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No. 35.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK. A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER IV .- BRYAN'S STATIONS.

(Continued from the TRUE WITNESS of the 27th Murch)

It was not to scrape the moss from the tombs and head-stones, or to replace the precious fragments rent by time and the pitiless elements from the ancient sculptures, that Bryan Cullenan wended his way to the ruins on the Rock that cold November day. He did not forget that it was the Feast of All Saints, and, therefore, a holyday of obligation, but somehow he never felt perfeetly at home anywhere else, and had always a misty notion that when he was not there he ought to be, and was pretty certain of being wanted. It is true the Rock had few visitors at that season, but still some there might be, and who so well as Bryan could tell them all about the old place, and the great sights that used to be been there in the old, old times? Then, if nobody chanced to come, Bryan was never at a loss for employment for he told his beads over and over for all sorts of pious intentions, and when he was not telling his beads, why then, his thoughts were his best companious, to borrow a phrase of his own, quoted in turn from an old story with which all ol us were familiar in days of childhood. In the solitude of the ruins, which to many would have been insupportable, Bryan found his peace and happiness; on working days, working as though his subsistence depended on it, from early morning till late night, beguiling his self-imposed task the while with prayer, or meditation, or maybap the croning of an ancient hymn, generally in the old Celtic tongue that best belitted the solemn ruins dating from Celtic ages.

The calls of nature were seldom pressing on old Bryan, whose attenuated frame required but little sustenance, and even that little he could dispense with for the better part of the twentyfour hours without much inconvenience to himself. This was partly the effect of long habit, and partly of forgetfulness, in the strange preponderance of the spiritual over the corporal in his nature during his solitary hours on the Rock. Once or twice it happened that he had been disturbed in some quaint old-world reverse by the cared to contradict him. 'It's doatin' the crature is,' was her final conclusion on that, as on many other occasions, and I suppose there's Bryan ever after had his way, as far as his solilary life on the Rock was concerned.

The hours of that boly day passed away all on such days he made what he called his 'Starose in all the gradeur of archiepiscopal pomp. canopy that covered the King of kings.

Long time the old man paused and prayed in for, and it's the black reckonin' she'll have to the beautiful choir of Cormac's Chapel, where pay when her day of reckonin' comes.' the altar stood of old-again at the tomb of the yet still decorated with the sculptured images of where so many holy monks and sainted abbots Lept the sleep of peace.

time he suffered the point of Patrick's iron-shod of there's justice in heaven, Murrogh O'Brien, vo, vo! isn't that a sorrowful cry?' He was staff to penetrate his foot without a murmur or a groun, deeming it part of the baptismal rite .-There was Cormac MacCullenan, the holy prince-bishop, who rebuilt St. Patrick's old Church and erected that Chapel which still bears est heart, we all know but if Murrogh of the his name, a miracle of ancient art. There was Burnings died a good Christian, it was a miracle Archbishop O'Hene, of whom chronicles tell that he was ' the fountain of religion in the western parts of Europe; and there was Archbishop | have somebody else convaynient to me there-O'Dunan, known to his own and after ages as the most pious man in the western world;'there was Archbishop Maurice, to whose learning and wisdom even the Welchman, Cambrensis, bears witness, albeit that he spoke his mind rather freely to that worthy on one memorable occasion, when Giraldus having taunted the Irish with having no martyrs, the prelate replied:

'Though our country be looked upon as barbarous, uncultivated, and cruel, yet they always have paid reverence and honor to ecclesiastics, and never could stretch out their hands against the saints of God. But now there is come a people who know how, and are accustomed to make martyrs. Henceforth Ireland, like all other countries, shall have hers.'

(Well you said it, Maurice of Cashel, many a

martyr Ireland has had since.)
There was Archbishop O'Heney, Legate-Apostolic in Ireland, and author of the 'Lile of St. Cuthbert, of Lindisfarue,' whom he proves to have been an Irish saint;' there was Richard O'Hedian, one of the greatest prelates that ever swayed the crozier of Cashel-the restorer and renovator of all the buildings on the Rock, the founder of the hall for the Vicars-Choral—the St. Laurence O'Toole of Cashel-the prelate who was impeached by John Gese, the Protestant Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, in thirty articles, the principal of which were, 'That he gave no benefice to any Englishman, and advised other hishops to the like practice.' Bryan Cullenan could not have enumerated the great Archbishop's claims to the admiration of posterity, but he knew him, by tradition, as one who stood up manfully for the old race; with all Munster, he loved and reverenced his name, and the place of his sepulture in the old Cathedral was one of the hermit's favorite shrines. The tomb of Myler M'Grath, though from its position in the deep choir it often sheltered the old man's rest in the warm nights of summer, was yet not one of his officious kindness of Cauth coming up to summon | Stations, for even if the apostate prelate did him to his morning or noonday meal (it was only recant his errors on his bed of death, he was still in broad daylight that Cauth would venture to f. Queen Bess' bishop' to all the county round, set foot on the Rock) so he charged the old wo- and no man or woman in Ormond wide ever man never to trouble him again on any account | breathed a blessing on his name. The stain of 'in regard to the eatin' or drinkin', for when he apostacy was not to be effaced from the memory was bungry he'd go down himself.' Cauth was of an 'archbishop' by the private recantation of fain to submit, for the old man had such a way public errors persisted in for years. No-nowith him, as she said to herself, that nobody prayers might be said for the repose of that late repentant soul, and many a one Bryan did say with that intention, but no prayers were offered up by him or others at the tomb where 'the first nothin? for it but to let him have his way.' So Protestant Archbishop of Cashel' had mouldered into dust.

These tombs, with the old altar sites, were Bryan Cullenan's 'Stations,' but these were not unnoticed by Bryan. According to his custom all the Christian heroes whose memory gilds the ruined fanes of Cashel. Some of the greatest lions,' beginning at the image of St. Patrick on and holiest of the archbishops gave up their souls the great stone by the gate, and ending at the to God far away from the Sacred Rock, and spot where the high altar of the Cathedral once ever as Bryan knelt before the forsaken spot where of old they ministered at the altar, he Bryan had marked out for himself in the circuit would murmur to himself, 'An' sure they're not of the holy places, fourteen stations, correspond- all here, the more's the pity. Isn't there Arching with the Stations of the Cross, following, as bishop O'Hurley, the holy martyr, that suffered he was fain to hope, the course by which the death and torture for the faith, that was buried Sacred Host was carried in procession in the in saycret somewheres near Dublin ? Ay! and grand old times when the archbishops of Cashel many another holy bishop that died in France were kings of Munster, and princes carried the and Spain, in the time of the troubles. Well! it's a folly to talk, England has a deal to answer

But ochone!' Bryan would sigh, as he sat holy founder, close by the Chapel-wall-then on himself down on the projecting base of a noble the Chapel of the Apostles, roofless and bare, column in the siste, after finishing his stations, and fixed his sorrowful gaze on the shattered the Twelve Apostles. There, tradition says, walls of the choir, where the winter-wind was stood, ages since, 'a fair statue of a bishop,' making sad music as it swept in eddies through whom ancient chroniclers point out as David the breaches time had made: 'ochone! it's a MacKelly, Archbishop of Cashel, who died in hard thing to think that England wasn't the the middle of the thirteenth century, 'and was worst after all-wasn't Murrogh of the Burnburied in the little Chapel of the Apostles.'- ings worse than any Sassenach of them all?-From there passed Bryan to the old Abbey, and him of the rale ould stock, too, with Brien's whose once noble Church was a goodly resting- own blood in his veins! Och, wirra! wirea! to place for the Blessed Sacrament in those grand think of him havin' twenty priests dragged from processions of old time, when mitred abbots and behind the boly althar, where they were hidin', towled monks graced the choir stalls, and the and butchered like sheep there right in front of stately cloisters echoed to the fall of many feet. it—not to speak of the three thousand people Here was a place to pause and meditate—here he burned up in the town below! Well! well!

* The martyrdom of Dermott O'Hurley, Archbi-Last of all was the Cathedral with its long shop of Cashel, in the reign of Elizabeth, was accompanied by circumstances of the most revolting the of buried archbishops, many of whom are crueity. He was bound to a stake, his agms and legs still known by name to the people and their me-covered over with pitoh, salt, oil and sulphur; fire was start, mory foully cherished. There was Angus, the then applied so slowly that the holy prelate was kept heart. boly prince, whose conversion from paganism by several hours in torture. He was then placed on a St. Patrick himself is still the theme of the win-ler's tale by the cottage-hearth, on account of the marvellous faith of the royal convert, what gled.

recollecting himself, 'they say he was sorry for again into a wild strain of music, and sang, still it before he died-and turned Catholic, too-well, in Irish: maybe he did-God's grace can soften the hardand nothing else. I declare to my heart if he's in heaven I'd as lieve not see him-I'd sooner God forgive me!

Then Bryan would endeavor to bring himself to more Christian sentiments with regard to Murrogh, but do as he would he never could school his lips or his rebellious heart to pray for his soul's repose. 'If it be true that he died a Catholic,' said Bryan to himself, 'then he gets his share of the Church's prayers, and can do without mine-well for him, for I'm afeared if he had no others, he wouldn't get many from mebarrin' I jist was sartin sure that he had no one else to pray for him. A body couldn't be too hard that way to any poor soul that stood in need of their prayers. Oh musha! the Lord have mercy on all that's puttin' their punishment over them, either in the other world or this! And sure that reminds me—the morrow is All-Souls' Day, and I must make the Stations for them. I'll warrant there'll be plenty o' them about me here the night. The poor sorrowful creatures! Please God, I must be down for first Mass in the mornin', and to make my little offerings with the

So passed the day-the evening fell,'

the early evening of dull November, yet Bryan was still at his dreary post, though the drizzling rain coming chill on the blast had driven him hours before to the safe shelter of Cormac's Chapel, the stone roof of which was proof alike to wind and rain. As the shadows deepened around hun, where he sat under the deep arch of the portal, and the stony faces on the corbels looked grummer and quainter through the mist, and the pillars of the blind arches within the building, but dimly seen from the entrance even in broad day, receded, as it were, from Bryan's view, into the darkness that enveloped the nave and choir, the old man felt an awe creeping over him that still was not fear. It was the vigil of the dead, and with the shadows came the spirits, as Bryan firmly believed. But they were not spirits that Bryan feared—they were only 'poor wandering creatures lookin' for help,' and what help Bryan could give them he cheerfully gave in accordance with the spirit of the Church whose solemn commemoration of All Souls in the Propitiatory Sacrifice was next day to gladden the suffering spirits of the middle state-be their place of punishment where it might. To any other than Bryan Cullenan the sense of soliude, and of supernatural presence would have been overwhelming, but to Bryan it was far otherwise-silence and solitude were his dream of life, and his intimate communion with the dead, and entire devotion to their memory raised him far beyond the vulgar fear of the supernatural which superstition loves to cherish.

Ha! ha! ha!' laughed Bryan low to himself. to think of that foolish Cauth tellin' me not on any account to stay on the Rock this evening after nightfall-as if I'd be afeard of them, anywhere, or, as if they'd do me any mischielaren't they about us everywhere as thick as the grass in the fields, and still nobody sees them, the cratures, or hears them, aither-it's little they trouble us, after all ?-why, then, now, what can that be ?-there's no livin' bein' barrin' myself that 'd be on the Rock at this hour. It must be something else."

Rising from his seat, Bryan stepped out, regardless of the rain, and strained his ear to listen. The sound was, at first, a low moaning, and Bryan whispered soltly to himself- That's some poor wanderin' sperit, anyhow! There's heavy trouble on it, I'll go bail.'

All at once a soft plaintive voice was heard sing in Irish a ditty well known in Munster, and these were the words in English:

I could wander through the streets hand-in-hand with my true love, I would sail the salt sea with no fortune but you

love; My nearest and my dearest I'd leave them for ever,

And you'd raise me from death if you said 'we'll ne'er sever.'

' Well, that's a quare ghost !' said Bryan, moving a little farther in the direction of the voice. - I believe it's in the Tower it is. He moved cautiously along by the end of the great church -the Round Tower standing at the angle of one in the shade of the other-but had not gone stack back o' the house.' many steps, when he again stood still, for the mournful caorne was rising fitfully on the breeze,

enough the Banshee follows the Cullenans. On the wet garments that clung around ber.

'Gladly, O my blighted flower, Sweep apple of my bosom's tree, Would I now Stretch me in your dark death bower, Beside your corpse, and lovingly Kiss your brow.

But we'll meet ere many a-day, Never more to part, For even now I feel the clay Gath'ring round my heart.'

Ah,' said Bryan to himself, 'I know now who it is-it's neither ghost nor Banshee, but mad Mabel-poor thing, poor thing-where is she, at

It must be owned that Bryan's step was somewhat quicker after making this discovery than it was when he expected to see the Banshee; he speedily turned the angle of the transept-wall, and there, crouching at the foot of the old pillartower, was a female figure, only to be distinguished from the dark objects around by the light color of her garments. Neither the darkness nor the rain appeared to disturb the unhappy being who had chosen a place so lone and drear for her wild and mournful minstrelsy.

'Wisha, Mabel, my poor girl,' said Bryan tenderly raising her from the wet ground, what on earth brought you here such a night as

' Husht, husht?' she replied in a cautious whisper, putting her mouth close to Bryan's ear, they told me he was here-hidin', you knowludin'-isn't this Holy Cross ?'

'No, no, Mabel; this is Cashel-the Rock of Cashel, you know; and encircling her frail form with his arm, he hurried towards the gate, anxious to get her housed with Cauth in his own

'Cashel P she repeated in a whisper; then, as if the name awoke an echo in her darkened mind, she sang a snatch of an old song, to the air of 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.'

No more-no more in Cashel town I'll sell my health a-raking, Nor on days of fairs rove up and down, Nor join the merry-making.'

' Whisht, there's the Peelers-they'll hear you -and listen hither, honest man-if they do, they'll hang you-they hang everybody.'

Then all at once she broke out again with 'The Bansha Peelers were out On dúty on patrolling, O! They met a goat upon the road, And took her to be a stroller, O!

Good man, why don't you sing?-he used to sing, you know. But did you hear that he was dead?' She peered into Bryan's face through the darkness, then pushing him away with a force that made him stagger, she cried with a distain-

Get away with you, now! you're ould, and ne's young-will you not be botherin' me with vour palaver? O wisha, I never hear his voice now, at all-where is he?-ay, that's it-he's at Holy Cross-all alone by himself they tell me, and that's why I want to go. And I must go, too, and be there alore the clock strikes twelve the night-let me go now-you see I can't stay, at all, at all - '

"Och I among the green bushes he's waiting for me !"

Bryan had purposely kept silence, fearing lest the sound of an unfamiliar voice might frighten her so that his feeble arm could not longer hold her. But still he kept on his way, whilst the rain fell faster and heavier each passing moment. They had now reached the cottage, at the door of which stood Cauth waiting anxiously, as on the previous night, for Bryan's appearance. She was just commencing with - 'Why, then, Bryan-' when the old man brushed past her with Mabel into the house.

'Wisha, Bryan, who's that you have with you?' cried Cauth, following them is, but no sooner did her eye fall on the pale face of the maniae, looking ghostly through the long, damp tresses that hung over it in wild disorder, than a lived palor overspread her own visage, and she shook like an aspen leaf. Meanwhile Bryan had seated the miserable creature in the chimneycorner, and, although the fire was blazing brightly, he threw on some additional turf, which latter act not being agreeable to Canth, served to arouse her from he momentary stupor.

'Now, then, what did you do that for?' she arm of the transept as Cormac's Chapet nestles fire good enough; one 'd think you had a turf-

'Never mind, Cauth, never mind-God is a

shee-maybe it's a waroin' for myself-sure warmth reached her emaciated frame through yalla hair:

'Why, then, to be sure, I'll put dry clothes you have a low place in the pit of hell! still, yet speaking, when the invisible singer broke on her, said Cauth with a strange mixture of compassion and peevishness in her tone, and in her face; 'do you think I'm a Turk or a haythen that I wouldn't?-but where did you come across ber?"

'On the Rock above, an' sure it was the blessing o' the world that I happened to be there at the time. She might have been out all night under the rain, and maybe it's dead I'd find her in the morning. See how God takes care of them that can't take care of themselves! Praise and glory to His name-He does!'

It was no easy matter for Cauth to get the necessary change made in Mabel's apparel. She could not persuade her to leave the fire, and although Bryan went out of sight behind the jamb wall, so as to leave the place to themselves, the difficulty still existed. The girl had taken it into her head that some sinister motive prompted the disrobement, and she resisted with all the strength that madness gives.

'If it's going to hang me you are,' said she, freeing herself with a sudden jerk from the restraint of Cauth's arm, 'there's no need for you to strip me, sure-can't you hang me with my clothes on ?'

Cauth tried to expostulate, but her voice failed her, and a convolsive shudder passed through her frame. The senseless prattle of the maniac was either striking some chord in her own heart, or exciting her compassion to an intolerable degree. She silently renewed her efforts, however, to take off the wet clothes, and finally succeeded, owing mainly to their tattered condition. But still, to the last, Mabel kept grumbling and protesting.

' Hut, tut ! you bould jade, isn't it ashamed you ought to be to strip a dacent girl that way?_ Be off with you, now-not a tack more you'll get off-not a tack-O murther! isn't she the robber, all out?

When the warm dry clothes were once on, however, Mabel's tone changed. She began to feel the comfort, and a smile overspread her wan features, as, looking down at the red drugget petticoat which Cauth had put on, she said to Bryan who had just resumed his place at the

'There now, you see, I'm Petticoat Loose: -I tould you so, but you wouldn't believe medon't be afeard, ould man, I'll not hurt you!-But don't stop me-don't and God bless you. for I'm on my way to Holy Cross to see him you know, and I must be back at the full before cock crow! There, look at her ! pointing with a giggling laugh to Cauth who had dropped almost fainting on a seat- she's afeard of the ghost, you see !- she thinks Petticoat Loose 'll hang her-ha! ha! ha! maybe she will-she hung me onst-that I mayn't sm, but she did !and I'm walkin', walkin' ever sence, au' will till the day o' judgment.'

'The Lord save us!' muttered Cauth; 'sbe'll he the death o' me this night, if I stay in the one house with her! Any way, I must get the supper for them.

The supper was got accordingly-tea and oaten bread for Mabel, porridge and milk for Bryan, in which Cauth made a show of joining hun, but it was plain that the appetite was wanting to ber-Mabel, on the contrary, swallowed her supper greedily, and with evident relish of the tea, then a luxury little common amongst country people in any part of Ireland.

