are told that the Chamber may go so far burden on the finances involved it, as well as the indefinite duration of a war carried on at such a Deputies, and even a few Senators, speak doubts whether on either point any bold language will be held, particularly by the Deputies. The general elections are too close at hand, and few, beyond the well-known "five," would risk their seats by sirrect opposition to the Govern-

The diplomatic documents published by the French Government, and revealing the English Government's and Earl Russell's singularly illtimed invitation to the Pope to abandon Rome, with an offer of a place in Malta, in case he should prefer British territory to a refuge in France or Spam, have been reviewed by the whole press, both in the British Isles and on the Continent, and Earl Russell must by this time have made up his mind that he owes no thanks to the French Emperor for calling_attention to his peculiarly clumsy overtures. No better test of the impression made on the public by the transaction can be needed than the endeavours of the Ministerialist papers, such as the Observer and the Globe, to reduce the affair within the smallest dimensions, and to describe it as a trifle of which fur too much notice had been taken. If the Pope had desired to leave Rome, or had been in quest of a safe retreat, or a convenient refuge, it is clear that the honor of receiving him would have been competed for by the Powers. We do not believe that the Pope would be more hospitably welcomed and more safely sheltered than under the British flag; and if the time for making such a choice should come, we incline to think that M. Drouyn de Lhuys would find that his hope that France would have the preference, would be disappointed. That Minister's despatches show that the Emperor's present endeavour is to induce the Pope to accept a guarantee of the States which remain under his dominion, contenting himself with a reserve of his rights in the case of the provinces usurped by Piedmont, and with a protest against the usurpation. The French Emperor expressly says that from the means by which the Pope's rule over the usurped provinces may be restored, force must be excluded. Recourse to force he will not permit. But when Victor Emmanuel sought his permission to invade these very provinces, the French Emperor's answer was, "Strike quickly and The Whigs and Liberals are dangerous enemies of the Holy See, but not so dangerous as the Emperor of the French. Thanks to Providence, the enemies of the Holy See are not friends with one another, and, between the two, the Holy See will come forth scatheless from the fight. They both desire its destruction, but they will have to fight with one another before they can settle the manner of the murder and the division of the spoil.

THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH ON AMERICA. --Among the documents just communicated to the French Chambers is a letter from the Emperor Napo. leon to General Forey, Commander of the French troops in Mexico, containing the following remarkable passage: --

"There will not be wanting people who will ask you why we go to lavish men and money for the establishment of a regular Government in Mexico .-In the present state of civilisation of the world, the prosperity of America is not a matter of indifference to Europe, for it is she who feeds our manufactories and gives life to our commerce. We have an interest in this - that the Republic of the United States be powerful and prosperous; but we have none in this - that she should seize possession of all the Mexican Gulf, dominate from thence the Antilles, as well as South America, and be the sole dispenser of the products of the New World. We see now by sad experience how precurious is the fate of an industry which is reduced to seeking its chief raw material in one market alone, to all the vicissitudes of which it has to submit. If, on the other hand, Mexico preserves its independence and maintains the integrity of its territory, if a stable government is constituted with the assistance of France, we shall have restored to the Latin race on the other side of the ocean its strength and prestige; we shall have established our beneficient influence in the centre of America, and this influence, by presenting immense openings for our commerce, will procure us the materials indispensable to our industry. Mexico, thus generated, will always be favorable to us, not only from gratitude, but also because her interests will be in harmony with ours, and she will find a powerful support in her good relations with the European Powers. To-day, then, our pledged military honor, the exigency of our policy, the interest of our industry and of our commerce, all make it a duty to march upon Mexico, and holdly plant there our flag; to establish either a mouarchy, if it is not incompatible with the national sentiment of the country, or, at all events, a Government which promises some

stability. Le Nord, which is now published at Paris, has the

following :--'It is stated that about eight days since an official note was despatched from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Washington Government, proposing the meeting of an American Congress, which would be for the United States what the Congress of Westphalia was to Germany during the Thirty Years' War. The idea of this Congress is said to emanate from M. Drougn de L'Hujs. A recent article in the Constitutionnel, which was looked upon as coming from a semi-official source, developed the spirit of the note of the French Government. We give this

news with due reserve.' The French Admiral has sent home the Normandie (iron-plated frigate) in disgrace, as of no use to him.

La France makes the following announcement :-We are informed that France is about to take possession officially of Obok, a point in the Red Sea in proximity to the Straits of Babel Mandeb. The steam frigate Aermione has it is said, been charged to carry this into effect. Obok is admirably situate for a coaling station, and the necessary works will shortly be commenced there.'

DISTRESS IN FRANCE. - The Emperor has sent 100,000f. to be distributed among the different manu-

facturing towns.

The French subscription for the distressed cotton workmen, so far from being checked by the announcement of a large government grant, seems to be stimulated by it, and though the sum total is still insignificant, the receipts of the last two or three days are comparatively large. The Archeishop of Paris has ordered a general collection in the churches.

REV. PATRICK M'LAUGHLIN. - The Imper lai Court of the two forces On its solution depends the ruin or Osen has given a decision from which it appears that the salvation of Christian Europe the Priest who receives, out of confessio as, the revelation of a secret, is to be reckoned and ong the persons to whom the law enjoins silence: (lonsequently, the divulging of facts which are confideed to him is prohibited, in whatever form it may take place, had had the grace of conversion, had taken refuge to seems a probability of the Government being a written by the Priest, and in which he gives an ac- errors, and to avoid the vengeance of the secret solittle pressed on two important questions of the count to another Priest of the revelet ions made to him, cannot, then, be used as evidences. - Mande.