'Tay!' said Mabel very softly, looking at the liquid to her cop, 'I like tay-I get it up at the Hall'-then, as if the name brought a thought into her mind, she turned to Bryan with quite a confidential air - Jerry Pierce is at the Hall now-you know Jerry ?-he's not hung yetbut ould Mr. Esmond says he'll hang him, and Tun Murtha, and everybody-an' then 'on't they hang him-maybe they 'on't-no, no-they don't hang the quality-it's shoot them they do !' and she lowered her voice to a hissing whisper that froze the blood in the veins of those who heard her. 'You needn't look at me so, honest man, for it's truth I tell you-they do shoot the gentlemen, by times-

Whisht! whisht! Mabel!' said Bryan in a tone of great alarm, knowing that walls have ears, sometimes. You said you liked taygive her another cup, Cauth!'

But Mabel would persist in the obnoxious heme, tea or no tea: 'Did you ever hear of old Chadwick-didn't they shoot him-didn't they, said sharply enough, considering that the turf now? Mara said they did-and listen bither. was unquestionably Bryan's own, 'wasn't the [pulling Bryan's head close to her-'he said it was him-you know who I mane-there, don't say a word-for your life-but there was blood spilled, now-that's God's truth-and sich linkigrich provider-come and see to poor Mubel- ing you never seen as there was after it ha, ha and the clapping of hands was heard, and sighs can't you put some clothes on her till you dry hail they thought to hang me, too, but I hid and moans that seemed to come from a breaking these dedesible has on? She's most dead with behind King Donogh's tomb in Holy Cross the cowld and wet, you see? The cowld and wet, you see? Abbey abroad and that's how they missed of 'Christ save us!' ejaculated Bryan, and he 'Cowld-cowld!' inuttered the girl, crouching the you see ! but they cotched him and they crossed himself devoully, 'it must be the Ban-over the fire, and shivering all over as the kingly hung him for all his purty red cheeks, and his

"Och i what color was your true-love's beir.

And what clothes did your true-love wear? A green silk jacket this maid replied;
And his yallow hair to his belt was tied.

A groan from Cauth here drew Bryan's attention, and a glance at her face was sufficient. to show him that something unusual was the matter with her she sat with her distended eyes fixed on vacancy; her lips and cheeks as bloodless as those of a corpse, and her hand extended as if in the act of pointing at some object:

Blessed Mother! cried Bryan, what'll I do with her at all?-it's dying she is, as sure as anything!—Cauth, Cauth, what's coming over you, woman? and he shook her gently, but for some time received no answer. Mabel, as if conscious that something was wrong, crept to her side, and began stroking down her hair, murmuring Poor thing poor thing ! did they hang somebody from you? - Cry now; why don't you cry? I used to cry long ago, but I can't cry now !- I can only laugh-and sing -Och ay ! 'I sing my bonny bunch of locher, O.

Cauth's features began, at length, to relax, and heaving a long, deep-drawn sigh, she shuddered, looked at Mabel, and covered her face with her hands as if to shut out the sight of

Bryan!' said she m a choking voice, 'I can't stand it any longer. We must either get her to sleep, or I must leave the house-she'd have me as mad as herself before an hour.'

'Well, I declare,' said Bryan in a whisper, · I feel mighty quare myself, listening to herdo, and God bless you; try and get her to bed -you can put her in mine, and I'll sit up all might, for I'm afeard it's not much she'll to which he aliudes (the last eight months) most serisleep.

With much persuasion Mabel was induced to go to bed, and, once down, she slept soundly, contrary to the expectations of her host. After a good-natured dispute about which of them should occupy the second bed, Bryan's firmness prevailed, and poor Cauth stretched her length on the straw pallet, not to sleep, but to rest her weary himbs.

(To be continued.)

STATE OF IRELAND.

(From the Weekly Register.) In almost all the Charges delivered during the present circuits in Ireland, the Judges have been able to congratulate the Grand Juries upon the peaceable state of the country, as indicated by the Calendars and the Statistical Reports of the County Inspectors of Police. In two or three counties the Judges felt called upon to animadvert upon that description of predial outrage which consists in sending threatening letters to land-agents, and persons who have presumed to take land in disregard of the monitions of the Secret Societies; and Mr. Justice Keogh, in his Charge at Roscommon very accurately stigmatised this species of agrarian offences as one of the most atrocious crimes, after murder, that can be committed against society. But with these few exceptions—founded not upon the Galendars, but upon the secret police Reports, which may or may not be worthy of credit, -the state of Ireland, as described by the Judges of Assize, is as satisfactory as the most ardent friends of that country and the warmest admirers of her kindly people could wish; save in a thoroughly exercised out of the land, never cease to inflame the passions of society and create discord; and in the South, where the lingering influence of Ribbonism still betrays its baneful existence by octim and the murderer having been on friendly terms before the commission of the crime, which was prompted, it would seem, by a desire to rob the deceased of his watch, and was, according to the evidence, undoubtedly premeditated. In the province charged in the Calendar, and mitted, if at all, prior to the last Summer Assizes, and are connected with the murder of Mr. Francis Pitzgerald in the presence of his young wife, for which the murderers Beckham and Walsh were executed eight months ago. With these exceptions the Irish Calendars for the Spring Assizes of 1863 exhibits a most gratifying picture of the state of the country. And yet there have been many incentives and great provocations to the commission of crime in Ireland. since the Queen's Judges concluded the Circuits in Aug, 1862. In that interval the peasantry have been going through a severe ordeal of distress, which has been the more trying, inasmuch as the poor people have observed and felt that while the whole empire has been pouring forth the abundance of its benevolence to relieve the distress of part of Lancashire, their own deeper destitution has been heartlessly ignored by the Government, and, consequently, been unpitied and unrelieved by those who would otherwise have come forward munificently to aid them through their sufferings. This, it must be allowed, was a provoking test-of popular endurance; but the lrish have borne it with exemplary fortitude and paproperty, as the Charges on Circuit attest. We celebrated in the church of Ballyclough, his native doubt if there be any other country in Christendom parish, on Wednesday. where law and order would have been so well observed under similar circumstances. We wish it were in our power to say that this patient submissing of the people to the terrible privations to which they have been exposed for nearly two years without any fault of their own, has been appreciated as it deserved to be by the Ministers of the Crown, -but the centrary is unhappily too notorious. Wherever the fault lies, and whatever be the cause, it is undeniable that the sufferings of the Irish people have been grossly neglected, and still more culpably ignored by the Government. It may be that having been misled in the first instance as to the real state of the peasautry in the rural districts, and particularly along the coast, the Irish Secretary felt it a point of honor not to believe the reports of distress that were made to the Central Relief Committee in Dublin; especially as these reports were unquestionably contradicted by the agents of the Executive through the country, who made no scruple of asserting that there was no ground whatever for the allegations of Bishops, Priests, Journalists, Landed Proprietors, Justices of the Peace, &c, who declared that a succession of three bad barvests had produced deep and general destitution. But though this excuse may in some measure cover the conduct of the Government last year, it affords them no shelter whatever now. Is it impossible that they hate the Irish because the Irish love the Pope, and that they are taking their revenge upon Ireland for embarassing their infamous Italian policy, by not only not taking any steps themselves to relieve the destitution now prevalent in Ireland, but, what is more malignant still, by wickedly, systematically, and designedly denying the existence of that destitution, so as to prevent the charitable from

nently under their notices such Charges or passages in Charges as attest to the existence of Irish distress, and the patience of the Trish people, in order that they may be able to say hereafter with the color of truth; that they were not aware of these things. But if Her Majesty's Ministers have not yet read Mr. Justice Fitzgerald's Oharge at Limerick, on the 6th of this month; we would strongly impress upon them them the duty of doing so immediately, and profiting by its wisdom, gravity and good-feeling; and if they have read it, then we call upon them at once to con-fess their grievous errors of the past, and to make

atonement for the wrong they have done the Irish people for the last eighteen months, by proclaiming publicly that there is great and widespread destitution in Ireland, and proposing some adequate measures fos the relief of the people. "I have to remark (said the learned Judge) that

my observations shall apply to that period of eight months which had elapsed since the last assizes. It is peculiarly gratifying to myself to find that during that time peace and order had prevailed throughout the county, that the rights of property have been respected, and that crime has gradually decreased, and that within that period there is not one case of serious magnitude to be sent before you. The cases on the calendar are few in number, and are of the ordinary character, and do not require (with the exception of two cases, to which I shall presently allude) any particular observations from me. It is most gratifying that this state of things should exist when we recollect that this was a period during which there was most serious distress, increasing ten-fold those temptations which usually follow and beset the footsteps of poverty."

This, we apprehend, is a testimony to the exist-ence of Irish distress which even the most hardmouthed speaker connected with the Government will hardly dare to contradict. It is not the testi-mony of a Bishop or a Priest, or even of a Catholic layman, but of a Judge who nobly bears this testimony to the good order of the people amid the tenfold temptations to crime which distress produces, night, for it wouldn't be safe for us both to go and who, in the midst of Ministerial denials, proto sleep; she might burn the house on us, so she claims from the judicial bench that during the period ous distress has prevailed in Ireland.

Nor is the passage we have extracted the only one in the Charge in which Judge Fitzgerald bears his solemn and irrefragable testimony against the Government, to the existence of great distress in Ireland. As he began, so he ends his address to the Grand Jury of the County of Limerick, by a panegyric upon the people for their exemplary patience un-

der their severe trial :-"We are (he said) now at the close of nearly three years of great agricultural distress and of great pressure on all parties of the community, but more particularly on the poor of the country, who have borne the pressure on them with fortitude and patience, and have preserved peace and order. Crime is diminishing and life is secure during the eight months which have elapsed since this fearful crime (the murder of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald) has been committed. The learned judge then adverted to the depressed state of the times, especially as regards the agricultural classes, to whom he gave credit for their endurance and perseverance, without aid from without and prayed for the blessing of God to crown their efforts.

What do Lords Palmerston and Carlisle and Sir Robert Peel say to this? Neither they nor their myrmidons will venture to impeach Judge Fitzgerald's testimony, nor to throw doubt upon his motives, and if they should they will only cover themselves with disgrace. The Judge did not speak in a closet, or address fools or ignoramuses. He spoke from the judicial bench, in the performance of his duty, to the first men in the country, who knew as well as he did that his statement was true to the letter; and he gave a warning to the Government, of which we trust they will speedily profit.

The same learned Judge on the same occasion bore few districts in the North, where the evil spirit of Orangeism engenders strife, and will, until it be of the Archbishop of Cashel in the suppression of testimony to the invaluable influence and exertions faction-fights, in terms which we have read with more pleasure than we can express.

"While (said the Judge) we congratulate ourselves on the paucity of crime attended by violence, casional outrages against law and social order. In I must add that it is most gratifying to me to be Ulsier there has been one capital conviction, the vic- | enabled to state from this chair that this is owing to the exertions of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of this province, to whose labors in this and neighboring counties, faction-fighting has been put an end to, I trust for ever."

Next to the satisfaction of his conscience that be of Munster there were only two capital offences has done his duty and an enormous good to his counthese had been com-last Summer Assizes, the Archbishop's feelings than this graceful recognition of his services to the cause of order and improvement, by a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose eulogium is the more valuable as emanating from a very temperate and reserved judicial functionary, who, in complimenting the Catholic Archbishop felt, evidently, that he was only doing his duty to the State.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE REV. P. O'CONNELL, LATE C.C. OF CONNA.-It is with much regret that we announce the death of this estimable clergyman, which took place on Monday, at the residence of his family in the parish of Ballyclough, after a long and useful missionary career of over seventeen years, part of which was spent in the diocese of Ross (before the separation from Cloyne), where, as well as in his native diocese, the account of his death will be received with grief by the many friends who knew tience. There has been no uprising of the starving and appreciated the many amiable qualities of the people against the law,—no onslaught against life or rev. gentleman. The High Mass and obsequies were

THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS. - Saturday evening was the beginning of a season for Waterford of grace and good, of repentance and mercy, of joy to all good Catholics, and of consolation to our revered Bishop and the beloved Priests whose care is our spiritual welfare. While the tones of the 'Angelus' were floating on the darkening air from the belfries of the different churches and chapels, people were hastening in endless throngs through the leading thoroughfares to the church of the Holy Trinity, in Barronstrandstreet, to assist at the solemn opening of the Mission of the Repemptorist Fathers, which was announced to take place at seven o'clock. Very soon the sacred building was crowded from the sanctuary-rails to the outer gates, the galleries were completely filled the landing-places and stairs were availed of by numbers who were unable to penetrate further. At seven o'clock, the Bishop, accompanied by the local Clergy and the Redemptorists, the Hon, and Rev. Mr. Plunkett, and Fathers Bridgett, Schneider, Colman, Fur-long, and Cameron, entered by the central gate, and a passage being made through the congregation, walked in procession to the High Altar, bearing lighted torches in their hands and reciting paulms. His Lordship then addressed the people from the upper scep of the altar, introducing the good Fathers, who had come with the mercy of God on their lips and in their hearts, to arouse them to a sense of the value of their souls, and help them to save them; after which the Hon, and Rev. Mr. Plunkett ascended the pulpit, and preached the opening sermon of the Mission. Every day since the holy work goes on unceasingly. The good fruit their labours have already produced is incalculable. Nothing is spoken of in Catholic families but what appertains to religion. coming to the succor of the distressed people. We Good books and rosaries are have the less difficulty in permitting this conviction many who, a week ago, were to settle in our mind after reading the admirable tians.—Waterford Citizen. Good books and rosaries are seen in the hands of many who, a week ago, were but indifferent Chris-

My dear Lord Mayo; We beg to inclose you the sum of one hundred pound, the result of Saturday night's performance in aid of the Irish Distress Fund, on behalf of the officers and gentlemen who so kindly gave their services upon that occasion.

We have the honour to be, my dear Lord Mayor, vour obedient servants,

WALLING EVERARD. R. W. LITTON!

Maynooth College, March 5, 1863. My Lord Mayor, -I have the honour to transmit to your lordship, on the part of the students of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, the sum of £66 8s., being the amount contributed by them towards the Central Committee Relief Fund,

Being a body composed of members from almost every parish in Ireland, the best means of knowing the state of the country, and of testifying to the extreme destitution which everywhere prevails. As the future Ministers of a religion, one of the principal offices of which is the relief of the poor, the widow, and the orphan, they felt they would be wanting in their duty if they were not to co-operate in a movement which has for its object the alleviation of the distress of their suffering fellow countrymen

They also feel happy in having this opportunity to express the high sense of admiration with which they regard Your Lordship's exertions in this noble

I have the honour to remain, your Lordship's obedient servant.

T. F. O'KEEFE.

To the Right Hon, the Lord Mayor. Proposed by Captain Knox, seconded by William

Gernon, Barrister, and unanimously resolved: That the marked thanks of the committee are due and hereby given to the officers and gentlemen who so kindly gave their assistance at the performance which took place on Saturday night last, the 28th of February, when the liberal sum of £100 was realised and which had been forwarded to this committee through the Lord Mayor.

Dr. Gray handed in £93 9s., received by him, and read letters from Messrs Elliot, Cooke, and Co., Thomas-street; George J. Alexander, Esq, Mary's Abbey; and Patrick Kehoe, Esq., Francis-street, which accompanied the subscriptions.

Alderman Mackey handed in £22 2s., received by which included £5 from William Pope, Biggleswade Bedfordshire; £5 5s. from Messrs. Hurst and Son, Leadenhall-street, London (their first subscription) £5 5s. from George Taber, Esq., Rivenhall, Essex £2 from John Walden, Eq., Biggleswade, Bedford-shire; £3 3s. from John Shaw, Esq., West Mills, Newbury; £1 from Messrs. Alexander Nicol and Co., Arbroath; and 10s. from James Watts, Esq., J.P. Hythe Kent

Several other subscriptions were handed in. The Secretary announced that the amount received at the meeting was £439 1s. 6d. (Applause.)

CATHOLIC PIETY IN CORK. - Two missions have lately been given in the City of Cork, by the Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate, at which the extraordinary number of 45,000 Communions were administer-Nearly 30 priests, secular and regular, headed by the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, were daily occupied during the 8 weeks these two Missions lasted, in aiding in the Confessional, the six Oblate Fathers engaged in conducting them.

RIOT AT CORK .- Illuminations .- March 11 .- About ten last evening a stone was hurled at the windows of a chemist in Winthrop street, which was immediately followed by several others. breaking a quantity of glass. When the crash of the windows was heard the crowd set up a loud cheer, which drew the constabulary towards them. At their approach they were assailed with stones and sticks and groans given for them. Stone-throwing continuing, the police charged and cleared the street at the point of the bayonet, in doing which several persons were knocked down in the rush and injured. When driven out of Winthrop street, the mob run on to Pembroke street, where they took up a position opposite the Commercial Hotel, and stretched from the Hibernia on the one hand to the Post-office on the other. Here stone-throwing again commenced, and the place had to be cleared by the mounted constabulary. After they had passed on, however, the mob again returned and battered in the windows of the Hibernia Hotel and the illuminated devices, outside the house. The Commercial Hotel was next turned to, and in less than ten minutes almost every pane of class in the front facing Pembroke street was broken. At times the showers of stones thrown from hundreds of hands were really terrifying, breaking in as they frequently did at one volley the entire sashes of the window, while others of the stones rebounded off the walls of the house, fell among the people. inflicting in many instances severe cuts and bruises. A scene of the utmost disorder here prevailed. Numbers of the people fled terror-stricken, while the ruffians who remained only redoubled their efforts on beholding the consternation and destruction they were causing. Such was the determination of the mob that scarcely any force could quell them. Although they ran at the charges of the constabulary, they returned and did not stop until they had made almost a complete wreck of the windows of those who illuminated. The organisation of the rioters seemed complete. In one of the rows the Mayor received some rough usage. At midnight the military was sent for, and one company soon arrived, but their services were not required. After they had retired, however, a set of ruffixus broke in the windews of the Crown Solicitor. Two arrests have been made. The Mayor, John Francis Magure, M.P., was knocked down in the street and beaten, and it was by great exertions he escaped from an assault that might have cost him his life. There was a good deal of organisation and arrangement evident in the acts of a portion of the crowd. Bands of young men, in something like military array, marched to and fro, apparently leading and directing the outbreak .- Constitution.

It appears that riots occurred in the towns of Tipperary, Ballina, Kilrush, and Bantry, during the illuminations on Tuesday night.

DUBLIN. - The national Bridal holiday, so far as Dublin and the chief Irish cities are concerned, passed off, if, strictly speaking, it can be said to be yet over with the greatest success,—a success undimmed by one serious accident. All business was suspended in Dublin, and the day being fine, the morning trains from the provinces brought in thousands of people from the towns and districts within lifty miles of the metropolis. As early as eleven o'clock, the footpaths of the leading streets were crowded with men taking an early view of the general appearance of city. As the morning advanced, the crowd dispersed, the chief portion going to the park to witness the Review, the remainder to Kingstown to see the sham-fight of the gun-boats of the Ajax, both parties returning about four o'clock, an nour or two after which, the floating population a foot in the city amounted to upwards of one hundred thousand persons. The public buildings in the city, govern-mental, municipal, banking, commercial, social, literary, &c., were, without an exception, all illuminated, as were also a considerable portion of the private residences. No sectional feeling, political or religious, marred the occasion Catholic and Protestant, Whig, Tory, and Radical, alike blent their

tholic University were simple, but most appropriate. on Saturday and Monday night, and rehearsals were made even on Tuesday, during the day, but, near nightfall, the occurrence of an untoward circumstance deranged the device so as to prevent its efficient working that night, but this was amply atoned for by the repetition of the illumination of the University last night. The Oastle, the City Assembly Hall, the Mansion House, the College of Surgeons, the Post-Office, Trinity College, and the Bank of Ireland, were the chief points of attraction. Several Companies and commercial firms excelled some of the Governmental and other public institutions in the elegance and artistic effect of their luminous devices. Of the streets, Sackville-street, Westmoreland-street, Grafton-street and Dame-street were as splendidly refulgent as artistic taste, generosity, and good feeling could make them. Two magnificent triumphal arches crossed Westmoreland-street, the devices, mottoes, and festooned pendants from them being of the most elaborate and mathetic character in the matter of triumphal ornamentation. Transparencies, the electric light, fireworks on a gorgeous scale - no element, in fact, was wanting to complete the effect of the popular festivities.

There was the usual quantity of practical joking inseparable from an Irish holiday, and the usual blocking and bonneting, by roughs; some few dozen panes of glass were broken, some few score fellows had a tussle with the police, got lodged in prison, and were fined by the magistrates, on yesterday, and, unhappily, a policeman had his leg broken by the bursting of a shell, at the exhibition of liveworks, in the Park. These are the only casualties of a momentous day, which included a naval engagement, a military battle, the invasion of the metropolis by a steamforce manned by some ten thou-sand persons, a general illumination, which only closed at midnight; a discharge of more projectiles than were hurled at Sebastopol in any single day, and a city whose streets were, for many hours, at night, choked with more vehicles than ever were subsidised by Parisian rebels in the construction of barricades, and an after-dinner pedestrian population the largest that has ever been massed and jammed together in our thoroughfares for the last score years

I am happy to have to report that a considerable number of generous persons have kindly remembered the poor, in the midst of the festivities, and that the inmates of the two workhouses, of the Mendicity, of the Night Asylum, and of Orphanages and other charitable institutions, were regaled with pleasant cheer on Tuesday.

The Assizes are hastening to completion. nearly all the counties, the judges have been enabled to congratulate the grand juries on the paucity of serious crime. There is a verdict, guilty, against Ward, convicted of the wilful murder of Charles Wilgar, near Belfast. Delaney, tried in Kilkenny for administering seditious oaths, has been acquitted and the trial of the elder Dillane, charged with having hired Beckham and his accomplice, the murderers of Mr. Fitzgerald, in Limerick, going on in Limerick since Monday, has not concluded as i write. - Cor. of the Times.

LIMBRICK ASSIZES. - The commission was opened here shortly after eleven o'clock this morning [Friday, March 6] by Chief Baron Pigott and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. The Court commission having been read by the Clerk of the Crown, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald proceeded to charge the grand jury. The following is a summarised report of his lordship's

address : -His Lordship said the state of the country during the period of eight months which clapsed since the last assizes was satisfactory, as showing a diminution of crime attended with violence, and alluded, in terms of laudation, to the bappy results of the exertions of the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel, in putting an end to the savage system of faction fighting which prevailed in the county of Tipperary and the contiguous portions of Limerick. He referred to the case of the Dillanes, who are charged with conspiracy to murder the late Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, of Kilmatlock, and carefully explained the law bearing upon the case; as also the charge of harboring Walsh, one of the murderers, which is preferred against Mr. Cooke. Having commented upon some of the cases in the calendar involving charges for writing threatening letters, and upon one or two recent cases of attempted assassination, he concluded by remarking that under the cumstances, and considering the widespread distress which undoubtedly prevailed, no matter what may be said elsewhere to the contrary, the condition of the country was a subject for congratulation The grand jury then retired .- Munster News.

ORANGE DISPLAY IN LISNASKEA .- Lisnaskea, Wednesday the 4th inst .- The peace and tranquillity of this town was rather unexpectedly disturbed this evening by the entrance of a party or mob (calling themselves the Orangemen of Maguire's bridge), who commenced parading the streets about nine o'clock with music and drum, playing up the tune of 'Kick the Pope,' and a variety of other Orange party tunes which they kept up even while passing the constabulary barracks and the chief of police's dwelling .-The streets at once became crowded with people who appeared rather excited. However, owing to the good sense, advice, and forbearance of the respect-able portion of the townspeople, no collision took place. It is to be wondered at that the constabulary, from whom peaceable people expect protection against such offensive and forbidden displays, should remain idle spectators of such breaches of the law From the animosity and ill-feeling created by this demonstration it is feared that a repetition of such would be very likely to lead to more dangerous consequences. It is but fair, however, to state that the assemblage on this occasion was composed, not of anything like respectable people, but of the very lowest .- Cor. Freeman.

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD .- Dennis Dillane was on Wednesday convicted as accessory before the act, of the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald, in the county of Limerick. Sentence was deferred. It was by Dillane, who is a shopkeeper, that the assassins, Beckham and Walsh, were hired. The trial of Matthew Diliane, for the same crime, is postponed until next sssizes. William Cooke pleaded guilty to the charge of harbouring Walsh. In this case also sentence was deferred .- Express.

RENEWED SEARCH FOR MICHAEL HAYES .- On information received, P. C. Howley, Esq., R.M., proceeded on Saturday, the 28th February, with the police of Donohill and Monard stations, to Carrickmore, and made a most diligent search in the houses of Hayes' family, Coffey's, and Byan (bawns). The constabulary overturned the flags of the floors in the houses, upset hay ricks, and didn't leave the slightest particle of any place where it could be expected the fugitive could have any possibility of being concealed, but again to no effect. After this fruitless search it is the opinion that Hayes must be either dead, or that he has escaped out of the

On Wednesday night, the 4th inst., an attempt was made by some of the male paupers to set fire to the Cork Workhouse, by cutting the gas pipes in the shoemaker's shop, immediately under the dormitory, where one hundred infirm men were sleeping. For-tunately the assistant-schoolmaster turned off the various hues, in forming one arch of peace, on this main cock, and saved the building. On Thursday auspicious occasion. The Catholic University, and morning a riot broke out, a pauper named Pat Finn auspicious occasion. The Catholic University, and morning a riot broke out, a pauper named Pat Finn the Royal College of Maynooth, vied with Trinity attempted to stab a ward-master. Upon the arrival the Royal College of Maynooth, vied with Trinity of the Grand Jury of the Crown consider it part of their duty to read these important public documents, or whether they instruct their private secretaries not to bring promiand the property of the control of the property of the control of

About nine o'clock on Thursday morning an at-Mayor.

The Lord Mayor said it afforded him great pleasure
to be able to announce that he had received himself
since their last meeting the sum of £214 .25 to the
funds of the committee. (Applause.)

His Lordship their read the following letters:

The Lord Mayor said it afforded him great pleasure
An Irish cross, seven feet in height under which
were the Papal keys, four feet in length, and allarge
were the Papal keys, four feet in length, and allarge
workhouse, which from one of the winworkhouse, which is great pleasure
Workhouse, which for unately, proved unauccessful.
It appears, that a bour a quarter before nine, James
dows fleated a magnificent green silk flag with land
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Workhouse, which for unately proved unauccessful.
It appears, that a bour a quarter before nine, James
dows fleated a magnificent green silk flag with land
oreakfastic some persons who had entered only on
Trish cross, seven feet in length, under which
were the Papal keys, four feet in length; and allarge
workhouse, which is the province of the winto the province of the papal was made a province of the winto the province of the papal was made a province of the papal was made a papal was the night previous, and went to another portion of the building: He was absent but a few minutes, when, on his return, he found a quantity of bedding on fire, and saw the inmates of the room seated at a table, apparently unconscious of the fact. The alarm was immediately given, and the flames were quickly extinguished. Mr. William Murphy, the efficient master, was shortly after on the spot, and gave orders to have the occupants of the room detained until the arrival of the police. This was accordingly done, and in half-an-hour afterwards they were marched down to the Mayor's Office, where informations were sworn against them; and after a strict examination, they were returned for trial to the assizes, by Michael Going, Esq., Mayor. The names of the accused are Michael Magnire, John Toomey, Patrick Regan, Richard Walsh, James Magrath John Webster, and Thomas Hayes.

MELANCHOLY DEATHS BY DROWNING NEAR ATHLONE. -On Wednesday, a boat belonging to Mr. Headech ran ashore, while the two boatmen were getting out the small boat and pitching the anchor to get her off, the fluke of the anchor caught the gunnel of the boat and upset it, drowning both the men.

EVICTIONS ON LORD CLERMONT'S ESTATE. - OR YESterday, amidst the rain and storm, two evictions took place near Lurgangreen, on the estate of Lord Clermont. The scenes were most repulsive and sickening. One of the parties thus thrown out of his house and farm was Mr. William Bel!. He owed a year and a half's rent, and we are told that an offer was made to the agent to have a year's rent paid, and a guarantee given for the payment of another, and to crop the land, but it would not be accepted, the reply being—'Go and settle with Mr. Brabazon, the sub-sheriff!' It was beart-rending to see the people thus treated, turned out, and standing under the rain and storm, the victims of a land code which has brought so much woe to Ireland. The other tenant was Mr. Thomas Cooney. He, we are told, owed a year's rent, the half of which he paid. but still he should give up the holding. It is fortunate for him he has a second farm, or he too would be left houseless and homeless. How long will these evictions disgrace our country? How long will Lord Clermont permit his tenants to be thus treated? They will, we suppose, be asked next week to rejoice for the marriage of the Prince of Wales !- Dun. dalk Democrat.

LANDLORD GENEROSITY. - John Nolan Ferrall, Esq., of Logboy House, in this county, and Merrion-square Dublin, has kindly and benevolently remitted 124 per cent. of his rents to the numerous tenantry on his extensive estates in Mayo and Roscommon. A noble example this to others of his class to go and do likewise.'-Mayo Telegraph.

CHARGE OF INCITEMENT TO MURDER .- At the Exchange Court Police Office on Monday last.

A respectable-looking man was brought up on remand, in custody of Acting-Inspectors Daly and Smith, of the G Division, charged with having attempted to incite several persons to murder a gentleman of property in the county of Down.

Mr. Beytagh, instructed by Mr. Anderson, solicitor, appeared for the crown.

Mr. Fitzgerald, solicitor, appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Beytagh stated the case. He said the prisoner stood charged with a very grave offence. The imputation was, that the prisoner came to Dublin on the 15th of last month, and that there he solicited two persons, the one named Smith and the other named Graham, to go down to the neighbourhood of Newry, and there to take away the life of a gentleman, whose name for the present he (counsely did not wish to transpire. It appeared that on more than one occasion he made this proposal, and offered to Smith a sum of £50 if he would go down to Newry for this purpose, and to provide him with all the materials. The prisoner said he could not have this gentleman placed in such a position that he could be easily shot from a shrubbery in the neighborhood. Smith stated that his intention was merely to learn the intentions of this man, and that he never intended to act according to his wish, but that he was desirous of leading him on by degrees until he fully ascertained the nature of his proposal. Harcourt made a similar proposal to another man named Graham, but could not prevail upon him to carry out his purpose. Harcourt then went back to Newry, and in a few days afterwards Graham related the whole matter to a friend-a gentleman holding a commercial position in Dublin - who determined to bring it to the knowledge of the police. The advice was acted upon, and the two policemen who went down to Newry to arrest the prisoner discovered several remarkable confirmations of the statements of Smith and Graham. In the course of their investigations it transpired that the prisoner had previously made a proposal to a man named Donnelly to give him some prussic acid, which, he told Smith, he intended to use for the purpose of taking away the life of the gentleman mentioned. The police also found in the lodging of the prisoner a buttle containing prussic acid, bearing a label in the handwriting of Donnelly, and, moreover a revolver pistol. These facts strongly corroborated the statements of Graham and Smith. Informations to that effect had been made, and be submitted that, upon the whole evidence, he was entitled to ask the magistrate to send the case for trial at the Commission.

William Smith, of 4 Fownes's street, a draper's assistant, deposed that he became acquainted with the prisoner about ten years ago, when he was living with Mr. John Graham, of 16 Upper Erne-street, when the prisoner used to go to see them both; since then he saw him only about twice a year, when they used to drink together; at about twelve o'clock at night, on the 14th of last month, in company with a man named English, the prisoner called to his lodgings, at 4 Fownes's street; they went and had some drink, and Harcourt invited him to go to breakfast next day; while they were at breakfast Harcourt addressed the witness by the name of 'Moses,' and said he came up for a certain purpose on the previous night, and that he thought he might as well put the job in his (witness's) way; he said he knew witness was hard up, and that a few pounds would be as well in his pocket as in any one else's-that there was a party living near Newry, who did not live very ami-cably with his wife, that he used to go down to the servant girl at night when the wife was asleep, and that it was the wonder of the country he was not popped long ago, and that it would all blow over if he was once popped; he said there was a fine estate there, and that no money would stop the job, and that they could then go to America; that when he was coming up to Dublin the lady took out her purse and desired him to take as much as he liked out of it, and that he took only two sovereigns out of it, and that he told her he would search Dublin for some one to do the job; the prisoner said the lady had £18,000 in her own right; he said he would come up on the following Saturday, when they could practice firing at Rigby's and that he (witness) was to go down for a week to learn the geography of the place, and that the servant would be sent away; that the prisoner would arrange it so that the gentleman would be playing chess opposite the window, and that from the shrubbery anyone could put it in there (pointing his finger to his forehead); he said it should be done with a double-barrelled gun, that in case one barrel missed he should fire the other; the prisoner and witness went to Walsh's Hotel, in Fleetstreet, and they left that and went to Graham's house, and while Graham and Harcourt were talking in the yard Mrs. Graham came down stairs to the

betreque accerat constituents. They supported

to shoot a man in the North, and that he had offered to snow job; she then put up her hands and asked him for God's sake to put him out: witness said he him for Gots and that he was only waiting for a cerand amount of information to have him arrested that Serjeant Daty did not live far off-and that he imself was a warranted constable since 1848, and

could arrest him.

Nr. Beytagh said that these were the only informations which he proposed to read on behalf of the crown, and that the prisoner's solicitor might now, if he pleased, examine the crown witnesses. Mr. Fitzgerald declined to do so.

Mr. Firegrand deside that they should send the prigoner for trial to the next Commission.

oner Fitzgerald said that he could offer solvent and respectable bail for the prisoner, and requested the magistrates to accept of it.

Magistrates of account that the application should be made to the Queen's Bench, as, on the part of the crown, he could not consent to bail being taken. Bail was accordingly not taken.

There were other informations taken privately on last Wednesday, but the crown counsel did not think

it necessary to read them.

The Morning Post lately exulted loudly over the return of Mr. Barbour for Lisburn. In that ultra-Protesiant constituency and stronghold of Orangeism Mr. Verner was rejected simply because he supported Lord Derby, and Mr. Barbour was elected ported because he supported Lord Palmerston. The Morning Post said it was the first instance in which a Protestant constituency in | reland had returned a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and that it was not sure that a new era in the politics of Ireland might not date from that election. The Post said, 'The Irish Protestants of Lisburn believe Lord Palmerston the Statesman best qualified to guide the councils of the nation. They understand perfectly the value of the cry of No surrender on the part of a candidate who would go to Parliament to aid Sir George Bowyer and Mr. Hennessy in the advocacy of the ex-King of Naples and the Pope.' It may be noticed by the way that Lisburn is not quite the first instance. For in Cork in 1860, when their choice lay between the Palmerstonian Attorney-General, the Right Hon. R. Densy, and the Conservative Viscount Campden, the Protestants of the County voted for the Liberal candidate against the Conservative who had the support of the majority of the Catholic voters. It is natural that we should watch with great interest every indication of that change which we fully expectere long, and which we should like to accelerate, when all the most ferocious, the most vulgar, the most stupid, and the most bigoted of the Protestants of Ireland shall formally transfer their allegiance to the Liberals, and accept bire and receive wages as recognised servants of the Great Liberal party. A few years ago, in 1853, there were Irish Catholic Liberals who, when required to act up to their engagements, and to sit and vote upon the Opposition side of the House, used to ask with indignation, 'Would you have me sit on the same side of the House as Spooner and Newdegate, those bigoted enemies of my religion? And so for the honor of their religion they went to sit on the same side as Mr. Tom Chambers and Mr. Kinnaird, where they have been since joined by Mr. Whalley. A few thorough-paced Orangemen from the North would materially improve the appearance of the Liberal Benches, and we should like to see them there. Meanwhile, the flirtation between Lord Palmerston and the Orangemen makes progress. Sir Robert Peel's mission to I:eland was a public token of it which none could miss. And fresh evidence has been continually discoverable in the columns of the Dublin Orange organs. The Dublin would not kneel down to prayers along with the Erening Mail has been abusing Mr. Disraeli for a other girls [they being Protestants, of course], while long time, and is in open mutiny against the Conservative leaders for their Popish leanings: but this week it says that whenever Lord Derby commands another brief term of office Ireland is threatened with having as Chancellor 'a second rate common law dradge, or a mechanical special pleader, or a Nisi Prius declaimer.' And the Dublin Evening Mail selects for its praise Lord Palmerston's Attorney General, Mr. Justice Keogh. It says no judicial ap-pointment was ever assailed with so much indecent vituperations as Mr. Keogh's, but that time has utterly discredited those denunciations. The public needs such servants: and the Evening Mail enumerates sundry creditable says of Mr. Justice Keogh, and ends with a couple which deserve to be quoted. ment signed by a parish Priest was handed up to him, he said ' he would attend to nothing of the sort; that the gentleman should have come on the table and given evidence.' The Evening Mail adds with charming navicle, 'These, perhaps, are trifles, but

Memoirs of M. Byrne. - Battle of Arklow-9th June, '98 .- At about ten o'clock in the morning, all the preparations that were possible to be made being now ready, and all our men who were absent during the night having joined their respective corps, the order to march from Gorey hill was given, and never did I witness anything before like the joy that seemed to brighten every countenance when this command was repeated from rank to rank throughout the entire column; it had more the appearance of a march to some great place of amusement than to the battlefield. I think we mustered twenty thousand strong at least, but we had not two thousand firelocks fit for use. The greater part of the muskets that were taken by the country people, little accustomed to make use of them, the locks soon became deranged, and we had no gunsmiths following our army to repair them, nor had we even blacksmiths to repair our pikes; for those poor fellows were either shot, transported, or in prison previous to the rising; but still we had some three or four thousand tolerably well mounted pikes in our army, and the remainder of the men were armed with weapons of different sorts, all of which in close fighting would suffice against the soldier's gun and bayonet. We met no scouting parties from the enemy's camp before we reached Coolgreny; in this town we made a short halt, to let the men take some refreshments, and, after a rest of less than an hour, we resumed our march on Arklow, the enemy's cavalry flying back before us, without waiting to exchange a sing e shot with our advanced guard Thus we arrived, between three and four o'clock (after making ten Irish miles) in front of the enemy's line, which we found entrenched and barricaded, to commence a regular battle, with our very irregular troops, against a regular and disciplined English army. We first perceived a numwas fired from our troops, retired to the rear of their line, and we saw one of them fall from his horse, we supposed either hadly wounded and trouble woman was extrinated and construction the woman was extrinated and construction the woman was extrinated and construction to the woman was e supposed either badly wounded or killed. He belonged to the Durham Fencibles, that occupied this of Trinity-lane, pronounced life to be extinct.

they are of the right, and perpetually recurring, and coming from the lips of a Roman Catholic Judge,

their cumulative force is incalculably multiplied. -

this strong position.