RELICS IN ROCKS .- Among the morse is of a portion of cliff which fell in the neighborhood of Havre dur-ing the late stormy weather (says Galignani) were upon the Italian Parliament the propriety of found three bronze batchets. Referring to that disrescinding its resolution about Rome being the covery, the Abbe Cochet, in a letter to the journals, as ery with the greatest precautions, to save him rescind of the kingdon. With regard to Mexico states that those hatchers are found almost all over from being pursued. capital of the kingdom. With regard to Mexico states that those hatchets are found almost all over Europe. They are common in France, and are generally found in groups. Some of them have been auxlyzed, and found to be composed of 14 parts of as to convey, as directly as it can, its disapproval in and copper. The broaze is the same as that of of the military expedition to that country. The an antique poniard brought from Egypt and analyzed by Vauqueliu, from which it would appear that the composition of ancient Gallic bronze came from Egypt. Archeologists generally attribute harches distance, renders it decidedly unpopular. Many of this kind to the Celts and Gauls, and give them the general name of Celtic. Those now found are strongly on both subjects; but I confess I have neither pointed nor polished, but just as they came from the hands of the founder. One of them had formerly a ring by which it was suspended. ITALY.

In Italy, as in England, the new Ministers are required to present themselves before their constituen-

cies for re-election. Peruzzi, Minister of the Interior, obtained 302 votes in Florence, the number of electors being 1467, of whom only 305 voted. The result will be a ballot between himself and Count Bardi.

Minghetti, Minister of Finance, obtained 339 votes among 1044 voters in Bologna. The result will be a second election.

Pisanelli, the Chancellor, suffered a similar fate in Tarauta. Ricci, Minister of the Marine Department, was un-

able to obtain a majority of votes in the third Electoral Coolege of Genoa, and actually resigned office in despair. It is unnecessary to observe that his decision was warmly opposed by his colleagues, since this pernicious precedent would have necessitated the resignation of the others who had fared even worse than Ricci at the elections. Twenty-five thousand francs for a cer ninty, and other casual sources of income, are not things to be lightly relinquished. Perish the universe, but hold on to the portfolio.

ROME. - The manifesto issued some days ago ostensibly by the revolutionary party of action at Rome, was the invention of some Roman refugees. No new committee of action has been formed in Rome.

The Globe says that the French version of Mr. Odo Russell's interview with his Holiness was founded on hearsay. It is not quite accurate. In answer to a remark of the Pope, playful or otherwise, Mr. Russeil assured his Holiness that England would not refuse her hospitality in case it were required Subsequent-5, Mr. Russell gave a most formal assurance. This is very different from going to the Vatican with a warned proposal to the Pope that he should forth-with make Malta the head-quarters of his Church. The Observer says the French report of Mr. Odo Russell's interview with the Pope has not placed the matter in its true light The papers to be laid before Parliament on the opening of the session will show that the French version is in diplomatic language,

The Monde has the fellowing remarks on the diplomatic documents communicated to the French Cham-

The diplomatic documents contained in the Yellow Book clearly reveal the nobility of sentiment, generosity of intentious, and admirable calm of Holy Father and of his Government. Reforms are asked for. Pius IX replies that the substance of them all is in the proprio motu of 1849, and that he has already directed that proprio molu to be carried into operation within the limits which are rendered necessary by the actual condition of the Pontifical States. The Pope said to our Ambassador :- "We are thought to be more backward than we are .-Sometimes indeed we are advised to order certain reforms which have been introduced by us a long time ago. So ignorant are people of what is passing I intend, moreover, to request Cardinal Antonelli to set forth, in a memorial addressed to the communicate such memorial confidentially to your

lovernment. The Ambissador of Finnce at Rome, Prince de la Tour D'Auvergne, adds : - " I have observed that if there be any cause of surprise at the inaction of the Roman Administration, there is often greater ground in the most annoying and indecent manner, turning for astonishment at the silence which is kept, and which the Government itself keeps with regard to administrative measures which would be sure to have procured for it much approbation, if after the trouble had been taken to enact them, the further trouble had been taken of giving them a certain publicity." In tact the Pontifical Government contents itself with doing good, without p desiming it on the house-tops. But it must be a ded that when any good it does happens to be published, its enemies invariably refuse to aid in is publication. There are a thousand newspapers eager to expose the abuses inseparable from an administration directed by men, and which distort and exaggerate them; how many amongst them are equally ready to draw attention to the benefits it confers, even amongst those whose official position would seem to impose on them the special duty of enlightening public opinion as to a Government protected by France?

The Osservatore Romano, published lately, under the title "Inactivity of the Pontifical Government," a splendid sketch of all it has accomplished, in every oranch of administration, since the restoration of Pins IX., in 1849. This document has been received with the most complete silence on the part of the journals which M. de la Gueronniere calls insnired : and the revolutionary journals have imitated their silence. We have now under our eyes "a Tabular Summary of the works of charity and of benevolence of the halls and places of instruction of the city of Rome." Nothing can be more elequent than this summary, which shows with what solicitude the Sovereign Pontiffs have always watched over the material and moral wants of the poor. There is no form of misfortune which is not relieved, no class and who is unable to find sufficient instruction.

which remains unbefriended, no vice which is not attacked, no child who cludes the efforts of charity, Infancy and old age have alike their asylums, the poor have abundant succour, there are houses for female penitents, and houses for widows; there are charitable associations for all needs; halls, hospitals schools, libraries, academies, colleges, and a University. Nowhere is primary instruction more extensively diffused, nowhere are profounder studies pursued; and the Pontifical Government, which founded the majority of these establishments, encourages and supports them all with its protection and its money. At Rome, all are concerned for the poor, all care for the people; neither is it empty talk, but with the heart they give them. This is why the Revolution detests the Papacy. The Pope is truly the father of the people, whose needs he succours, whom he defends against the vices which degrade people and leave them a prey to anarchical doctrines, and whom he teaches a duty which snatches them from the hands of the Revolution. Between the Revolution and the Catholic Church war is necessary. It weak, whom it protects from the caprices of the more powerful; the Revolution makes use of great swel-