Esmond Kyan lost no time in drawing up our artillery to attack this position, and the first volley he fred he had the satisfaction to see that he had dismounted one of the enemy/s: cannon. The Monaseed corps to which I belonged entered the field in front of the control of the control of the seed to the field of th of the enemy's entrenchment, at the same time with Esmond Kyan and the artillery; but we were instantly ordered to file to the right; and attack the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 10, 1868

the battle became general in every direction where the king's troops were perceived, and the Yeoman cavalry showed more pluck on this occasion than usual. They accompanied the regular forces in several charges against our men but without success, for we forced both them and the English troops to abandon their position in the fishery with great loss of men, killed and wounded. Such were the prodigies of valor exhibited by our chief at the head of their respective corps, that General Needham, who commanded in chief the king's forces, from the onset despaired of success, and he had already begun to take the necessary dispositions to effect his retreat before the great mass of our pikemen should be brought against him; his troops, he saw plainly, though they fought bravely, could no longer resist the impetuousity of our attacks in the open field. Besides, he feared every moment that his forces might disband in confusion, particularly that part of Wal-pole's division which escaped at Tubberneering, and which, although now considerably reintorced by the Cavan Militia, and other troops sent from Dublin, could not forget their late panic at Clough, where Walpole was killed.

General Needham had also the cavalry regiment of Ancient Britons, and at least a dozen corps of Yeoman cavalry to bring against us, whilst we had scarcely any men mounted to make head against them; yet we defeated and dispersed them in every engagement during the day. Captain Thomas Knox Grogan at the head of the Castletown cavairy was one of the first who attempted to charge our troops; both he and his cousin, James Moor, of Monaseed and several others of his corps, were killed in an instant, and the rest dispersed. So we were now, after four hours' of desperate fighting, completely masters of the field of battle, with the exception of one corner, the position occupied by Colonel Skerret and the Durham Fencibles, and this post was only at-tacked by our artillery, commanded by Esmond Kyan. Unfortunately this brave and experienced officer, after having forced Skerret to abandon his first stronghold, received a wound which disabled him for some time; he had his cork arm with a part of the stump carried off by a cannon ball. This accident afforded time to Skerret and his much vaunted Durham Fencibles to barricade themselves in their new position. But, had a few hundred of our pikemen been brought to bear on them during this manouvre, they would have fled as all the other troops under the command of General Needham. For really those Fencibles showed no bravery further than to keep themselves under cover and away as much as possible from our pikemen. They never once attempted during the battle to assist the other troops of their division, which were overwhelmed in every direction by our army. Thus, by keeping as much as he could out of the fight, Colonel Skerret mede a reputation for himself, and for which, according to the military lottery, he was recompensed with the rank of Generai.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOW THEY TREAT IRISH CATROLICS IN LANCASHIES.

To the Editor of the Universal News. Sir, - Knowing your truly Irish and Catholic ournal to be the champion of our oppressed people in this alien land, and that your columns are always open to us to expose our grievence and persecution to the world, I beg to address you. I send you the following case of an Irish girl, who was expelled from a sewing school in Royton because she would not kneel down to prayers along with the the Rev. Richard Hill, the incumbent of Royton, read the prayers and hymns of the Established Church for the sewers, whether they liked to hear them or not. Well, Anne Conroy, a Roman Catholic girl, would not kneel down to prayers on Friday week last. When prayers were over, the parson asked her why she did not kneel down while he was reading, and she respectfully told him that she was a Roman Catholic, and that it was against her religion and her conscience to kneel down to prayers that she did not believe in. He told her that she must kneel down at those times, or else she must give over coming to the school. She answered that she would obey him in all things (as far as school was concerned) but not to ask her to join in religious indignation among the Protestant community, and among the Dissenters, as the following extract from a letter to the Oldham Standard will show:—

To the Edilor of the Oldham Standard.

Feb, 28, 1863. Sir-Can any of your readers say whether it is a fact that a young woman, named Ann Conroy, has been expelled from a sewing class in Royton, because she would not kneel down to prayers while the Superintendent opened the school?—Yours truly, Tony Taccibr.

It was an Englishman that wrote the above letter. Another Catholic woman went to the Rev. Richard Hill for some clothes. He asked her if she went to the Catholic chapel, and when she replied in the afficmative, he told her to take herself and her Romanism from his door, and get clothes from the priest.-There is no priest in this village, and the priest of Oldham has nothing to do with the Royton Committee. The clothes were sent to be distributed to all who were in need of them, without any distinction of class, creed, or nationality; at least, we understand such to be the generous contributor's intention. The woman I mention is an Irish Catholic, and resident about forty-six years in this district.— She was married to an Englishman, and reared her family virtuously and decently. She is not qualified, evidently, to receive Lancashire relief. I know a Catholic lad going to the men's school; his old coat is all in rags, and because he will not kneel down to Protestant prayers he will not get a stitch of clothing. I wish Mr. John Pope Hennessy, or some other sterling Irish member, would bring this girl's case before the house, for I am sure that it is a harder case than the Spanish Bible-readers, about whom there was so much fuss some time ago.'—Yours truly, LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

THE UNTOWARD EVENTS OF THE NIGHT OF THE ILLU-MINATIONS.—Accidents and Loss of Life.—It is deeply to be regretted that the illuminations have been attended with numerous accidents and loss of life.

The first we have to record is that of Mrs. Charlotte Donegall, aged 25 years, who resided in Forth-street, Spitalfields. The deceased, who was carrying

Another fatal accident happened about the same time to Mrs. Phoebe Crysle, a middle-aged lady, residing at Broad-street, Hammersmith, who was also trodden to death.

At Guy's Hospital several persons, who had met with serious accidents, have been taken in, and now

lie in a dangerous state.

On Ludgate-hill, in Fleet-street, and at the corner of Farringdon-street, the pressure of the crowd was outlets or fishery, where the enemy was in great ferce, and the corps not yet arrived were to take our place to guard the artillary and force the consy's position in that direction.

We have the fire fishery, but we were greatly exposed to the fire field, and by this prompt measure we lost soveral field was forced down and consempt that had made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire to St Bartholomew's Hospital, where she army that had made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire two fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire two fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fire fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fields and made a circuitous road, and consempt the fields and the field field fields and field fields and field

quently without losing any men. We, being now in sufficient force, began the attack, and in a short time wore a black brooch, and had 10s. 21d. in her pocket stantibus." wore a black brooch, and had 10s. 21d. in her pocket
The body lies to be identified. At the same moment
a woman, about 26 years of age, and, from an envelope found in her pocket, supposed to be named Mitchell, of Union-place, Union-street, Hackney-road. was forced down and trampled upon: After a desperate struggle the poor creature was dragged out, and taken first to to the police station and afterwards to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she was pronounced to be dead. Another female, supposed to be named Harding, was respectably dressed, 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 46 years of age. When received into the hospital life was found to be extinct Another female, making the fourth at this particular portion of the road, was also forced down, and when taken to the hospital was found to be dead. This body also remains to be identified.

Munchester, Tuesday Night .- In the terrific crush several accidents have taken place. One man was killed, and another accidentally shot himself.

Narrow Escape .- The vast illumination of crystal &c., in front of the National Gallery was but half illumined by eight o'clock. At about half-past two owing to the great heat of the gas, the wood screen of of the upper part of the design caught fire. Some of the men displayed great energy in extinguishing what looked very serious not only for the decoration but the roof of the building. A member of the fire brigade in readiness threw water vigorously on the flames till they were subdued. The gas, too, had to be reduced and half of the design was in darkness all night.

There were also fires attended with more or less destruction of destruction of property at Cardingtonstreet, Hampstend-road; King-street, Hammersmith; Smith's Court, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket; Lisle-street, Leicester-square; James'-place, Bathstreet, City Road; Tabernacle-walk, Finsbury; and on London Bridge.

It appears that, in addition to the number already published of lives which were lost on Tuesday night during the illuminations, a child, named Bradley, was crushed to death in its mother's arms in the fearful crowd in the City. The mother, who resides at No 3, Oak-lane, Limehouse, took the child into the City, where they were both severely crushed. Upon her way bome she was horrified to find that the child was dead.

The Metrapolitan police state that, singular to say no lives have been lost, and no serious accident has occurred, within the area under their supervision. This, is no doubt, to a large extent due to the fact that the main points of attraction lay within the comparatively narrow area of the City, where, it is estimated, that from a million to a million and a half of

persons congregated in a few of the streets.

The body of another of the sufferers lying dead in St. Bartholemew' Hospital, has been identified by a lady and gentleman as that of Ellen Giles, the sister of a servant in their employment. - Tablet.

THE FATAL ACCIDENTS IN LONDON.

Whitehall, March 13. My dear Lord,-I am commanded by the Queen to express the great grief and concern with which Her Mujesty has read the account in the newspapers, of the lamentable loss of life which occurred in the streets of the city on Tuesday night.

The Queen desires that her sincere sympathy with the families of the sufferers should be made known, and it is Her Majesty's wish that an enquiry should be made into their circumstances.

I have to request that your Lordship will be so good as to cause this enquiry to be made without delay, and that you will inform me of the result, in or-

der that it may be submitted to Her Majesty. I have the honour to be, my dear Lord, Your faithful servant.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M.P.

'The Queen has done it all,' was once a phrase of angry bitterness in the mouths of millions, when nearly thirty years ago the popular party found itself checked for a moment in its aspirations for Reform. and when the notion of disappointment or delay was so intolerable that neither the person of the Sovereign nor the institutions of the country were considered free from danger. In the last few days a thought has found a home in millions of English breasts, and has found expression on millions of English lips, which may be well rendered by a recurrence to the old phrase, 'The Queen has done it all.' For it is felt and acknowledged by all who think and speak vert from Romanism to the Protestant faith—'there are plenty of respectable men who have changed their religion.' And, in another case, when a document signed by a parish Prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the second ment signed by a parish prior was headed and the se to offer the congratulations and good wishes of a united people on the marriage of her Son and Heir. The names of the Prince of Wales and of his fair Danish Bride are now household words on every English bearth, and they are adopted into the kinship of every family in England; for in every family the hopes and joy of their wedding were shared in as fervently and as sincerely as if they were the son and daughter of the humblest, as of the proudest homes. Such days of national emotion as last Saturday and Tuesday had not been seen by the oldest. and will not be seen by the youngest amongst us. And the general voice bears witness that 'The Queen has done it all.' Her people are proud of her character and virtnes, and grateful to her for the benefits which they have derived from her example, and from her qualities as their Constitutional Sovereign. These feelings have increased the attachment felt for her Royal person, and this attachment has been intensified and softened by the affliction with which it has pleased God to visit the Royal mourner. As Oatholics, we share all these feelings in common with our countrymen of every creed and class, but as Catholics it is not to be forgotten that our loyalty and fidelity to the Sovereign and the Royal house have yet stronger and more inviolable sanctions, that our loyalty is a principle of religion, and our fidelity an obligation of conscience. - Tablet. Anglican Dispensations for Lent .- The follow-

ng letter appeared in the Star of Tuesday :-

To the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

Mr Lord, -In your Lordship's letter to the Archdeacons of your Diocese, on the subject of the observance of Lent, you say, "The Lenten Fast was originally an appointment of the Church with which the Archbishop of Canterbury had and still has, by law. a right to dispense." The right of dispensation to which your Lordship alludes was undoubtedly exercised in the Church of England in former times, but I apprehend that your Lordship is mistaken as to the authority in which that power is vested.

In Rymer's 'Collection,' vol. xv., p. 210, you will find Letters Patent, dated February 8, 1550, from the King (Edw. VI.) to the Archbishor of Canterbury (Cranmer), allowing him, for his life, and all his life, and all his family and dependents, to est meat during Lent on all other Fast days. In the same volume, p. 211, you will find a similar dispensation granted by the King to the Bishop of Ely.

Again, the King, having by Letters Patent, granted the Bishopric of Exeter to Coverdale on the Au-

gust, 1551, proceeded on the 10th of the following September to grant, by similar Letters Patent, to the new Bishop and his wife, a licence to eat meat on Fast days with 'sex convivis' at table.

I subjoin the words of the King's grant to Cranmer, as, if the practice of dispensations should be recommenced, it may be well that they should not only proceed from the propar authority, but be expressed

C I am, my Lord, your faithful servant,

Senex.

March 7, 1863.

Mr. Adderly's Bill for introducing whipping as part of the punishment of 'garotters' was read a second time by 131 to 68.

In the House of Lords on Friday, in answer to Lord Hardwick, and the Marquis of Clauricarde, the Postmaster General (Lord Stanley of Alderley) said that the subsidy to the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company was certainly intended for the purpose of a line of communication from Ireland.— Reports had been spread that the Company were to be at liberty to choose any port of departure, and were likely to choose an English port. But Lord Stanley said he understood that the selection must be confined to an Irish port, and that there was no doubt about it. The Company, however, had to show that they had a sufficient number of vessels ;these vessels must be surveyed by the Admiralty, and favorably reported on to the Post-office. That had not yet been done .- Tablet.

A long debate in the Commons on the transactions in the Brazils, which had brought the Governments of the Brazils and of Great Britain into unfriendly controversy, and which Earl Russell was accused of having dealt with in an insolent and overbearing manner, began with a motion by Mr. Bromley Moore and ended with its withdrawal. On Monday, Whalley gave notice that after Easter he would move the repeal of the Act for the Endowment of the College of Maynooth. Mr. Stirling also postponed his motion for papers on the MacLanchlan case till after

Poland has never been fortunate in her opportunilies. The Insurrection of 1831 found England and France, the only Powers on whose good will Poland could rely, struggling in the threes of intestine revolution; while Russia, strong and united, just at the time when the system of the Emperor Nicholas had reached its full vigor, was able to concentrate her military force upon the subjugation of the country. Since then, for two and thirty years, has Poland lain in a death-like stupor; the most tempting opportunity presented itself in vaid. Seven years ago Russia was thoroughly drained of men, money, and the means of transport by her struggle with the Western Powers. Had Poland risen then, and effected in their favor, as she was well able to do, a powerful diversion, they could not have made peace without stipulating for the security of her rights. But this great opportunity was allowed to escape, and it is after seven years of tranquellity that she rises once more to measure her strength with Russia. The truth is that the collision has been forced on, not because Poland desired it, but because Russia was determined to have it. The nation has risen, not because it felt itself prepared to wage a mighty war against a hundred thousand well armed and well disciplined troops, but because it was driven to that abyss of misery in which men are led to compare their present state of existence with death, and deliberately to decide in favor of a brief pang as against a lingering torture. Poland has taken counsel, not of her hope, but of her despair, and derives from her extremity a moral and material force which battles all attempts at calculation. It may be that Poland is destined only to add another page to that gloomy history which records three partitions and two dreadful insurrections. It may be that the internal rottenness which is said to pervade all the institutions of Russia may make its appearance in the disaffection of her army or the unexpected weakness of her Government, and that the rod uplifted over this un-happy land may break in the hands of her persecu-Whatever be the result, the future state of Poland can hardly be worse than the present; if she has little to hope, she has nothing to fear, and may await the worst that human tyranny can do to her with a calm conscience and unflinching courage .-

WAR VESSELS FOR THE CONFEDERATES. - Earl Rusell officially states in reference to the subject of the against the parties accused, before the home govern- first-class druggists. ment can interfere with them.

The London Daily News states that the Greek Minister has been re-called, and the Greek Legation

> THE NATAL CORRESPONDENCE. (From Punch.)

My Dear Coleaso,

With regret, We hierarchs, in conclave met, Beg you, you most disturbing writer, To take off your colonial mitre. This course we press upon you strongly; Believe me.

Yours most truly,

Lambeth.

11. My Dear Archbishop,

To resign, That Zula diocese of mine, And own myself a heathen dark. Because I've doubts about Noah's Ark, And feel it right to tell all men so,

Is not the course for Yours, COLENSO. Kensington.

UNITED STATES.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune with the Federal army near Vicksburg gives the following account of its operations :- I hear of outrages the most nefarious and unauthorised character perpetrated by some of our soldiers in the neighborhood of Providence, such as robbing men and extorting money from them by hanging them by the neck, burning feather beds under them, &c. There are, of course, unworthy representatives of every cause, however holy, and the wretches who are guilty of these things are the stragglers and the deserters who disgrace our army and the sacred purpose of the North. There is no excuse, no pulliation for crimes of this sort, and the minions and ruffians who commit them should receive the immediate attention of a drum-head court-martial. It is high time that the severest penalty of martial law should be meted out to the graceless villains who, in the name of the Republic and in its assumed defence, dare to violate not even excepting his eyelids, which became so every principle of justice and every prompting of swollen that his eyes were closed. We called a skilhumanity.