THE LAW OF FRANCE ON SCOR CASSES AS THAT OF THE is, at the present moment, distinctly placed between

A letter from Rome, duted on the 10th instart, and published by the Journal de Bruxelles, says:- A Capuchin from Naples, who had had the misfortune of becoming one of Garibaldi's chaplains, and who cieties. The Pope had had him admitted into a house of his Order, when one morning, an unknown man reached the religious' cell, without being guided, stabbed him several times and disappeared. The unfortunete victim has recovered; but, by a special order of the Pope, he has been sent to another mon-

Naples, Jan. 21 .- A Muratist committee has been discovered in this city.

The Police have made several arrests and seized some important documents, among which is an autograph letter of Prince Murat.

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES. - The subjoined reply of the young Queen of Naples to an address of the ladies of her Court, presented shortly before her return from Augsburg to Munich, conclusively disposes of the cruel and wanton calumnies which have been circulated within the last two months :-

Augsburg, Jan. 4, 1863, Convent of Ursula. Ladies-Once more the evidence of your fidelity and your devotion come to soluce my exiles. I gratefully accept the wishes you express for the re-establishment of my health. Placing all my trust in the Divine goodness, I await the moment which may restore me to my husband and enable me to my partake his misfortunes and his hopes. Perceive, ladies, the assurance of my thanks and my friendship.

MCR. CENATIENPO AND THE PIEDMONTEST RULE IN NAPLES .- To the Editor of the Tablet .- Sir, - A letter signed 'B.W.,' and published in the Times of the 18th of December has just come under my notice, the obvious design of the anonymous writer being to mislead public opinion by propagating an impression that the political prisoners in the Sta Maria Apparente receive the best of meatment. Lying, decent and treason having been the principal instruments employed by the Revolution in opening the way to the most iniquitous usurpation that ever trod down, right, justice, and religion, it is no mervel if it still retain in its service a staff of venal agents and writers who, for ther daily maintenance, are content to part with that treasure every honest man holds dearer than all things - truth and honour.

There are, however, certain things which are easy to distort, and of these the writers I have referred to make ample use, and by the shelter of feigned names. or false initials, spread every infamy, and falsehood, showing by this very assumption that they are ashamed of the defence and elevation of calumny to

the level of truth, deceit to the rank of virtue. Now, as I have been for fifteen months imprisoned in this very prison of Sta Maria Apparente I feel the necessity of breaking the silence I have hitherto observed, and declaring that nothing can be more false than the assertions of 'R.W.,' as contained in the above quoted letter.

I, Sir, who have passed there the greater part of the long imprisonment inflicted on so many others, am in a position to state openly that they are entirely false, as I have been a witness and a recipient of the excellent treatment, for which "R. W" noswers. I was imprisoned for five months in a room of the dampest and coldest description, and the police added for my especial beneat a double grating of iron besides the usual bars. I suffered terribly in consequence in my health, being subject to rheumatic pains, and on my asking the reason of this exceptional treatment in my case, I only received for reply from the Gaoler Colacolo, that "the Government had incurred expense on my account, having put up

I assert also that it was 72 days before I was allowed to see my servant, and that I was deprived of many necessaries, and of all other communication from without during fifteen months, and even then, at the caprice of the delegate, I was only allowed a few minutes conversation at a time, especially during the first months. Bezides this, it was most painful to be locked up, especially in the winter, in my own cell, for fifteen hours a day, that is, from four in the evening till half-past seven next morning, and in case of want of assistance, or illness, it was useless slightest demur to their will, and during the last months of my stay the common kitchen was destroyed by a Piedmontese Reformer, after which every one was disagreeable enough as it came in spoilt and cold. The visits to the cells were conducted everything upside down in the hope of finding arms or letters, as an excuse for greater severity, and during the first months they even seached my whole

person down to my shoes. I was a frequent speciator of the floggings and grave ill-treatment practised on prisoners of the lower class so as to cause them to pass blood, among others, in the case of Giovanni Magullo, an old man of seventy, either for having kissed the effigy of our august Severeign Francis the Second, on a coin, or for having sung a song in honor of his return, and said some words in his favor.

Such, Sir, is the good treatment which the prisoners of Sta Maria Apparenta receive—the treatment vaunted by 'R. W.' At length, after fifteen months of the most rigid and painful imprisonment, passed in the most profound silence on my part, amid the insults and calumnies of men of every class, after having been maltreated by the police, and even by the magistrates whose regard for their own character did not prevent their employing lying and deceit, threats, derision, and even hisses against us who occupied the beach of the accused, I received the sentence of ten years of 'travaux forces,' which the world has recognised as unjust in every legal point of view, solely because it so pleased the regenerators of Italy to whom my profession of faith was so well known as contained in three words-Legitimacy and the Papal Sovereignty. At the risk of my own life I succeeded in escaping from prison on the 14th of October, of the past year, by a miracle of Divine Providence, who seemed on this occasion to have reiled the sight of the many who might have recognised me. I was auxious to take refuge on board an English frigate, of which two were at anchor in the Bay of Nanles, and reached the side of the Neptune, remembering the babits of English vessels of receiving political prisoners. Having gone on board the frigate, I spoke to a young officer, the Secretary of the ship 'Prince of Wales;' also for the arrest of the Captain, named Oxlyn. I told him my name, several British officers, who, while in citizen's dress rank, and circumstances, and he immediately went below to communicate with his officer; but, while awaiting, (I was in the full certainty that his reply would be a favourable one,) he returned and an-nounced to me on the part of the Captain 'that he could not meddle in political affairs, nor could be compromise himself, and so requested me to leave the vessel. At this most unexpected refusal, I ventured to observe that the soil of England and the deck of an English man of war had been the refuge of every fugitive of democratic principles, and that at least, in the actual circumstances a Legitimist might expect a like welcome, bospitality and protection, and that the contrary was unexampled scandal and a thing till now unheard of : and I finally urged on him the necessity of the case and the terrible position I found myself in such a crisis. Mr. Oxlyn carried this last urgent message to his officer, but is eternal. The Church is the true protector of the his efforts were fruitless, as he returned with a direct negative, and a peremptory order to quit the frigate was brought to me, not in the most polite terms, by a