Whatever may have been the feeling of the slaves in Northern Virginia in reference to emancipation at the commencement of the war, it is certain that they now entertain towards the Yankee a mingled feeling of abhorrence and terror, which is continually increasing, and is stimulated by the reports which reach them of the misery of the runaway negroes at Washington and Harper's Ferry, and Craney Island. At this latter place, which is near Fortress Munroe, it is reported that a large body of negroes are kept in a kind of confinement by the Federal authorities, in a miserable state of dirt, listless apathy, and disease. It is found that no work can be extorted from them by hope of reward, or any of the stimulants which'

scribed to me by an eye-witness, baffles belief. Some fall flat on their faces, others scramble up trees, nearly all fling away their muskets, and endeavor to break out of the ranks. If President Lincoln, and Mr. Wendell Phillips, and General Butler could witness the eagerness with which every Southerner who is acquainted with negro nature welcomes the news that many negro regiments are being organised at New Orleans and elsewhere, they would have qualms about employing the African as an engine of war. and would probably incline to the belief universally entertained throughout the South that no better method of transferring muskets to the hands of Southern soldiers could easily be found. In many conversations in camp and elsewhere with free negroes I have never met one who, on being asked whether he would rather be free or have a master, did not respond that he would prefer a good and kind master to freedom. It is useless to disguise the fact that liberty in the eyes of the negro means simply im nunity from work. In tropical climates, such as the island of Hayti, where the ground teems spontaneously with yams, and the trees hend under the weight of their fruit, the negro basks in the vertical sun, and is in Paradise. But in such a climate as Virginia, where life cannot be supported without manual labor, the negro needs the guidance and support of the white man, and is conscious of this want. Philanthropists of all ages and all countries have loved to paint an African Utopia, in which the negro might oc a wakened to the dignity of self-supporting work and might be taught the blessing of unassisted independence. It was after such an Utopin as this that "Old John Brown" yearned, and his ignorance of the constitutional temperament of the negro cost him his own life, while no man, white or black, was the gainer by its sacrifice. The remark tately made to me at Richmond, to the effect that this war would soon be brought to an end if 50,000 aged and infirm negroes and negresses were driven into the Federal lines, and thrown upon the Federals for their support, shows no inconsiderable acquaintance with human nature, both black and white .- Times Special Correspondent.

My dear madam, can you give me a glass of grog? asked a fatigued traveller in Arkansas, as ne entered a cabin on the road side. 'I ain't got a drop, stranger,' replied the woman 'But a gentleman told me that you had a barrel. Why, good gracious, replied the woman, what do you reckon one barrel of whiskey is to me and my children, when we are cut of milk? The traveller sloped.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The test of the genuineness and purity of a floral pertume, is its duration when exposed to the air. The aroma derived from chemical oils soon dies out, and leaves behind it an odor which is anything but agreeable; but that which is obtained by distillation from fresh and odoriferous flowers and blossoms, improves by contact with the air and lasts a great length of time. Hence Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, the concentrated product of rare Southern flowers gathered in the zenith of their bloom and fragrance has not only the freshness of an unwithered bouquet, but is indestructible evcept by the washing of the article moistened with it.

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

DIFFERENT AS LIFE FROM DEATH. - This is the distiuction between Bristol's Sarsaparilla and all Mercurial Medicines. The latter poison the blood the former purifies and invigorates it. When the seeds of death have been introduced into the veins by the use of mineral nostrums nothing will arrest the march of the victim to the grave save this poisoning conquering autidote. So also when the virus of untural disease, working through the venous system is developed in scrofulous ulcers, cancers, tumors, car? buncles, white swellings, felons, eruptions, or any other foarful external malady, this great remedy acts sell officially states in reference to the subject of the chemically upon the depraved blood and other anifitting out of war vessels for the Confederates in mat fluids, changing them as if by a miracle, to pure England, that some overt acts in breach of the and nourishing streams, bearing health and vigor into Queen's neutrality proclamation must be proven the organs through which they flow. For sale by all

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

HEALTH OF THE ARMY. - Sickness desiroys more soldiers than cannon, rilles and hayonets. Our brave boys are now suffering more severely from the terrible epidemics which rage in the spring and summer throughout the South, than from the assaults of the public enemy. Is the government aware that Hosletter's Stomach Bitters, the purest stimulant, stomachic and corrective in existence, is a positive protective against the fatal muladies of the Southern swamps, and the poisonous tendency of the impure waters of the Southern rivers and bayous. Vast quantities of the ordinary alcoholic liquor - all adulterated, all charged with acrid and destructive ele-ments—are used for hospital purposes, in the camp, in the city lazarettos, and in the field. Their effect is murderous; and it is amazing that they should be resorted to, when it is well known to the million, to multitudes of officers and soldiers, and to physicians in civil life, that the use of Hostetter's Stomuch Bitters will save quacelimated jadividuals from epidemic fever, dysentry, diarrhou, liver attacks, fever and ague, and all other complaints specially incident to unhealthy regions, at this perilous season. In the name of common humanity let this matter be looked to, and that speedily.

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

Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tuni. wannock [Pa.] Democrat, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October, 1861:-

"We deem it due to Messra, J. C. Ayer & Co., and the public, to make known our experience with the use of their Extract Sarsaparilla in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effecte.

When our only child, now in his third year, was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a loathsome, virulent sore, which finally spread over his forehead and face, ful physician, who administered the usually pre-scribed remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face, turned jet black. The sore again and again burst, thro' the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution. Meanwhile many remedies were employed without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days and nights he was so constantly held by his parents to keep him from tearing open with his

hands the corrupt mass which covered his face. Everything having failed, we were induced by the high recommendation of Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the cure of Scrotulous disease, to give it a trial. In his treatise on Scrofula, Dr. Ayer directs a mild solution of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash while taking the Sarsaparilla, and it was faithfully applied.

Before, one bottle of Sarsaparilla had been given the sore had lost much of its virulence and com-menced; to heal: Another bottle effected an entire cure, and the general prediction that the child must die was contradicted. Hit eyelashes which came out, grew again, and his face is left without a scar, as smooth as anybody's. It is unnecessary for me to state in how high esteem we hold Ayer's Sarsapa-

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

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G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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and Craig Sts. Also at Mr. Alexander's Bookstore, opposite the Post-Office, Quebec.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1863

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The progress of the insurrection in Poland continues to be the chief topic of interest in the European journals. Hitherto the fortune of war has been on the side of the insurgents, and in several encounters with the Russian troops, the former have gained brillant, if not important victories. The insurrection may now be said to be organised, baving given to itself a head, or supremely able man, in the person of General Langiewicz, who has been named, and who has formally accepted the office of, Dictator. 'The Times' correspondent represents the insurrectionary movement to be almost entirely confined to the Stachez, or landed gentry of the middle class .-"This numerous class which, according to Sclavonian custom, includes every landed proprietor in the country, is the real soul and origin of the daring enterprise." The majority of the wealthier portion of the high nobility, with the tragic events of 1831 yet fresh in their memories, rather stand aloof; the peasantry do not seem to take much interest on either side, and, for a consideration, are equally ready to give up the insurgents to the hands of the Russians, or to assist their countrymen in their struggle for national independance.

The Catholic clergy, however, whose influence is great, are said to be exercising that influence 'u behalf of the national cause. Under their guidance, the contest is assuming almost the aspect of a holy war, and the Poles are fighting against the enemies not of the country alone, but of their Church. Schismatic Russia is no doubt the great enemy of Catholicity at the present day, and the Poles are therefore justly entitled to the sympathies of the Catholic world; whilst, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that the feeling of the Protestant public of England would be far more warmly expressed in behalf of the Poles, were the latter endeavoring to subvert a legitunate Catholic Government, and if their political programme included the persecution of the Popish clergy and the confiscation of monas tic property. The relative positions of the Catholic Polish insurgents as towards schismatic Russia, and that of the Neapolitan loyalists as towards the anti-Catholic Government of Piedmont, are almost identical; and as the cause for which the Poles are fighting-the cause of national independence and religious freedom-is the same as that in which the "brigands" of Naples are engaged as against the foreign mercenaries of Victor Emmanuel, so it cannot be expected that the Protestants of England who indignantly denounce the cause of the Catholic Neapolitans, should very warmly espouse that of the Catholic Poles. The Czar has as little right to rule in Poland as has Victor Emmanuel to rule in the Kingdom of Naples; the "brigands" of the latter have as good a right to take up arms against the alien government lately forced upon them at the point of Piedmontese bayonets, as have the Poles to revolt against the more ancient tyranny of the Muscovite; and if the conscription which the Russian Government has imposed upon the youth of Poland, and which has provoked the present outbreak, may justly be held up to the execration of the civilised world. we see not why a similar measure applied by Victor Emmanuel to the youth of Naples should escape a similar condemnation from all who profees a respect for consistency. The sentiments of Protestants, generally, towards the Polish insurgents are well illustrated in the subjoined passage from the Special Correspondence of the Montreal Witness of the 6th inst. The writer

" Lora Palmerston would rather see Poland in the control of the Greek hierarch with a certain amount of liberty, than a separate and powerful Roman Catholic State. This latter event it is which engages all the sympathies of Austria, and France, and Rome and of Roman Catholics in our own country—while to the views of English Protestants, with their strong adherence to that religion, the Poles offer no prospects of founding a national independence without being subjected to a tyranny nearly as despotic as the government of the Czar.

In other words, Poland, if successful in establishing her national independence would be Catholic; ber Church would throw off the fetters which Russian rule has imposed upon it; and the

influence of the Catholic Church. It is not bethe rule of anti-Catholic Piedmont over the Italian peninsula; and it is because hatred of the Church of Christ is a much stronger passion with him than is his love of liberty and national independence, that he espouses the cause of the Jacobins of Italy against the Neapolitan "brigands," and at the same time smiles almost benignantly at the efforts of the Russian Cossacks to extinguish the fire of Polish patriotism in torrents of blood. In this respect the present foreign policy of England bears a close resemblance to the domestic policy of the Convention of '93. As the latter stigmatised the Catholic loyalists of La Vendee who then took up arms for their King and their religion, as "brigands," so by the same opprobrious epithet English Protestantism essays to stigmatise the gallant Catholic patriots of Naples now fighting for their rightful King Francis II. and endeavoring to throw off the hated alien voke of anti-Catholic Piedmont. Of course the same motives which prompt the Catholic to sympathise with Neapolitan "brigands," enforce his sympathies for the insurgents of Poland.

Where the Protestant prejudices of the Great

Briton are not aroused-his natural conservative and loyal principles assert their ascendency: and thus it is that there exists amongst the more intelligent and liberty loving section of the people of Great Britain a strong feeling in favor of the Confederates and against Yankee Jacobinism. The contemptible cant that the present civil war is being waged for negro freedom on the one band, and for the perpetuation of negro slavery, on the other, is scouted by them, as a palpable absurdity, as a falsehood too gross for acceptance by any one outside of bedlam. They see that contest as it really is-as a struggle betwirt "State Rights," and the "Republic One and Indivisible," of the Jacobins; and that natural love of justice, those loyal and conservative instincts which, in spite of their Protestantism still characterise the people of England, of course prompt them to side with the Southerners. The prevalence of this teeling in feeling in England is well known to the Yankees, and the latter are bitter against the British government accordingly. Unmindful of the fact, that they have drawn far more munitions of war from England during the present contest then have their oppouents, they have the folly or rather impudence to reproach the British government for that it did not unconstitutionally, because without legal proof, interfere to prevent the sailing from its ports of the Confederate man of war Alabama; and in the reply of Lord Russell to remonstrances addressed to him, to the effect that vessels are even now fitting out in British for the naval service of the Confederate Statesthese unreasonable Yankees pretend to discover an act of hostility towards themselves. Lord Russell tells the remonstrants that, as England is a free country, its Courts of Law cannot take action in the premises upon mere rumors, however widely spread, but only upon legal proofs duly laid before them, and properly attested upon oath. The onus probandi rests with the accuser; and it is therefore for the Yankee government to prove that the armaments by them complained of. have an illegal destination, and not for the persons fitting out those ships to prove their innocence. This has given rise to an angry correspondence. which may yet develop into still more angry deeds. Indeed the Washington Cabinet seems to be doing its best to get up a casus bells with the British Government.

We were startled on Monday by the report that Charleston had been captured, but by the following morning the rumor was contradicted, and it may yet be hoped that the gallant Southerners will be able to maintain their independence, and purge their soil of its Yankee invaders. Exciting news must however be expected—as the long talked of attack on Charleston cannot be much longer delayed, if it is ever to come off at all. In other quarters no important events have taken place during the past week. Vicksburgh has not yet fallen.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE. - A more amusing scene than that furnished by the squabble betwixt the Yankee Government, and the Mormons, upon the sanctity of the marriage tie, it is not easy to conceive; and much as we abominate Mormonism and its peculiar domestic arrangements, it is impossible for us to award our sympathies to the Yankees who are now loudly condemning these peculiar arrangements as an infraction of the moral code of Christianity, and endeavoring to suppress them by force of arms.

Law-makers, says the proverb, should not be law-breakers; and in our Courts of Law we expect that the plaintiff shall appear with clean hands. But in the case of the United States ver, the Mormons, the plaintiffs are, in so far as Protestant Great Briton, of whom Lord Pal- the Christian law of marriage is concerned, quite

lic Poland prostrate at the feet of anti-Catholic practice polygamy; the former tolerate what, and the Federal Government does but illustrate Russia, to seeing her in the possession of na- they call divorce; and polygamy and divorce the absurdities, the inconsistencies, and the pertional independence; if that independence should are alike at evariance with the Christian code; nicious moral results of all Protestant legislation also extend the freedom, independence and and incompatible with the existence of Christian on the subject of marriage. The law of Christ society. To every charge brought against them cause the Protestant Great Briton loves liberty, by their opponents, the Mormons can retort by but because he hates Popery, that he advocates a tu quoque; and to the accusation of practising polygamy, can reply by the countercharge of divorce as practised amongst their ac-

Betwixt divorce and open polygamy there is not morally a hair breadth's difference. Both are equally destructive of the fundamental principle of Christian marriage-which is, essentially, that of "one with one, and for ever, until death do them part." Death only can sever a Christian marriage; and sexual unions which, upon any pretence whatsoever, may be dissolved whilst the parties thereunto are still both alive, are not marriages, in the Christian sense of the word, but simply legalised concubinage. Such unions may be legalised, but their moral value cannot be affected by any legislative enactments, for they are repugnant to the positive law of God, as revealed through Christand in this respect they are not, morally, one whit more worthy of our respect, than are the sexual unions which obtain amongst the Mormons, and which the statutes of Joe Smith and Brigham Young sanction amongst the members of the Protestant sect known as "Latter Day Saints." The Government of the United States cannot therefore plead the law of Christian morality in its favor, and as against the people of Utah; because it has violated and set at naught that law, and because it also is equally a transgressor, and openly sanctions a practice amongstate citizens which is subversive of the very basis of Christian morality, and Christian society. In that it authorises divorce, the Government of the United States is anti-Christian, and cannot therefore plead Christian precept im its favor against the Mormons. The not has no right to reproach the kettle with the black-

ness of its nether extremities. But if the Federal Government has by its own acts, incapacitated itself for pleading the law of Christianity, as against the polygamy of the Mormons, what other plea can it urge? what right has it to interfere with the domestic arrangements and sexual unions of the people of Utah? Those unions are either regulated by positive and immutable Christian law, or they are simply civil contracts. That they are the former, the Federal Government cannot pretend; for by its own acts it has done away with the essential principle of "one with one and for ever," and cannot therefore assert the other clause of the Christian law of marriage "one with one." It must therefore fall back upon the "civil contract" principle; and can have the right to interfere with the domestic arrangements of the Mormons only upon the grounds that those arrangements violate that principle ports which popular rumor asserts to be destined in some essential particular. Is such the

'The essence of all " civil contracts" is that the terms thereof be arranged by the mutual and intelligent consent of the contracting parties; and that the business of the civil magistrate is not to dictate or prescribe those terms, but simply to enforce them. It is thus with civil contracts for the sale and delivery of pork, notash, flour, and all other commodities the legitimate subjects of civil contracts; and if the unions of the sexes be also the proper subject of such contracts, then it follows, as a strictly logical consequence, that the terms of those sexual unions should be regulated by the mutua consent of the contracting parties, as in the case of flour, molasses, pork, and raw-hides -- due regard of course being had to the rights of others, or third parties, who directly or indirectly may he affected by, or interested in the results of the sexual unions aforesaid. If this be so-and upon the theory of marriage which obtains in the United States it must be so-men and women have, as against the State, the right to arrange the terms or conditions of their sexual unions as they please. They have the right to contract, or mutually to agree, to cohabit during a specified number of years, or during mutual good behavior. They have also the right to determine not only the number of years during which the contract of cohabitation shall remain in force, but the number of persons to whom it shall apply after their having freely consented to be bound thereby; so that if a dozen or so of women contract to cohabit with one man, and to make part of his household, they have as much right, as against the State, to do so, as they would have to contract severally for the delivery of so much prime mess pork, or so many bushels of wheat. Sexual unions entered into upon such conditions, and upon such terms, would of course be incompatible with Christian morality : but not one woit more so than are all sexual unions which upon any pretence whatsoever can be dissolved whilst the parties thereupto have not been separated by death; that is to say, by God, Who alone can put asunder those whom He hath joined together in Christian matri-

mony.

on the subject is clear and explicit, " One with one," thus prohibiting polygamy - and "for ever" thus equally prohibiting divorce upon any pretext whatsoever. All Protestant communities have violated the second clause of the Christian marriage law; the Mormons alone of all existing Protestant sects, have gone one step further in the same direction, and have renealed the other or first clause of the same law, that of | donment of ancient principles. "one with one." Morally, the legislation of the Mormons is no whit more open to censure that many Upper Canadians who voted for Mr. than is that of other Protesting or non-Catholic communities; and for the latter to raise an outcry against the immoral practice of polygamy, whilst themselves legislating in favor of the equally immoral and anti-Christian practice of divorce, affords almost as amusing an instance of claim credit from Catholics for their liberality inconsistency, and rank hypocrisy, as any that the annals of Protestantism, fertile though these be in hypocrisy and inconsistency, have as yet afforded. There is no middle ground betwixt through the Legislative Assembly;" and at the rigid adherence to the law of Christian marriage as defined by the Catholic Church, and promiscuous sexual intercourse logically tenable. If God has arranged the terms or conditions of the sexual unions of His creatures, man has no right to tamper with, or modify those conditions: if He has not done so, then every one has the moral right to arrange the terms of his sexual unions as he pleases, without let or hindrance from Jack-in-Office. To the Catholic-though he can see but little

difference betwixt the morality of the Mormons and that of their Yankee persecutors-the attempt of the Federal Government to suppress the peculiar tenets of Mormonism by force of arms, presents also an instructive speciacle, and furnishes him with a conclusive argument in defence of his Catholic ancestors of the Middle question. But we may be permitted to doubt if Ages, and of their conduct towards the Bulgars, or Albigenses in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The modern Protestant sect of Mormons stands to the other Protestant communities in the same relation that the Albigenses-the Catharists, Picards, Paterins, and the other members of the great family of Oriental heretics with whom Europe was infested in the twelfth century - stood towards the Catholic world'; nor were the Manichean tenets of the older heretics, with their contempt, or rather hatred of marriage, and the unmentionable vices to which that hatred gave rise, less dangerous to the social order of medieval Europe, than are the polygamous practices of the Mormons to the social order of this Continent. If the State, as constituted in the latter, has the right to put down the Mormon heresy by force of arms as immoral and anti-social, so had the Catholic Covernments of Europe the right to put down the Bulgars or Albigeois in the days of stout old Simon de Montfort; and the crusade which he colleagues of Lower Canada, or of commy to an led against the Bulgars was, to say the least, as legitimate and holy a war as that which the Federal Government is now waging against the Protestants of Utah. If it be right to use force against Mormonism, it must have been right to appeal to the sword against Manicheism; and that the Albigenses did hold the abominable alienate. Our fears may be, and we trust are. tenets of the Manisheans, is now admitted by all intelligent and candid Protestant writers. Thus Hallam in his history of the Middle Ages, c. ix, not only protests against the "so prevalent a disposition among English divines to vindicate not only the morals and sincerity, but the orthodoxy of these Albigenses;" but he asserts also that the proof of Manicheism among the heretics of the twelfth century is so strong, that I should never have thought of arguing the point, but for the confidence of some modern ecclesiastical writers." -c. ix., note.