Receive, Sir, the assurance of my profound respect. Monsignore BUONATANTURA CENATIRMPO, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Avellico. Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

Rome, January 8th, 1863. PRUSSIA.

In enforced compliance with the nocessities of his position, the King of Prussia has again met the Par-liament from which he parted so abraptly and so angrily in October last. We have no very specific account of the manner in which the disbanded Legislators have spent their time. They had, in fact little to do; their position was made for them, and they had only to maintain it. They were perfectly well assured of the sympathy and support of the public, and had no occasion to agitate or bestir themselves for what they already fully possessed. The King was in a very different position. He found ranged in opposition to him mearly the whole of his people and nearly the whole of his Parliament. The issue between them was no matter of technicality or form, no question of undue susceptibility on either side, no subject exaggerated by the heat of debute or the irritation of party spirit. The simple question was whether the king was authorised, Prussian Constitution, to take and spend the money of the neonle without the consent and directly against the will of their representatives -- whether the king or the people were invested with the power of the purse - whether the property of the nation was its own to give or withold at its pleasure, or whether it was the property of the King to give or take back according to his good will. The King has occupied the three months which have intervened since the disputs arose in a manner equally undignified; and unwise. He has caused to be got up in holes and corners addresses to himself, approving his arbitrar; policy, and to the deputations bringing these ad dresses he has made som a dozen speeches, which ma: not only rank as far as style goes among the wors of Royal orations at this time extant, but which tended to widen the breach with his Parliament, to alienate the hearts of his people, and to convinc a them that they had a king who could neither be cor istitutional with consistency nor arbitrary with

Bentin, Jan. 22 .- The following are the most it aportant passages of the draft of the address of the Chamber of Deputies: —

We begin our work under sad auspices, and feel it our duty to make respectful representations to your Majesty concerning the state of public affairs.

Since last session the Ministers have carried on the public administration against the constitution, and without a legal budget. The supreme right of the representatives of the people has thereby been attacked. The country has been alarmed, and stood by its representatives.

A small minority of the people only has, encouraged by the Minister, carried the worst calumnies against the Chamber of Deputies to the foot of the throne in the form of addresses.

Abuses of the power of the Covernment are now taking place just as in the sad years which preceded the Regency. Your majesty recently declared that nobody should don't your intention of maintaining the constitution, but the constitution has already been violated by the Ministers.

Our position imposes on us the most urgent duty of solemnly declaring that peace at home and power abroad can only be restored to the Government by its returning to a constitutional state of things

POLAND.

BERLIN, Jan. 32. - According to news received here from Warsaw, considerable numbers of people had assembled in the forests in several parts of Poland. with the object of preparing an insusrection.

No details are yet known. Talk of Nero fiddling while Rome burned, of the luxury, frivolity, and folly which perraded Rome and. Constantinople as the Western and Eastern empires crumbled to pieces, of the same madners which ushered in the French Revolution, while here at our very doors, in our own times, in the chief city of the greatest republic the world has ever seen, in the hour of its mortal trial, a marriage of dwarfs absorbs the whole public attention, and the clash of con ending armien is drowned in the shouts that greet the unnatural bridal of two deformed mountehanks .-Think of the journals of such a city, in such a time devoting columns after columns to all the petty details of this disgusting affair, got up by a professional showman to fill his own coffers; of a whole city, nay a whole nation in the pangs of dissolution, about Nuncio at Paris, the true state of affairs at present to cry for help, as no one came. I know what usage existing; at the same time authorise the Nuncio to the lower class received from the Custodi at the time has ever witnessed amusing itself with such a spectaals, taking delight in the ridiculous details, and chorusing the grouns of a hundred battle fields with idiotic laughter, at the travestie of a boly ceremony, happily impossible in any other country in Christendom. Gan we wonder that such a people is given over to perdition? Can we fail to see how frivolity has eaten into its very core ?- Commercial Advertiser.

> TROUBLE IN BEAML .- The British Minister Mobbed. -Brazilian ship scized by the British Admiral. - New YORK, Feb. 14.- A Panama letter to the Times of the Ath says the brig Harnsh, which had arrived at Aspin wall from New York, reports on the 27th Jamuary, 20 miles South of San Domingo, she saw a ship on fire and a steamer leaving her; the vessel was burning next morning. The sloop-of-war St. Mary is at Panama.

Calino advices speak of great excitoment consequent upon the appearance of a Spanish fleet on the

coast of Peru. A British war ship had arrived at Panama with 31 millions of gold, which she had smuggled out of Mexican ports.

The New York Times Washington disputch says the rebel force which was sent to Sexton's Junction has been sent back to the Happahannock. There are some reasons for suspecting that Gen. Hooker is

either at Suffolk or about going there.
Gen: Butler has stated that it is probable he will return to New Orleans, unless present plans are changed. C. M. Clay has determined to abandon his

military commission and go to Russia. Parson Wilmer, formerly of Philadelphia, who was arrested at Fort Mouroe a year since, with several trunks of contraband goods destined for Richmond, was re-captur la few days eince on his way North. He was released by Stanton, who is an old schoolmate, but was identified by Capt. Todd, formerly a prisoner at Richmond, as one of the most virulent and bitter rebels in Richmond, and was consequently

sent to the Old Capitol prison. New York, Feb. 14th .- Rio Janeiro dates of the 9th January state that the English Minister had made a demand on the Brazilian Government for the wreck created disturbance in the streets. Both demands were refused, and the English admiral, acting under orders from the Minister, seized several Brazilian vessels in Rio Janerio. The Brazilian Government refused to treat with the English Minister until their vessels were released, and the matter was stitled by referring the case of the ship to the Brazilian minister in London and the English Government, and in case of the arrests, to the King of Belgium. Great excitement in Rio Janerio, and the British Minister's residence and all Englishmen were threatened by a mob, but the Emperor in person addressed them, promising that the honor of the nation should be

maintained. The steamer Empire City, from Now Orleans 4th, arrived at 10 o'clock this morning. The forces of General Banks' after a months' drilling were in condition to take the field, and it was thought a forward movement would be made at once to clear out the whole of the Forche county, Louisiana. On the night of the 3rd instant, a fishing smack was seized ling words of liberty and fraternity only to enslave sub-officer. I, therefore, was forced to trust myself on the lake. It was bound to Pouchatoula, and had the becility, cowardice, apathy and treason met himst the weak, and to make them the instruments of power in the hands of Divine Providence, who neither on board a large quantity of medicine for the rebels; every turn. His orders were not obeyed just when in the hands of an ambitious few. The alternative abandons nor refuses to listen to any who invoke it.

lean, to persons high in authority in the Confedera Government. The three Jews who were in the boar were tried on the 4th instant before Judge Peabody were tried on the 4th instant before using a reabody but sentence was withheld till the parties who had written the letters had been arrested, which General Banks ordered to be done at once. The weather is very cold in New Orleans. It was generally believed at New Orleans that General Butler would return at New Orleans that Genetary of War. The Jews in New Orleans and indeed in all the South ought to be exterminated. They run the blockade, and are always found to be at the bottom of every new vij liany. Rev Drs Lecock, Fulton and Goodrich, the Jeff Davis praying parsons, had reached New On Jeff Davis praying phisons, the oath of allegiance and General Banks would not allow them to land

THE MEDIATION SCHEME. Interesting Letters From the French Minister

Foreign Affairs. The "Yellow Book" contains two communications of the greatest interest concerning the position at sumed by France in the American mediation que tion. The first shows that the good offices of France were tendered to the Federal government as far back as the middle of June last; the other shows what ba; been the attitude of the French government since the proposition made on the 31st of October to England and Russia.

Mr. Thouvenel to Mr. Mercier.

Panis, June 12, 1862. Sir-The conclusion which in the opinion of the Cabinst at Washington, could not long completely modify its situation, seems always as distant as erer Recent conflicts, in which the advantage has remained with the South, have not evidently changed on the whole the critical position resulting from the lates; operations of the Federal troops. It is, however, inpossible to deny that nowhere in the seceded States is discouragement seen to follow defeat; neither dog the appearance of a Union sentiment at the point occupied by the Union army sustain the hopes manifested by the Federal Government on that subject. The delay assigned for the resistance of the Soula has in reality elapsed without its having been sensibly weakened. In all probability it must be expected that the season on which we are now entering-more favorable to attack than for defence—will still postpone the end of the struggle. In consideration of the endless prolongation of this great crisis and 6 the swils consequent thereupon, you will understand the constant bias of public opinion. We do not with to assume any other attitude than that which we have hitherto maintained; but, in assuring the Federal Government of our intentions, you may also say that we earnestly desire that the minds of the people in the United States should be opened to ideas of conciliations, which, in our estimation, are becoming more and more opportune. However persuaded we may be that on entering on such a step new and crual sacrifices would thereby be spared to the United States, and that foreign complications, unavoidable produced by an excess of suffering, would be done away with, we will not, however, depart from the reserve we have always observed in taking the initiative of a direct advice. You are only authorized to George that should the sentiments to which I allude manifest themselves and gain ground, and the interposition of our good offices be deemed useful, we would lead them with the greatest rendiness and with the consciousness of serving all interests. Letter of Drougn de L'huys to Mr. Mercin after he

refucal of French Mediation England and Russia. Paris, Nov. 13, 1862

Sir,-The proposition we made to London and to Ist. Petersburg, the tent of which I despatched to you by the last mail, has not met with the immediate se-Quiespence we had some reason to expect. Although we have received but summary information on that subject, I do not hesitate to look upon the common demand, in which we had reason to suppose Great Britain and Russia would associate themselves, as being impossible to be realized. Convinced as we were that an understanding between the three Powers in the senso presented by us would answe: as much the interests of the American people as our own; that even that understanding was in the present circumstances a duty of humanity, you will easily form an idea of our regret at seeing the intiative we have taken, after matura reflection, remain without results. Being also desirous ef informing Mr. Dayton of our project, I confidentially communicated it to him, and even rand in his presence the despatch sent to London and St. Petersburg. I could not be surprised that the Minister et the United States should oppose his objections to the project I communicated to him, and to hear him express personally some doubts as to the reception which would be given by the Cabinet at Washington to the joint offers of the good offices of France. Russia and Great Britain. But whatever might have been the answer of the Federal Sevemment to our overtures, we have not now to colicit or discuss it since the evident dispositions of the two latter Courts were to observe an absolute neutrality. We will also return, like them, to the passive attitude which we had also made it our duty to cleserve-an attitude from which we would never have departed, had we remained indifferent to the present evils and the fatal consequences of the endless continuation of a devastating war.