The Federal Government is in short acting towards the Mormons upon the same principle as that which dictated the crusade against the Bulgars; and it is impossible to justify its action without at the same time, and by the same process vindicating the action of the Catholic Governments of the Middle Ages towards the far more dangerous and immoral Protestant sects known under the common name of Albigeois.

The Catholics of Upper Canada should not allow themselves to be lulled into a false security by the success of Mr. Scott's Separate School Bill in the Legislative Assembly. They are not yet out of the wood, and it would therefore be premature for them to hollo, or raise their shouts of triumph. Whilst aught still remains to be done they should still act as if nothing had been done; and they should bear in mind that perils many and great, still attend the Bill in its nassage through the Legislative Council.

There can be do doubt that Mr. Scott's Bill is very unpalatable to the Protestant Reformers or Clear-Grits of Western Canada. There can be no doubt that even by those members of the Lower House who voted for its second and third reading, it has been found a very bitter pill to gent and well disposed in the main. The memswallow, and that the Upper Canadian section of bers of the former being few in number must the Ministry have by their support of it, put always feel a certain personal responsibility for merston is the type, would prefer to see Catho- as culpable as are the defendants. The latter The present struggle betwirt the Mormons themselves in a very unenviable position as to- their acts; but that feeling is lost altogether

wards their several constituents. They supported Mr. Scott's Bill, not from a sense of its justice, but from party motives; and because by acting otherwise they would have imperilled their Ministerial existence, and placed their quarterly salaries in extreme jeopardy ; and there can be, therefore, no doubt that they would be well pleased to see the Bill so mutilated, or emasculated in its passage through the Legislative Assembly, as to silence the indignant clamors of the Reform or Clear-Grit press of Upper Canada against their tergiversation, and aban-

For these reasons it may reasonably be feared Scott's Bill in the Lower House would be well pleased to see it rejected by, or at all events rumously "amended" in, the Upper; as thereby they would save their credit with their respective constituents, and at the same time be able to on the School Question. To the latter they would gladly have it in their power to say " We voted for your Bill and carried it triumphantly same time to be able to say to the reproaches of their Protestant constituents in the West ... "huwe took good care that a measure so distasteful to you should be rejected by, or destroyed m; the Legislative Council."

This is the danger that we fear for Mr. Scott's Senarate School Bill. No doubt if the Ministry exert themselves in its favor, they can carry it through the Legislative Council as easily as they carried a through the other House-but the question presents itself, will they so exert them. selves! will not the Lower Canadian section of the Ministry yield to the importunities, and exigencies of their Western colleagues? We are willing to give M. Sicotte credit for the honesty of his intentions: and certainly we have no cause to complain of his conduct bitherto on the School he is strong enough to resist the adverse influence which may be brought to bear upon him from that section of the Ministry which more, particularly represents Upper Canada; and whose members therefore have not only no interest in pushing Mr. Scott's Bill to a successful issue, but who with the fear of the next general election before their eves are, and must be greatly interested in procuring its defeat, by indirect if not by direct

For these reasons, without any design of unputing duplicity to M. Sicotte, we fear that the Separate School Bill-if not negatived by the Legislative Council, will yet, whilst under discussion in that Chamber, receive such treatment as shall deprive of it that which makes it most offensive in the eyes of the Protestant majority of Upper Canada, and for the same reason most precious in these of the Catholic minority of the same section of the Province. Without exposing themselves to the risk of breaking with their open rupture with their Catholic supporters, the Upper Canada members of the Legislative Assembly and of the Ministry may thus hope to regain the confidence of their Protestant constituents in Upper Canada, whose affections their recent votes on the School Question have much tended to ill-founded: but it is well that Catholics should be on their guard, and should watch narrowly the behavior of public men during the session which is about to recommence. In a matter of so much importance, it is impossible to take too many precautions-and to be forewarned is, as the proverb says, to be forearmed.

VICIOUS LEGISLATION .- A Mr. Burwill has brought forward a Bill in the Legislative Assembly for making Justices of the Peace elective. It is to be hoped that the proposal will be rejected, for we know of no means better calculated to bring the administration of justice into well-merited suspicion and contempt, than that of making the magistracy elective. Appointments by the Crown may be, and often are bad; an elected inagistracy must necessarily be so, and the Bench under the system proposed by Mr. Burwill would but offer a seat to the most unworthy. Magistrates would be elected exclusively upon political grounds, whilst now, and under the actual arrangement, such is only occasionally the case; and the most violent partizans would, under the proposed popular system, be selected to perform those functions which for their honest discharge, require, above all things, an entire freedom from all political bias on the part of those to whom they are entrusted. To the taxing, and law-making portion of the Statemachine, the elective principle may be applied with advantage to the community; but to the law-administering department, the application of the same principle would be attended with the most disastrous consequences. We would sooner see the appointment of Justices of the Peace confided to the most corrupt of Ministries than to a large body of electors, however intelli-

amongst the members of a large constituency.-A Minister may be called to account in Parliament for bad appointments to the Magisterial Bench, and forced to 'detend' his conduct; but by what means could a constituency be called to account, or rendered amenable to public opinion for a bad election ?

Contrate Assistance of the Contrate of the Con

The elective system as applied to the Executire branch of Government in the persons of Magistrates and Judges is one of the greatest blots on the Constitution of the United States -one therefore from which, warmed by example we should be careful to keep our political institutions in Canada free. Our actual system has, no doubt, its defects; it does not always ensure the appointment of the most competent to the exercise of judicial functions; but that of the United States is cumningly devised for ensuring, under all circumstances, that the administration of justice shall be entrusted to the vilest, and the most incompetent.

MILITARY BISHOPS AMONGST THE FEDE-RALS .- The Yankees are so entirely taken un with the one grand scheme of giving liberty to the negro-for whom they entertain, as witness the row at Detroit, the purest affection-that they are indifferent to the slavery of their white fellow-citizens. The despotism beneath which the latter now servilely crouch has no parallel at the present day in any professedly civilised coinmunity; and even the military rulers of unhappy Naples would not dare to venture upon such high handed acts of tyranny as are daily pernetrated in the Northern States, and by the authonity of the Yankee Sancho Panza who sits en throned at Washington. Of these acts we find one recorded in the N. Y. Freeman of the 21st ult., to which we take the liberty of directing the attention of our readers.

took it into his head that Sancho Panza Lincoln had invested him with the authority of a Bishop, as well as with that of a full Colonel; and so in the plenitude of this spiritual and ecclesiastical authority he took it upon him to issue a General Order to the Catholic as well as to the Protestant Clergy, couched in the following terms:-

"Provost Marshal's Office, March 7, 1863. "Thomas A. Becker: - Rev. Sir - The Colonel commanding the forces in and near Martinsburg, Va. request that in all the churches of this place, during public worship, the usual prayer, in which Divine midence is invoked for the President of the United States, and the officers under his authority, be read or recited hereafter, as has been customary in time of peace. Pastors of churches, who refuse to comply with this order, will put us under the disagreeable necessity of closing their places of public worship. Your early attention to this is respectfully invited.
"By Order of

B. F. SMITH, Col. Comg Post. CAPT. T. WRYAND, Cap. 126 O. V. T., Provost Marshal,"

To this Order, the Rev. Mr. Becker, who as a Catholic Priest, was not in the babit of taking postructions as to how he should pray from Government officials, paid no attention; and contented himself on the Sunday following by celebrating the Sacred Office in the usual manner. For this irreverence, and manifest contempt for the divinity of Caesar Sancho Panza, the contumacious priest was immediately arrested, in virtue of another mandate from the military Bishop of the district:-

"Martinsburg, Va., March 8th, 1863. "Capt. T. Weyand, Prov. Marshal:-You will arrest Rev. — Becker for disobeying orders. If he will give parole and security to appear, you may admit him to it; if not, you will have him con-

B. F. SEITH, Col. Com'g Post. The priest was accordingly arrested, but subsequently released on the conditions that his church should be closed, and that he would not take up arms, &cc., until his case had been adjudicated. As the victim in this instance is only a Romish priest, it is probable that the action of the Colonel-Bishop will be sanctioned by his immediate superiors. The case is however interesting, as it shows how completely all liberty, and all personal freedom, have been trampled under the swinish hoofs of the armed democracy of the Northern States. Not only do the rulers assert their absolute right over the persons, and the property of their subjects, but they now pretend to dictate how and in what terms the latter shalt address God. Lower than this it is impossible even for Yankees to fall.

THE AMERICAN WAR AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION .- That the civil war at present raging amongst the people of what were once the United States, should provoke from the bystanders comments of the most contradictory description, is not perhaps a subject of surprise. It has been said that, if the passions and material interests of the human race were invoked, parties would be found to contest the conclusions of the propositions of Euclid. It is not surprising, then, that the North has its partisans amongst the bystanders, as well as the South; but it is rather strange that the cause of the North should be, at any time, confounded with that of philanthropy,-still more strange that it should find advocates who seem to confound it with the cause of liberty and of Constitutional law.

stems too plain to need argument. At the be- more annoyed, and at last he fancied that the cobier,

ginning of the struggle, both Houses of Congress, hammer, lapstone and awl were in his stomach. The by a sofemn resolution, declared that the sole object of the war was to restore the Constitution of the United States in its integrity, with all its guarantees in favor of slavery, and its clause thing Catholic, but more especially Separate Schools, compelling the rendition to their masters of the fugitives from enforced servitude in the South.

Not only has the Federal Government, from the first, disclaimed the principle of abolition, but it has steadily refused to carry it into effect, Catholics and Separate Schools. The Hatton New where alone it is possible, in the Slave States under its control. The President, in his proclamation, avowed the measure to be one of military expediency alone. He considerd it in the simple light of a calamity to be inflicted on the foe; as a foul measure of crushing out the enemy fair means having been tried without effect. He apologises to civilisation for its use, as he would for that of any other infernal machine; he considers it a horrible necessity of the difficulty in which he finds himself involved.

To provoke servile insurrection in the Southern States, which are no whit more responsible for slavery than is the State of Massachusetts, the hot-bed of abolition, -to set on foot the wholesale massacre of children, and the violation of women, which is what the proclamation would mean, if it meant anything -- would be a necessity so horrible, that one might reasonably doubt whether the position of which it should be a necessity could be tenable at all. But, in truth, the proclamation means nothing. It is well understood by the States themsel ves as a sham-as a reads the TRUE WITNESS knows it is not so; but that piece of boncombe, as a gruss impudent imposture, which could only becom e current at a great distance from home. The President himself compared it to a "Pope's Bull against the Protestant money to support their schools Not so, comet;" and the organs of the administration are at this moment, occupied in showing that, in itself, it is nothing, and means simply nothing .-Horace Greely declares, that were the Southern in his life and admit this, and then say that ?rotest-States to lay down their arms to-morrow, every ants ought in their turn to aid Catholics in building slave now within their borders would remain in their schools. Will the Globe do this? I fear the chains; and as for those who have effected their same wrong side will again turn up on this question. escape in the palmiest days of sl. avery, the Constitutional provision for the return of fugitives has to \$20 towards the support of Common Schools, alalways been a dead letter, and the Fugitive Slave though not sending one child to those schools. A certain B. F. Smith, who signs himselt Law has been so utterly inoperative that there is the Globe name even one Protestant who has paid Cd. Comg Post at a place called Martinsburg, not a planter in the South who cared for its existence, except in so far as it affirmed a principle. who on sending their children to Separate Schools It has always cost more to re-claim a fugitive during the last three years and paying for their than he was worth.

The proclamation of Lincoln is a shain. To arm the negroes of the South for their own and say how they would like to be obliged to submit emancipation, would be a reality; but it is not to such injustice. feasible; and were it feasible, it would lie a bideous crime—a crime against which the w bole how knavish! Why, Sir, he doth bestride his narcivilized world would exclaim,—a crime of wh, ch, lies, should be content to creep under his huge legs. tate to be the instrument,—a crime which would say, during many years in a position such as an hondesolate the homesteads of the South, but which lest man would be towards an old roguish debtor: would infallibly lead to the extermination of the negro race in the Southern States; a consummation which many abolitionists would doubtless hail with delight, as the solution of a difficulty from which they have long sought an issue in vain, as the cutting of a knot which they despair of being

The negro is loathed at the North. It is an insult to common sense to suppose that this war is, in any sense, carried on to assert his rights. The idea of establishing a vast consolidated Empire which shall rival that of beathen Rome-of enriching the manufacturing interest at the expense of that of agriculture-of establishing the supremacy of New England, and propagating New England ideas of avenging upon the chivalrous Southern planter the contempt which the nada... It is hoped that in the Upper House this sorded buckstering Vankee has met with at his clauses will be amended, if any amendment takes hands-these ideas are at the bottom of the war; but the idea of liberty, of the rights of man, hatred of falsehood, of oppression, or of wrong, races; a war of the manufacturing and commercial interests against those of the farmer and the landed proprietor, if you will; but it is not a war to free the slave; and no honest, disinterested. and keen-sighted spectator can believe that it is

Religious Profession .- On Friday, 20th ult., the following ladies made their soleing profession in the Chapel of the Grey Nunnery :-M. C. Brown, Caroline Belanger, Marie Celina Labelle and Marie Louise Bayeur.

The amount of collections taken up for the poor, on Easter Sunday, at St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's churches, was \$349,60

The British Mail by Cunard steamer from Boston, will be in future closed here at 2 P.M. on Tuesday, instead of Monday as formerly. This change is due to the mail being sent in future over the Vermont Central route instead of the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Pinsonnault has been elected for Laprairie, beating Mr. St. Marie, the Rouge candidate, by a majority of 278.

The Hon. Ferguson Blair, the new Receiver-General, has been re-elected by acclamation.

The constituency of Essex for the representation of which Col. Rankin was unseated a few weeks ago, have now returned his opponent, Mr. John O'Connor by a majority of 76.

Mr. Oliver has been returned as the representative of De Lanadiere Division. His majority at the close of the polls was 124.

THE GLOBE AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Oakville, C. W., March 25th 1863. Sin-Having by chance glanced over some issues of the Globe newspaper since the debate on the Separate Schools commenced, I am reminded of an old story about a half crazy old gentleman and a cobler. The cobler fitted up a small stall near the hall door of the gentleman; but very soon the noise of the hammer and lapstone became so odious to him that he That the war is not waged to free the slave, Not being able to accomplish this end, he grew daily

The state of the second second

operation by which these disagreeable lodgers were colore enjoyed by the Richelieu Navigation Company removed, I shall pass by for the present It must ap- is about to be disturbed - a steamer having been purpear very evident to those who read the Globe that chased by a new Company to ply between Quebec its Editor feels very often in the same disposition and Montreal. She is named the St. Lawrence. The as the gentleman was; for Catholics, and every large dividends and bounes paid by the Richelieu have now so long annoyed bim, that these all appear to have taken up a permanent residence in his stomach or heart, for out of the abundance of the heart | Quebec Gazette. the mouth speaketh.

It is difficult to say, Mr. Editor, whether the Globe Era tells how Mr. Brown strives to soap and bully every party in power in a 'newspaper puffer; he tries every means to extend the circulation of his paper; and although he has no esteem for Catholics, or any thing Catholic, yet he can appear to be greatly alarmed, as it were, if a few Catholics are about to withdraw support from the Common Schools. He cries out—' Wolf, Wolf,' and like to the functic old poets of whom Horacc speaks, who chased the learned and the unlearned until they killed whomsoever they could lay hands on by belching out and reading their ready made fustian verses; so also the Globe tries to poison the minds of honest, liberal, and honorable Protestants, of whom, thank God, there are many in Upper Canada, and by his bigotry, aided by faction, prevent any justice to be accorded to Catholics in Canada.

"Always two sides to a question" - Globe, March 23rd, 1863. Not the right but the wrong side of the question appears to be turned up to its editor, whenever he tooks at the Separate School question; therefore, he always spoaks very unfairly of this question. Wonder, Mr. Editor, if anything could induce the editor of the Globe to look even once at the right

He asserts that the Thur WITNESS advocates the destruction of Common Schools; but every one who the TRUE WITNESS maintains that not the State, but right to educate the child as he thinks proper. The Globe also falsely asserts that Catholics want to get Mr. Globe, but please look at the other side - Catholies have aided and contributed to build almost all the Protestant Schools in the Upper Province. Now let the Globe be honest and honorable, at least once schooling, at the same time had to pay taxes to Common Schools. Please, Mr. Editor, ask the Globe

"Is it a finality?" asks the Globe; how foolish or row Province like a colussus; and we, poor Catho-The Catholics of this part of the Province are, I may who sooner than to be continually craving and dunning, would be glad and content to receive a part of his rightful debt; so also Catholics in respect to the Separate School Bill. But still can the Globe, or any other enemy to Separate Schools, say that it is either just or fair that Catholic children who are in the same Municipality with Protestant children when they attend Common Schools should be returned in the average attendance, and draw Government money; but that Protestant children attending Separate E chools may not be returned in the average attenda uce, or draw any Government support for Separate S. thools. And although the Globe cries out, "Is it a fin ality?" yet not a word about removing this injustic e cau de seen in the new Separate School Bill .-Will Mr. Globe turn up and look at this side also. One thing, I must confess: I never yet mentioned this distinction to any Protestant who did not loadly con lemn it, and say it was a disgrace to the legislators to have such a law on the statute books of Ca-

The Catholics of Upper Canada, Mr. Editor, have great reason to bless the wisdom of Divine Providence for giving them legislators of more noble, surmounted that difficulty by the purchase of that have nothing whatever to do with the contem- honest, and intelligent minds than are the proprietor plated subjugation of the South. It is a war of and editior of the Globe, and some few others of his stamp. As to Mr. Brown, he is described by the he is about to erect extensive premises, in every way Hatton New Era in his true light. "My paper and adapted to his largely increasing trade, and attached I - We'll do the business for you!—only subscribe to my pa; ier, and elect me!"—Issue of March 6, 1863. To indulate in vanity, to gratify selfishness and bigotry seems to be the spirit of the Globe; such also was the spirit that influenced the disgraceful act of hanging up to public gaze the image of the Apostle of Iroland, in this town, on the 17th ult., to have school boys pelt stones at it. I must however say, to the credit of the authorities and respectable Protestants, that all appear to discountenance such a ruffianly act I will now say what is my humble conviction, that if there many others of the character of Mr. G. Brown, and journals such ar the Globe, soon, very soon, I fear, this part of the noble Province of Canada would be involved in like ruin and desolation as the neighboring States are at present.