The rumors re-echoed by the press on this occasion having seemed so calculated to decrive public opinion, or at least to leave it in uncertainty about the true character of our movements, we have deemed it proper to cut short all hazardous conjectures to place before the eyes of the world the plain terms of our proposition, confident of the approbation which the country will accord to our motives. We have thought that by giving open publicity to our intertions, we would besides establish all contrary suppositions, the friendly and conciliatory spirit attending the offer of our good offices, and the respect which, however pressing we would have manifested for the independence of the United States. In respect to this, Sir, we believe that there will be no misunderstanding concerning the incentive of our conduct and of our sentiments, and we desire the Cabinet of Washington to discern in all that has just passed the proof that it will find us always disposed to lend it if it should desire at some future time, the assistance we should have been happy to have seen accepted at the present time in the interest of peace and concilia-DEDUNN DE LHUYS.

UNITED STATES.

The leading New York merchants are declining all credit business, because the rapid depreciation currency overthrows all calculations of profit. For eign goods trade there must be an interesting occupution just now, the wares requiring to be re-marked at least once a week to keep pace with the rise in gold and exchange.

GEN. BURNSIDE BEFORE THE INVESTIGATING CON-MITTEE .- Startling Revelations .- WASHINGTON, Feb. & -Gen. Burnside was before the committee on the Conduct of the War to testify in response to the resolution of the Senate inquiring of his having been interfered with in his plans for the taking of Richmond. His testimony revealed some startling facis; none of the committee doubted his word, and yet they were slow to believe that more than one Gene. ral has been guilty of ' treason.' Charges now harf over the heads of several officers which, if true, and other government save our own would order them to a military execution forthwith. His testimony will probably not all be reported to the Senate at present Perhaps it will not be published to the world unit after the war is over. The difficulties that General Burnside has had thrown in his way since his taking the command from the day pontoons were not forth coming, as peragreement with Generals Halleck and Meigs to the day he resigned, were of all kinds. In

EXITING PROCEEDINGS IN THE ILLINOIS LEGISLA

EXITING Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature

[128] The proceedings of the Illinois Legislature

[138] Week were of an exciting character. Upon the

[131] week were of an exciting character. Upon the

[141] In action of resolutions in which the right in inst. the committee on reneral Actioners reported a series of Accountings in which the right to speal to the sword to maintain the Union and the onstitution is denied, the remedy being an appeal to the people in Convention assembled; that the alis the people and observed assembled; that the allegiance of the control of the contr tion and thus, and not to any man once or adminis-tration; that the acts of the Federal Government in mation; that the acts of the regeral Government in asspinding the writ of habeas corpus; the unlawful artest of citizens; the establishment of a system of epinage by means of a secret police; the declaring martial law over States not in rebellion; the deof marinar in the declaring of slaves of loyal, as well as digloyal citizens, claring of states and parts of States, free; the at-in certain States and parts of States, free; the at-tempted enforcement of compensated emancipation; the proposed taxation of the laboring white men to the proposed taxation of the taxoting white men to purchase the freedom and secure the esevation of the negro; the transportation of negroes into the State of Illinois, in defiance of the repeatedly expressed of mill of the people; the arrest and imprisonment of the representatives of a free and sovereign State; the dismemberment of the State of Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a new State, without the conwithin the Legislature, - are, each and all, arbitrary and unconstitutional, a usurpation of the Legislative and discounting and a suspension of the judicial departments of the State and Federal Governments, subrerting the Constitution, State and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, and, if sanctioned, destructive of the Union, establishing, upon the common ruin s of the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the State, a consolidated military despotism. The resolutions further set forth that the army was organised confiding in the declaration of the Presidence, that he had no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the question of slavery, and also upon the resolutions of Congress, that the war was not maged in any spirit of oppression or subjugation; notwithstanding which, the war has been diverted from its avowed object to that of subjugation and the abolition of slavery; they therefore declare that the further prosecution of the war cannot result in the preservation of the Union unless the President's Emsucipation Proclamation is withdrawn; they denounce both the monstrous usurpation of the Abolinounce outh the minous heresy of Secession, and declare that they never can consent that the great Northwest shall be sepurated from the Southern States comprising the Mississippi Valley. That river shall never water the soil of two nations, but, from its source to its confluence with the Gulf, shall belong to one great and united people. On the 6th instant, a resolution of Senator Underwood, in relation to a proposed recess of the Assembly till June, came up, and there was much opposition by Republicans.
Mr. Mack (republican) denounced the resolutions of the Committee on Federal Relations as traitorous, and some of the men named as Peace Commissioners as traitors by name. The Republicans, after some nanceuving, left the Hall, but were brought back by the Sergeant-at-Arms The doors were locked, and the resolutions passed by a vote of 11 to 7. At a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature it was agreed not to meet again with that body till the objectionable proposition had been withdrawn .-

MARRIAGE BY TELEGRAPH. - The Syracuse Standard of Wednesday has the following item : - A marriage by telegraph took place yesterday afternoon, between a young lady in one of the principal villages on the Oswego Railroad, and an artillery soldier on dury near Washington. The chaplain of the bridegroom's regiment telegraphed the material question of the materiage caremony to the lady, viz: "Do you take _______ to be your husband?" directing her to an-_______ swer, 'I do,' and to authorize him to propose a like question to the gentleman. In two hours after the lady received the chaptain's first message, she received a second announcing that the soldier and she were man and wife. The telegram is her marriage certificate. It is understood that the parents of the lady are apposed to the union, and that this method was taken to outwit them. The time for the ceremony had been fixed by correspondence, beforehand, and the tady was in waiting when the first message was received at the telegraph office. Married by te egraph! What will the next step be?

Montreal Herald

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

Ulcers, Sores, and Ell Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

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

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

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the

Erysipelas — General Debility — Purify the Blood.

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

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

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

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

community, and excites the wonder of an. From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Partiament. "I have used your Sarsapartilla in my family, for general debitity, and for newiging the blood, with very beneficial results, and leed confidence in commending it to the afflicted." St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Sait Rheum,

Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Eickler, Esq., the oble editor of the Trunckhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forchead. They rapidly spread until they formed a louthsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For lifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your Sarsapantlaa and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the scoud. The child's cyclashes, which had come out, grew again. Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

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

Yours, with great respect and gravitude, JACOB II HAIN The above certificate is known by us

what may be done for their relief.

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

HARVEY BIRCH & BRO.. Druggists, Reading, Pa.
B. W. Ball, Esq., the eminent author of this city, states, 6th Jan., 1860: "My wife has been of late years afflicted with a humor which comes out upon her skin in in the antumn and winter, with such insufferable itching as to render life almost insupportable. It has not failed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial aid been able to hasten its departure before spring, or at all alleviate her sufferings from it. This senson it began in October with its usual violence. and by the advice of my physician I gave her your Sarsaparitti. In a week it had brought the humor out upon her skin worse than I had ever seen it before; but it soon began to disappear. The itching has ceased, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is com-pletely cured. This remarkable result was undoubtedly produced by your SAUSAPARILLA. Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely-known Gage, Murray & Co, manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H, writes to Dr.

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

Boston, Jan S. 1861 J. C. Ayer, M.D., Lowell-- Dear Sir - For a long time I have been addicted with a humor which broke out in blotches on my face and over my body. It was attended with a colerable itching at times, and was always very uncomfortable. Nothing I could take gave me may relief until I street your Sarsaparilli, which was completely exceed me.

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1V. Ne one can commence the Letin course until

Le writer a good hand, and is able to give a grammatical scalysis of the parts of speech of his mother V Every pupil coming from another house of

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NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that at the NEXT SESSION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, APPLICATION will be made by the SAINT PA-TRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of MONTREAL for an ACT of INCORPORATION.

JAMES O'FARREL,

Secretary.

Montreal, Nov. 28th, 1862.

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

of by the House, is 80 cents per mouth. 4th By paying \$1,50 per month, the House will furnish tre complete ted and bedding, and also take contre of the washing.

5th. The terms for half-bon, a see \$2.00 per menth 6th. Doctor's fees and medicates are, of course. extra clurges. 7th Lessons in any of the Fine At a readso extra charges Instrumental Music, \$1,50 per month; use

of Pione, \$1,50 per annum Drawing lessons, 60 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 proportionals to what clothing

is required 9th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a builetin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their chapter

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

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Monuteat, Jan. 15, 1863.

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CHANGE OF TERMINUS OF EASTERN TRAINS. ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 26th instant, the

Trains for Quebre, Island Pond, Porel and Boston will ARRIVE at and DEPART from the CITY TERMINUS, instead of POINTE ST CHARLES. ALL TRAINS will, therefore, run as follows: FROM BONAVENTURE STREET STATION.

6.10 P.M

8.15 A.M

EASTERN TRAINS. Mail Train for Quebec, at Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) 3.00 P.M

Intermediate Station, at WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the

4.00 P.M. tions at.

TRAINS will ARRIVE at BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:-From Island Poud do do..... 2.00 P.M. From Kingston do do.... 8.00 P.M.

From Quebec and Richmond do..... 8.45 P.M. From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa 11.40 P.M. C. J. BRYDGES.

Montreal, Jan 21st, 1863.

Managing Director

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Buckinghum - H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Magine.

Alexandria-Rev. J. J. Chisholm

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Arichat—Rev. Mr. Girroir.
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Peterboro-E. M'Cormick.

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Port Mulgrave, N. S.-Rev. T. Sears
Quebec-M. O'Leary.

Picton-Rev. Mr. Lalor.

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Renfrew - P. Kelly
Rensrelltown - J. Campion.
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St. Andrews—Rev. G. A. Hay.
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St. Columban—Rev. Mr. Falvay.
St. Catherines, C. E.—J. Caughlin.
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Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve wears, and having sold in every city and town in lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he atters himself that he knows now to treat consignees

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Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale

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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

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March 27.

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Dalhousie Mills—Wm. Chisholm Dewittville—J. M'Iver.

East Hawesbury-Rev. J. J. Collins Eastern Townships-P. Hacket.

Aylmer-J. Doyle.
Antigonish-Rev. J. Cameron

Adjala-N. A. Coste.

Belleville-P. P. Lynch.

Chatham - A. B. M'Intosh

Cohourg-P. Magnire.

Dundas - J. B. Looney

Egansville-J. Bonfield.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—FEBRUARY 20, 1863.

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Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsils. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve the above Complaints in Ten Minutes.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers.

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

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

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COUGH LOZENGES

Are the only certain Remedy ever discovered for COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTIMA, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

And all Diseases of the PULMONARY ORGANS generally.