Yours respectfully, A TRUSTER OF THE R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

At the Regular Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening, 6th April, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year : -

President-Mr. Thomas McKenna, re-elected. 1st. Vice-President-Mr. O. J. Devlin. 2nd Vice-President-Mr. Richard McShane. Treasurer - Mr. Patrick Jordan. Corresponding Secretary - Mr. H. J. Clarke Recording Secretary - P. O'Mears, re-elected. Asst. Rec. Secretary-Mr. John H. Duggan. Physicians-Dr. W. F. Monagan and Dr. P.

D'Leary. Committee of Management -- Messrs. Jas. E. Mullin, John McElroy, J. J. Curran, J. H. Daly, Wm. Mansfield, D Lyons, M O Mullarky, John Norris, F B McNamee, L Devany, B Tansy, W P McGuire, A Shannon, M Cuddiby, M. Hart, John Tucker, M J

Carroll, P. Woods, jr.
Grand Marshul-Mr. J W. McGauvran. Assistant Marshals—Messrs, W O'Brieu, Joseph Cloran, T McCready and D Reddy. Chaplains - The Rev. P. Dowd and Clergy of St.

INFORMATION WANTED .- If any of our readers know a person by the name of Edward Lane Campion, a native of the County of Cork, Ireland, they will confer an important favor on him or his relatives, by communicating such knowledge to this office. He landed in Quebec in 1842, and resided here until 1851, when he left the city, and has not since been beard of. By the death of a brother in the United States, he has become heir to considerable property, which falls to him or his children .- Quebec Daily

The ship Washington Irving, detained at Quebec last fall, cleared from Quebec on Saurday last, and proceeded to sea, the first ship of the season. The pilots state that there is less ice than usual in the gulf, at this season. ាស់ស្នាល់ បានស្នាក់ គឺ អ៊ីស៊ី ព្រះស្រាស់ រ៉ូ បានស្នាស់ ស្រាស់

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STEAMBOAT OPPOSITION. - The river monopoly herelarge dividends and bonuses paid by the Richelieu Company-being 40 per cent per annum-have doubtless awakened the public to the profitable nature of the traffic between this and the eister city .-

RATE OF INTEREST .- The Leader is in error in calling the effort to restrict the rate of interest, 'a Lower Canada movement.' We believe, if it were put to the people of Upper Canada individually, four-fifths would be found in favor of preventing money-lenders from practicing the nalimited and rations extortion they do at present. Extortion is fast ruining the country but we are happy to learn that the Legislature is likely to make it illegal. It is not an attempt to regulate the market rates as is falsely represented: the object of the present bill is simply to prevent extertionate rates .- Toronto Christian Guardian.

The Hamilton Times learns by special telegraph from Brantford, that J. B. Hoare, Deputy Registrar of Brant, abscorded on Monday night, taking with him \$3000 dollars from the office. He is supposed to have taken the night express east on the Great Western Railway and is now probably onjoying himself beneath the Stars and Stripes. Some lady, whose name has not yet transpired, accompanied him and the dollars. Houre is an Euglishman, and has been but a short time in the country.

Perire Duval dit Barbinas, a farmer in the district of Arthabaska, who had been accused of causing the death of his wife by administering poison, was convicted of the offence at the recent term of the Court of Queen's Bench for that district. His Honor, Mr. Justice A. Stuurt, the presiding judge, sentenced the criminal to be executed on the 15th of May next.

ENGINOUS RENTS .- A spot of land 20 by 35 feet, can be pointed out in this city, and upon which land the Parent, whether Protestant or Catholic, has the there is a small building renting for \$60000 n year. Of course this is overdoing a thing, but when such real benefits accrue from an article as from Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, in cases of coughs, colds, sore

throats, etc., 25 cents is no object.
Sold in Montreal by J. M. Henry & Sons ; Lymans, Clare & Co., Carrier, Kerry & Co., S. J. Lyman & Co. Lamplough & Campbell, and at the Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Births,

In this city, on the 5th mat., Mrs. P. Scanlen, of a 900.

In this city, on the 5th instant, the wife of Mr. T. M. Dufresue, of a son.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, April 7th, 1863. Flour-Pollards, \$2,25 to \$2,75; Middlings, \$3 to \$3,50; Fine, \$3,90 to \$4; Super., No. 2 \$4, 20 to \$4,25; Superline \$4,40 to \$4,50; Fancy \$4,55 to \$4,65 ; Extra, \$4,85 to \$5 ; Superior Extra, \$5, 15 to \$5,50; Bag Flour, \$2,35 to \$2,40. We hear of no

Ontmeal scarce and in demand; per bri of 200 lbs, Wheat-Canada Spring, 82c to 96c; U. C. White Winter, nominal, \$1,03 to \$1,05; ex-store

sales to-day; but views of buyers were rather lower.

Peas per 66 lbs, 70c to 75c. Oats per 40 lbs, 55c to 60c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,571 to \$5,60; Inferior Pots, about 10c more; Pearls \$6

to \$6.10: Butter, per lb, There is a somewhat better demand, chiefly for local consumption; prices remain about the same; we quote as follows; medium 11c to 12c;

fine, 121c to 131c; choice, 14c to 15c. Eggs per doz, 124c.

Pork per bri, Old Mess \$10,25 to \$11; Thin Mess, \$8,50 to \$9; Prime Mess, \$7 to \$7,50, not much asked for; Prime, \$7 to \$7,25. New Mess, \$11,25 to \$11,75, little offering; Thin Mess \$9 to \$9,25 Prime Mess \$8,25 to \$8,75 - Montreal Wilness

NOTICE

PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

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

-- ALBO, --

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

and delivered free of charge.
Please call at 244 Notre Dame Street, and avail yourselves of the present opportunity to get decided bargains; OWEN MOGARVEY,

(Wholesale & Retail Furniture Warehouse,) No. 244 Notre Dame Street.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH ACADEMY

MADEMOISELLE LACOMBRE AND MISS CLARKE WILL be REMOVED, on the FIRST of MAY, from No. 8 VITRE STREET, to No. 12 SANGUINET STREET, near Craig Street. April 3, 1863.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Booke, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children & Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTUN'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CITY AND, DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Oity and District Savings Bank was held at its office, on Tuesday, the 7th April instant.

The Hon. Judge Berthelot being called to the

वर्षमार्थी जाती जिल्ला कि पुरस्कात होता है जो अधीर के उन्हें के जाती है। इन्हें के कुछ अधीर के अधीर के स्टिक्ट के अधीर क

chair, and Mr. Barbeau, the Actuary, acting as Secretary, Mr. LaRocque, the President, read-the following Report to the Honorary Direc-tors:—

GENTLEMEN. -

In presenting to you this Annual Report, the Seventeenth since the original establishment of the Institution (in 1846) but the first since its special Incorporation last year, the Managing Directors are happy to say that they may continue to congratulate you on its steady increase in utility and prosperity; the balance-sheet and and statement of accounts open, which are herewith submitted, will shew it to you.

It was to be expected that the special Act under which the Bank now exists, based as it is upon the experience acquired during a provious existence (under the general act) of sixteen years, would but enable the Institution to carry out yet more satisfactorily its object; and this has been effected, for, if its organization was modified and its powers extended, its duties were also made more clear; and these have been fulfilled, they presume to think, to the satisfaction of that portion, at least, of the public, whose interests have been entrusted to them: in which feeling they hope you will also participate. For this they would but beg leave to submit to you the following extract from the letter of the gontlemen chosen by you last year as Auditors, Messrs. Benjamin Holmes and Wm.

The Auditors cannot omit the present op-"portunity of congratulating the Board of "Managing-Directors on the evidence the examination of the accounts of the Bank affords "of the successful working of the institution, "and especially on the prudence and unques-"tionable security on which the funds of the Bank are invested, affording as it d es the " strongest grounds of confidence to the Dopo-

"The admirable system on which the Books " are kept, and the remarkable order and regu-"larity with which the whole affairs of the Bank are conducted, reflect the highest credit on all connected with it, and testity espe-"cially to the seal and ability of the Actuary. "E. J. Barkeau, Esq.

The objects of such an institution—safety and profit to the economies of the poorer classes—are ensued by the rules of this Bank, which look to nothing else; and to show this we need but refer to the fact of having since its commencement to the 31st December last, opened 13,331 accounts of deposit, of which 3,357 were then yet open, having then a bulance due them of \$859,995.32, invested in a manner that could command being realize! when wanted, without loss; and after paying interest to all depositors, with sufficient sums to cusure the proper managament of the Bank and something in yearly donations to the churitable institutions of the city, and not taking into account \$23,382.10 (the total cost of the property and building in which we now meet,) a balance of over \$75,000 on the whole indebtedness still remains to the credit of profit and loss account.

According to the new constitution it is your duty to proceed to the election of three Managing Directors to complete the Board, of whom three-Messrs. Wm. Workman, A. M. Delisle and A. Laktocque, were chesen by lot to vacate their seats, (but who are also re-eligible;) and also of two gentlemen to audit the accounts and affairs of the Bank for the current year.

We now submit to you the bulance sheet for the year 1862, hoping that you will be fully satisfied with the manner in which we have discharged the trust placed in our hands.

A. LAROCQUE, Page'r.

Montreal, 7th April, 1863.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF THE MON-TREAL CITY AND DISCRICT SAVINGS. BANK, THE 31st DECEMBER, 1862.

Amount due to depositors\$859,995 32 Amount due to Minors and others on the Property of the Bank Amount due to sundry persons not 2,300 00 ing all expenses and making the

annual donations to Charitable 1 stitutions..... 98,600 71

\$972,080 77 This sum is invested as follows: In City of Montreal, Provincial Bonds, Champlain and St. Lawrence, 1st Mortgage Bonds. \$378,293 79. in Bank Stocks, v z : La Banque du Peuple, Bank of Montreal, City

Bank, Ontario and Commercial Banks 78 430 23 In Loans at short dates, on endorsed Promissory Notes, with the colla-teral security of Stocks, Bonds, &c., such as required by law . . . 3:0,468 38 In property occupied by the Bank In amount due on sale of portion of the above 7,000 00

and 5 per cent interest, with five different Banks of the city..... 168,322 28 \$972.685 77 B. J. BARBEAU, Actuary. The total number of Accounts open on the 31st December, 1862, was 3,357; classed as.

Of \$50 and under 1,170 From \$50 to \$100 555 From 800 to 1,200.....

The following resolutions were then carried:

Moved by Francis Clurke, Esq, seconded by Hubert Parc, Esq,—That the Report and State-ment of the affairs of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, now submitted, are very satisfactory, and that the same be received; adopted and published.

Moved by Francis Mullins, Esq., seconded by Wm. Bristow, Esq.,—That the best thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented, to the Board of Managing Directors and Actuary for their zealous and efficient services in carry-ing on the business of this Institution for the past year. .

Messrs. Mullins and Pare having consented to act as Scrutincers, the elections were then proceeded with, when the following gentlemen were declared as being unanimously elected, as follows :--

For Managing Directors for the term of office required by law: -Messrs. Wm. Workman, A. M. Delisle, and A. LaRocque.

For Auditors for the current year :- Mesers, Benj. Holmes and Wm. Bristow.

As Honorary Directors, in the place of two members deceased :- Mesers. E. Hudon and J. P. Sexton.

The meeting terminated by voting-on motion of Hon! Mr Cartier, seconded by Mr. O. Berthelet---the usual thanks to the Chairman. E. J. BARBRAU, Secretary.

The new Posrd having immediately assembled, Mr. LaRocque was elected President, and Mr. Mulholland Vice-President, for the current year.

Therein reforence, it is a principled and and there

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE -- MARITTON

ERANCE. Paris, March 11.—The answer of the Russian Government to the letter or despatches from t he French Foreign-office on the affairs of Poland, to which I alluded yesterday, is not satisfactory. It is described as stating that, whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no overtures so long as they continue to be in armed insurrection. Otherwise it is couched in decided, though not courteous terms. Soon after the arrival of the courier, a Cabinet Council met. There are various and conflicting rumours as to what steps the French Emperor may take in this matter, and whether Austria may not be induced to listen to overtures to join France in an intervention which may cease to be merely diplomatic. It is certain that the feeling in favor of Poland is very strong in France. It is one which all parties-Legitimists, Republicans, and Bonapartistsshare alike; and a war in such a cause would be more popular than any other. The Mexican expedition is admitted by every one, except perhaps the holders of Jecker scrip, to be a failure. It has damaged the plans for financial reform, and it bas, as yet, brought little glory to the French arms. The Emperor would not be sorry to make people forget the thing altogether; but whether he would go the length of undertaking a second war against Russia is another question. L. France of this evening says :-

Barl Russell has addressed a despatch to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, stating that the present condition of Poland renders diplomatic intervention desirable to require from Russia full and entire execution of the first article of the final act of the Treaty of Vienna, of June 9, 1815. France cannot out perceive in the initiative taken by the English Cabinet an echo of

her own rieus. The same paper states that Sweden and Portugal have given in their adhesion to the views of Earl Russell, that Austria shows a disposition to adopt the same step, but that Prussia and Spain have not yet returned an answer.

PARIS, March 4 .- The generosity which the French public has shown to Poland since the present insurrection broke out is not yet on the decline, and as many persons sign the subscription list opened in the offices of the Paris journals as there did a week ago. From the cobbler to the tapper, the seamstress to the fashionable modiste, aspect. There is a yawning gulph between to the waiter to the hotel-keeper, the printer to the publisher, the pupil to the professor, the soldier to the general officer, all show an amount of generosity that is only limited by the pecuniary resources of each. But this desire, which a whole forth by the Polish insurrection. Many of the Russians residing in Paris make no secret that the Poles set free. Were it not for the pecu-Czar now labour, it is probable that all who have followed the example of the French in sending relief to the wounded insurgents would have, subscribed their names for larger sums than they did yesterday and the day before. Indeed, not a few of them apologise for the smallness of their

a courteous but earnest note to St. Petersburg is intended economy -a blind continuation of a powell-known, and the answer is said to be a refusal on the part of the Czar to make any concessions to Poland, or to listen to anything short of that may dabble with the coming Italian loan; unconditional submission. The British Government, too, has not been idle, though whether it the Italian funds stood so high that Frenchmen has gone so far as to demand the restoration of what the Treaty of Vienna guaranteed is more than we are able to state. The Paris newspaper La France is the authority for the rumour; but, whether it he strictly true or not, we have reason to believe that Lord Russell has fitly expressed the sorrow and anger with which the English people behold the sufferings of an unfortune nation. With the opinions of the two Western Powers it may be said that almost all the European Governments agree. The jealousy of France and her ambition is so strong in Germany, and the recollection of recent defeats is so fresh in the mind of the Viennese Court, that probably nothing that might threaten to disturb the tranquility of Europe will find favor in those quarters. It is much to the credit of Germany, however, that in these events its deliberate judgment and its real sympathy have been with the Poles. Austria, which for the last ten years has been at feud with the Czar, would, we are persuaded, gladly see some honorable and merciful settlement of Polish affairs. Though a sharer in the keeping the Russians so near her own frontier, and in having an enslaved province thrust forward like a wedge between herself and Prussia. A glance at the map of Europe must be enough to make any sensitive Viennese anxious. When he considers what a little way the Russian frontier guards are from his own fair city he cannot be in his heart sorry at anything which will tend to remove them two or three hundred miles further to the East .- Times.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says it is rumored that negociations will be resumed with honor permitted them to betray Francis II. to the Mexican government. After the capture of Cavour and Garibaldi. He was rewarded with the Puebla, some military success is indispensable for rank of General d'Armata in the Piedmontese serthe honor of the French army, and this once obtained, the Emperor would have a fair excuse for withdrawing the troops and leaving the Mexicans to civilise their own way.

The language of some of the Paris papers on the rejoicings for the Prince of Wales's marriage is highly complimentary to England and creditable to themselves. In the London correspondence of the Montteur occurs this passage :-

The people of Great Britain have exhibited a grand spectacle, that of the concord, the joy. the force, and the independence which are the consequences of one of the political virtues of a free people-namely, sincere attachment to the

Sovereign, which in England is called loyalty. These rejoicings, these triumphal arches, these | revolting scenes, and the most blasphemous parodies,

unfurled banners, these decorations, these illuminations, says La Presse,

"Are not official demonstrations "paid, for out of the Budget, commanded by authority or prompted by motives of personal ambition. They are the spontaneous outburst of a whole people, celebrating with enthusiasm an act of its ownelife, which adds another link to the long chain of traditions which constitute its glory and its grandeur. In that earnest desire to behold the features of the Royal pair as they passed along, in those blessings which issued from every breast, there is no courtier adulation, no servility. They were the expressions of the delight and the pride of a people satisfied with itself; satisfied, too, with the form of its Government, which gives it the completest guarantees of liberty, of order, and of prosperity; which saves it from revolution and allows it the full development of its material and intellectual force. And these rejoicings are all the greater and the more beartfelt that there is no disquiet as to the future. England hopes that the young Prince to whom she gives such a welcome, and his Royal betrothed, will follow the virtuous example which he has seen in his own family. But what gives England her greatest security is the certainty of never being at the mercy at any one man, or of any moral, or physical, or intellectual deformity. The madness of George 141, or the dissipations and irregularities of George IV., were merely a cause of affliction, but they could give rise to no public perturbation; nor did they ever seek a remedy in a change of dynasty. One of the chief causes of the grandeur and prosperity of England is the changeableness of its institutions, which does not exclude improvements, but which prevents revo-

The official residence of the Minister of the Interior, in the Faubourg St. Honore, was brilliantly lighted up in honour of the Royal mar-

A letter from Rome in the Temps says it is fully believed in Rome that the Empress Eugenie and her son will shortly pay a visit to the Pope.