McPHERSON'S Lozenges are the most convenient, pleasant, and efficacious remedy that can be employed for the removal of the above distressing, and if neglected, dangerous symptoms. They give almost instantaneous relief, and when properly persevered with, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure.— To those who are affected with difficulty of breathing, or redundancy of phlegm, they give speedy relief by promoting free expectoration. For aged persons they are indispensable; and no one whose lungs are in the least degree susceptible of cold ought to be without them. In cases of moist asthma, M'Pherson's Lozenges will at once prevent that soreness which is the result of constant expectoration, and in the youth of this country a practical Education in both languages—French and English. The Course of Instruction embraces the following branches, a dry or nervous asthma, they will promote that de-gree of expectoration by which the painful coughing namely:—Writing, Reading, English and French Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Practical Geometry, Arithmetic, Agricul-ture, Drawing, Music, &c., &c.

may be greatly prevented.

Prepared only by the subscriber whose name is on

the label of each box. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. November 7, 1862

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15 & 17 St. Gabriel Street.

THE Undersigned informs his Friends and the Public in general that he has made GREAT IMPROVEMENTS

in the above-named Hotel. Visitors will always find his Omnibus in waiting on the arrival of Steamboats and Cars. The Table is always well furnished.

Prices extremely moderate. SERAFINO GIRALDI.

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> B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE,

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

Has opened his office at No. 3d Little St. Jumes St.

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

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

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

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WILL be found to be the most efficacious, safe and approved remedy ever offered to the public for the immediate relief and speedy cure of OOUGHS, COLDS, &c.

It affords immediate relief in almost every species of cough, whether arising from obstructed perspiration, or nervous irritability. It is more efficacious in promoting perspiration than any antimonial prepara-tion now in use, which has been antisfactorily proved in numberless cases where it has been administered. t is likewise an invaluable medicine in spitting of olood Price 25c. a bottle. Prepared only by

DEVINS & BOLTON

Dispensing Chemists, Next the Court House, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

January 22.

CONVENT,

ESTABLISHED IN HUNTINGDON, C. E., Inder the direction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

THIS Institution will be opened for Boarders and Classes on the 2nd of September 1862. The course of Instruction will embrace the French and English languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography, and the use of the globes; Ancient and Mo-dern History, Rhetoric, an insight into Chemistry and Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Con-chology, Music, Drawing and Painting. Every kind of useful and ornamental Needle-work will also be taught to the pupils. Differences of religion will be no obstacle to admission, provided the pupils con-form to the general regulations of the house. No deduction, except for sickness, will be made in the terms which can be known at the Convent, or at the residence of the Rev. L. G. Gagnier in Huntingdon.

ACADEMY

OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. KINGSTON, C. W.

THIS Establishment is conducted by the Sisters of the Congregation, and is well provided with competent and experienced Teachers, who pay strict attention to form the manners and principles of their pupils upon a polite Christian basis, inculcating at the same time, habits of neatness, order and industry.
The Course of Instruction will embrace all the usual requisites and accomplishments of Female

> SCHOLASTIC YEAR. TERMS:

Drawing and Painting..... 7 00 October 29.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev.

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

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

A large and well selected Library will be Open to

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (paya le half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER.

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

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A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding First Class Certificates, are wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, PRESCOTT, to whom a competent Salary will pe paid.

The School will be opened on the FIFTH of

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SAUVAGEAU & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 165 St. Paul Street.

BEFERRENCES :

HENRY THOMAS, Esq., | Hon. LCUIS RENAUD VICTOR HUDON, Esq., | JOSEPH TIFFIN, Esq. Montreal, June 26, 1862;

A CARD.

THE RELIG:OUS of the SACRED HEART take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that on the FIRST of MAY next, they purpose taking possession of the House of Mr. A. La Rocque, situated on Lagauchetiere Street, directly opposite Cote Street.—The Classes will be Resumed on MONDAY, the 4th

Montreal, Jan. 16, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that during the NEXT SES-

SION of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE, Appli cation will be made by the SAINT PATRICK'S SUCIETY OF MONTREAL for AN ACT OF IN-CORPORATION.

P. O'MEARA, Recording Secretary, of St. Patrick's Montreal, Oct. 10, 1862.

The Montreal Gazette

BOOK AND

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THOMAS-M'KENNA

WOULD beg to intimate to his Customers and the Public, that he has

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Premises, 36 and 38 Henry Street, BETWEEN ST. JOSEPH- AND ST. MAURICE STREETS.

where ne is now prepared to execute all Orders in his line with promptness and despatch, and at most reasonable prices.

Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets Beer Pumps, Force

and Lift Pumps, Mallable Iron Tubing for Gas and Steam-fitting purposes, Galvanised Iron Pipe, &c. &c., constantly on hand, and fitted up in a work-

manlike manner. The trade supplied with all kinds of Iron Tubing

on most reasonable terms. Thomas M'Kenna is also prepared to heat churches, hospitals, and all kinds of public and private buildings with a new "Steam Heater," which he has al. ready fitted up in some buildings in the City, and

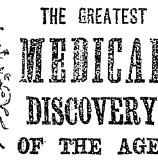
which has given complete satisfaction.

Montreal, May 2, 1861. J. M'DONALD & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

36 M'GILL STREET.

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



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

EYERY 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 humor.) 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 bails Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all hunor in the eyes. Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the

ears and blotches among the hair. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly erruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the 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 sale

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 KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,

TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE

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

when going to bed. For Scald Head, you will cut the hair off the affected part, apply the Ointment freely, and you will see the improvement in a few days.

For Salt Rheum, rub it well in as often as conveni-

For Scales on an inflamed surface, you will rub it in to your heart's content; it will give you such real comfort that you cannot help wishing well to the in-For Scabs: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the sur-

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

ST. VINCENT'S ASTLUM

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, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER.

Dear Sir—We have much pleasure in informing you of the benefits received by the little orphans in ur 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.