ITALY. Pledmont.-Serious illness has prevented me l sending you my accustomed notes these past four weeks. That important financial scheme, the 1,000,000,000 (the value of the Italian loan contract a loan and its successful achievement. The Government is trying to get what they can out of vi. de Rothschild, who has been here some days, and who will not undertake it unless under extremely advantageous terms. Affairs people shows, of seeing justice done to Poland, is are in a deplorable state for want of money. not the most striking sign of the times called Shifts of a most undignified character are employed to maintain an ephemeral respectability. Ruined credit, trade immeasurably deteriorated, they are not less auxious than the French to see unpaid dividends, an unpaid army, ill-fed, and anwilling; a Government so powerless as to be niary difficulties under which the subjects of the unable to repress wide-spread lawlessness and violence, explain the actual position of this unfortunate country, which Lord Russell works up into an imaginary picture of Italian prosperity. But he will soon be alone in that little hobby of his. A remarkable document drawn up by the Marquis de l'Isle and forwarded to M. Fould, subscriptions, on the ground that a franc now is the French Minister of Finance, sums up, after a of more value to them than four francs were a very close scruting, the following points as indicacouple of years ago. This Russian sympathy for Poland is not confined to any class. That the Emperor of the French has addressed possibility of further increasing the returns—no licy that leads to certain rum.' His letter tains a warning of deep interest to all nations while stating that in the time of the Bourbons never thought of purchasing in them, but since gro or the confines of the Lebanon. But it is a the Bastoggi and other Italian loans the rent has been so low as to have induced many of even small incomes in France to purchase: and so much so that the greater part of these loans have been supplied by the French.

The hundrum Constitutional Parliaments of Europe have been, some think, thrown in the shade by the Democratic Assembly established at Florence. The programme of this body, of which Garibaldi is the Dictator, comprises twenty-one articles, amongst which are the following:-

1. All religions recognised by the State. 2. Confiscation of all Church property. 4. Manifestation of opinion on whatever subject, by Press or speech, subject to no law. 6. Abolition of pain of death. 9. Gradual abolition of permanent army. 10. Government not to interfere with municipal or departmental affairs. 11. Universal suffrage, 14. Responsibility of Government established by penal law. 17. No aristocracy. 19. Abolition of all Royal rights .-Cor. of Tablet.

Turin, March 12.-The King has given the Royal consent to the Bill authorising the Government to conclude a loan with Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, ment of Polish affairs. Though a sharer in the and the National Bank. The contract holds good spoil of the partitions, she has yet no interest in for 700 millions, but it is not intended to raise more tuan 500 millions at present. The payment is to be effected in ten instalments. One hundred millions of lire have been reserved to be submitted to a national public subscription, which will be kept open Juring the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th inst. The rate of purchase will be determined by Ministerial decree. The subscription is to be paid in ten instalments, the first payable at the time of subscription, and the last upon the 20th of March, 1864. No scrip will be issued in smaller amounts than for 10 francs of Rentes. The rate of emission is at 71.

General Nunziante, whose death was announced last week, enjoyed the favor of two Italian courts.-He was one of the first Neapolitan Generals whose vice, and was lately appointed to a military command in Northern Italy. We believe he was also made Senator of "I know not what kingdom." His conspicuous name continues the series of Neapolican traitors who have been so quickly summoned from the enjoyment of their ill-gotten rewards.

In the debate in the Turin Senate on Tuesday last, the Minister of Finance stated that "decentralisation was necessary for the good administration of Italy. Local civil liberty constitutes the sole basis of political liberty." With regard to foreign policy, he said that reorganisation within was the means of becoming powerful abroad: As to the Roman question, the Ministry adhered to its principles, to the programms of Count Cavour, and the vote of Par-liament. It holds itself ready to treat on the basis of the non-intervention.

The Monde asserts that during the Carnival week,

were allowed to be enacted in the streets of the Ita-Iran towns: The Archbishop of Spoleto islimprisonthe enemies of religion in Piedmont. Bishops are imprisoned or exiled; the Religious driven from their homes, and their goods confiscated, whilst public decency is allowed to be outraged; under the very eyes of the police without any intervention! What treatment of an enemy is no disbonor to him, but resort of a city would the Eternal City sink to under suits in shame and infamy on yourselves. such governors? Religion would be relegated to the Mamertine, and Virtue would be driven for very shame to seek a refuge in the Catacombs...

The Cattolico di Genes informs us that Mgr. Arnaldi Archbishup of Spoleto, has been restored to libenty. He is to be prosecuted for the offending circutar. The Cuttolies expresses a hope that the Courts will decide that there are no grounds for proceeding, inasmach as throughout the Pasteral Letterthere is not an expression in violation of the law.

this case, Monsignor the Minister of the Interior had acted with great promptitude.

against La Marmora's brigands, the native gendarmes and cacciatori preserve them from the Neapolitan real brigands; i.e., robbers. Several of thesolatter, guilty of crimes and extortions, have been captured between Ferracina and Ceprano and taken to Rome to be handed over to the civil authorities.

General Montebello has been making himself de-Captain Gilet, the superintendent of the French po-lice in Rome This official it seems thought propor to call the Papal gendarmerie to account for spirited conduct in dispersing the mob on the Pincio on the Giovedi Grasso, and made use of most insulting language in their regard. The Commender-in-Uhief; on a representation being made to him, sent far M: Giller, and having stated in very plain terms his opinion of the impropriety of his conduct, required him to make an apology, to the Papal officer of gendarmerie, which was accordingly done. - Cor.

According to the Roman correspondence of the Monde, the arrest of Signor Fausti was unanimously decreed, and the order signed as far back as the 12th of last December. It was not put into execution earlier, in order that no opportunity might be lost- of witnessing his proceedings. He was arrested on Sunday, the 22nd of February, because the authorities were aware of his intention to leave Rome on the evening of that day. During the Carnival, the Tre 1surer-General of Turiu at Rome, took an espocial ly active part in the amusements. After having hir ed the absence from the Corso of all whom he covild bribe, no one was busier than he in distributing, right and left, comfits, flowers, lengther, and sallies of wit. loan of 700,000,000 effective, which means He hoped by this means to disarm suspicion. But the Carceri Nuove were ready for him, and he was having scarcely ever passed 70, which is at the safely lodged there for a day before anything was known of the matter. When arrested, he protested: present moment), presents a very unsatisfactory that he was attache of the French Embassy at Rome, Apostolic Secretary, &c. He was at the time in a narrow street, the viu di Carozzi, which leads from. S. Carlo to the Piazza d'Espagna. 'I only knows one thing,' answered Major Fligi, who arrested him. namely, that from this moment you are in the hands of the law. You are my prisoner. I shall treat you with every consideration if you offer no resis tanco-M. Fausti then took the Major's arm, and ofter walking along a few streets he got into a coach, which deposited him at the prison.

> KINGDOM OF NAPLES. -- NAPLES, Feb. 25. -- A. batch of fusillations is always an appropriate opening scene for the drawing up of the Neapolitan curtain. The dramatis persone know little variation, and the names of Fumel and Fantani hold their usual bad eminence in the never ending tragedy of which these miserable provinces are the theatre Here are a few of the "Gesta Diuboli, per Sardos" for the edifics tion of your Gladstonian readers (I trust few, an d needing patent glasses for their better enlighter 1ment), which may side them in forming a little a n preciative apercu of the benefits the overthrow Bourbon tyranny has conferred on Naples. Et pur Royalists were shot on the 23rd at Foggi; three in Fagnano di Calabria by order of Famel the amis ble. and two at Montazzoli and Boulugliers, in the province of Cosenza; another on the 20th at Parm i in Capitanata, making the modest sum total of ter , human beings slaughtered in cold blood for the nonacceptance of a rule they never subscribed to in the short space of three days. on the above acts I may mention an order just ise aed by General La Marmora recommending English travel lers not to go on any distant excursions outside Naples, as their safety cannot be answered fo r if they do. A similar state of things may exist in I Jontenestrange proof of progress and pacification, s .nd if it is to be taken as an earnest of the great 'things Lord Russell's foreign policy is to be accountish the sooner he retires into the calm seclusion of private existence the better for Italy. "Don Carlos" was not a brilliant tragedy, but it was a very r harmless one compared to that now acting in Sout hern Italy, and its historical data if not strictly ver acious were quite as much so as the famous despatche s quoted in the House last week. "Johnny" evide atly is not strong enough for his place, and instead of ringing for "more coals," Britannia would do wisely to give him his conge; and, as it is out of the question she can furnish him with a character after that little evasion regarding a venerable person whom respect forbids us to make irreverent jokes on, and a proposed giving away his Mistress's Ionian possessions, we may hope that he will not be aga in in a position to do much more harm before the drop scene falls for ever on Whigs and Whiggery. Dr. Johnson scandalised Boswell with a proposition regarding the above named political creed and its earliest professor, and the years which have rolled by since that time have scarcely weakened the evidence which might

be brought to bear in favor of the theory, nor is Italy the country one would come to to search for a refutation. Two new courts of assize are being opened in Naples, the business being too heavy for the single one presided over by D'Andrea, of Frisio celebrity. With these auxilliaries the cases will soon be got through, and the prisoners who are left alive when the typhus now raging in the gaols has done its work, will be quietly consigned to Nisida, where they will have good air and the society of 900 reactionaries to restore their health, besides the satisfaction of forming units in the fearful sum of human suffering represented by 32,000 convicts condemned for nolitical offences, and the miserable families whom they have left helpless now existing in the Neapolitan provinces, exclusive of Sicily and those sent to fortresses, houses of relegation (Piedmontese for Liberal Spielbergs) in Northern Italy. At Gavi, where the State prisoners have just been sent, there are 150 at least, the gentlemen imprisoned there not being allowed to retain or even receive letters in their own names, and Mr. Bishop and MM. De Christen, Carracciolo, and De Luca are obliged to wear the above numbers 150-1-2-3. There is an article in the Presse on the journal of M. De Christen recently published in the Gazette de France, and as it is signed by a veteran Republican, Emile de Girardin, the censure comes with double force, and will bear transcrib-

The Comte De Christen is a French Legitimist who embraced the cause of a Bourbon of Naples Francis II., against the new King of Italy, Victor Emmanuel. We neither approve of international or individual intervention; we have no sympathies either with the cause personified by M. De Obristen, nor with the sword drawn in its defence on foreign soil, but this is only an additional reason for our openly expressing the indignation we have felt in and even during the first Sunday in Lent, the most | perusing this journal. Shoot, if you will, the foreigner perusing this journal. Shoot, if you will, the foreigner sumption of the office, and calling upon the whole probably contains a splinter of the Holy Oross, or who, taken as an enemy with arms in his hands, goes nation to rise against Russian oppression. De-some other relic.

willingly to meet the death he knows he has exposed claring that the country required a visible central lian towns. The Archbishop of Spoleto is imprison- himself to, but do not imitate the policy you, once, ed and prosecuted for expressions unacceptable to denounced; do not treat him as a criminal even to the rish of breaking his limbs or force bin to wear the dress of a copyrict, or subject him to every ignoble insult, for acts such as these are no longer honest : wasfare | but an outery on civilisation. Such

We may fairly ests if a Laberal had been the victim and an Absolutist Government the inflictors of such inhuman treatment. Whether the press of Europe would not have rung with denunciatory paragraphs? It is, however, satisfactory to see that even an openly Republican journal can stigmatise such infamies, leaving their advencecy to Lord Russell in the House of Peers: We may further ask in reply to his assertions regarding; Mr. Bishop, whether, if that gentleman had been a Protestant and a Whig, Rows. - The Holy Father is wonderfully well. He he would not have done a little more for him in quahad walked out on foot for a long distance on the lity of an Englishman? It is well on the eve, per-27th. The public continued to speak with great in haps, of a change of Manistry, we Catholics should terest of Fausti's arrest, and it was observed that in | know what is the measure of protection a Catholic gentleman is entitled to at the hands of the same Government which set Hurope in a flame for John While the French defend the Fontifical frontiers. Watts, the engineer, and gave Father Passaglia an gainst La Marmora's brigands, the native gen- English passport under the very eye of the Roman authorities .- Con: Twole:

Pilone's band of brigat ids, and Pilone himself were within an acre of being ; ande prisoners the other day. For some time past cam missaries of police have been stationed in all the slap as of Vestivius. One of them was lately informed this t the brigands had ordered a servedly popular by a most marited reprimand to grand Sunday suppermy a farm call Carola, near the Terre-annunciata commetery. The Portici corps of be reaglieri and the law il national guard were thereupon ordered out. The united force marched towards the spot at an early he ur in the evening, but they made no much room that the brigands took the alarm and escaped -bearing, however, their supper behind them. The troops found plates laid for forty persons, maccaronism noking hot, turkeys all ready for the spit, omelette s, and wine. A single brigand who lagged behind was wounded, taken prisoner, and shot in cold blisiod the next day, efter having been pressed in value to give information about his comrades. So pre-ripitate was the flight of the band that they abandone d, besides their food, forty waterproof closks and se veral muskets and powder flasks The inhabitants, of the farm-house fled with them. The authorities, before leaving, burned the house coun by way of a rample. It is supposed that Pilone must have crossed the Noie Valley, and taken refuge in the thick wood s of Avellino. The failure of this expedition against the brigands is the subject of much ill-natured laughter in Naples. A facetious journal publishers a caricature representing a great general playing at blindman's buff (a la Gatta cieca) with a brigond. The general has his eyes bandaged, and gropes his way, while the brigand tickles him with a feather. There is a rush to buy this journal. — Express.

AUSTRIA.

The statement that has appeared in all the papers that Austria had refused to join in any diplomatic intervention in behalf of Poland, turns out not to have been exact. The Austrian Government was pref ared to take a part in such intervention so soon as I sugland had promised her' co-operation. But it we s supposed in England that relations of so definite a character existed between the Courts of Paris and St . Petersburg, that the initiative of France might el id in compromising both England and Austria. I hursday's telegrams gave a strong confirmation of his account. They informed us that Earl Russell had taken the initiative out of the hands of France, addressing a despatch to the Powers who signed the Treaty of Vienna, urging a diplomatic intervention to require from Russia full and entire execution of the first article of the final act of the treaty .- Times.

PRUSSIA. Berlin, March 11 .- The Staatsanzeiger of to-day, o its non-official portion, denounces as an entire fabrication the statement made by the Opinion Na. tionale upon the 9th inst of the purport of the Convention between Prussia and Russia of the 8th of February. The Staatsanzeiger further denies the truth of the remark in the Moniteur of the 7th inst. that an explanation had been asked of the Prussian representative at Frankfort by the Federal Diet of the disadvantages stated as likely to result from the Convention to the German Confederacy.

The Staatsanzeiger goes on to observe that England alone of the Great Powers has adopted the form of a despatch to express in a friendly manner | Broad Church latitudinarian. His doctrines can her objections to the Convention. The Govern- only be imagined when we have first learnt whether ment knows nothing of any verbal representations said to have been addressed to them upon the same one of the correspondents of the Times on the recent subject by Austria and other German or non-German Powers, as well as by France.

Prussia is said to be the bearer of autograph letters dinous diversities of opinion held by English Churchfrom the King, his father, not only to King Leopold, but to Queen Victoria. In the conversation which the Prince had with the King at Lacken, the subject of eventualities which might lead to the abdication of King William I. was introduced. The Prince, on his return after the marriage of the Prince of Wales will again visit Lacken, and take the reply of the King of the Belgians to the letter of William I.'

POLAND. Six weeks have elapsed since the Polish Insurrec-

tion began, and in that time events have fully confirmed the anticipations of those who thought that this was ao common outbreak. Emperors and Kings are startled, Cabinets are in earnest conclusion, the nations of Europe are filled with the expectation of great changes, and all through the heroic rising of an unarmed people against one of the chief military Powers of the world. The command of the Emperor Alexander that rebellion should be crushed at any cost within 10 days now seems merely ridiculous So far from the rebellion being crushed, it seems not impossible that it will break down the Russian power for a time at least, far beyond the limits of the conventional kingdom of Poland. When it is considered what an interest the Russians have in publishing news favorable to themselves and suppressing the successes of the enemy, the intelligence which we daily receive is certainly ominous. Had the Government the smallest power in the frontier provinces, the news of the advantages gained by the Poles, the proceedings of their Revolutionary Committee, and the proclamations of their chiefs would never be allowed to reach Western Europe. The Viceroy would spare no pains to keep such dangerous and exciting news from the Western Powers, already too prone to sympathize with revolution. But the truth is that in whole districts of Poland the Russian columns only command the ground they stand upon. The people have risen against the foreign race that oppressed them with a unanimity and devotion that must surprise even those who had most confidence in abiding patriotism. A leader apparently of consummate ability has been found in Langiewicz. This man has hastily disciplined the bands that have joined him, and made them not unequal to regular fighting against the Russians. In a number of encounters he has defeated the enemy and given the Poles such confidence that to him it is probably due that the revolt has apread throughout the kingdom. In the more rugged and woody parts of the country the Russian authority is almost at an end, and the successes which have attended the operations of Laugiewicz during the last fortnight must tend to rouse the population still more generally against the barassed Russians. In the first days of the present month he fought two severe battles, the result of which has been the retreat of the Russians, after committing hateful cruelties. These successes and the prospect of new conflicts have determined the Central National Committee to proclaim General Langiewitz Dictator. On the 10th instant he published an address, declaring his as fasten the two sides together, and the space within

nower: capable of directing the forces engaged in the struggle and of summoning new assistance to the field, he announces that he will retain the immediate direction of military operations in his own hands, but will establish a Civil Government by a special ordinance. Continuing of the work of the Provisional Government, I confirm the principles of liberty and equality to all citizens, granting, land to the peasants, with indemnity to the proprietors. The boldness which marks the proceedings of the Poles is the best proof that the Insurrection is increasing in extent and vigour. Though we are far from saying that Poland, if left to itself, will be eventually a match for the Russian power, yet it is. fully established that this is a great national war of independence, which has for the present shaken the whole fabric of Russian power, and deserves the serious attention of Europe. - Times.

THE UNIFORM OF THE POLISH INSURCESTS. - A letter from Poland describes the uniform of the Polish insurgents as follows :- They wear a close fitting coat called a gunke, quite plain, without either buttons or frogs, and made of coarse cloth, grey trousers, a wide leather belt, a square cap, ameranth turned up with black. They carry a double barrelled gun slung over the shoulders, a revolver stuck in the belt, and a small bag for bread, &c. The cavalry are dressed in the same manner, and armed with lances bearing the Polish colors, red and white. The flags of the insurgents have on one side the white eagle of Poland, and the white horse of Lithuania; on the other, the portrait of Our Lady of Czentochan, with the legend, "For our liberty and yours."

RUSSIA.

CRACOW, March 6 .- The Russian authorities have. as far as their jurisdiction extends, prohibited navigation on that part of the Vistula forming the frontier between Gallacia and Russian Poland. The Czas of to-day announces that Picskowaskala was burnt by the Russians after the engagement took place there yesterday. An engagement has been fought near Tarnowa and Skala between the Russians and the Poles under Langiewicz. The Russians were defeated and put to flight. They retreated in great disorder.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The late Mr. Buckle, the materialistic historian of Civilisation,' coincides with Gibbon in doing homage to the transcendent genius of Bossuet, and agrees in acknowledging that no Protestant has yet been able to answer his famous 'History of the Variations.' Had the great Bishop of Meanx lived two centuries later, he would have found his argument confirmed and his illustrations amplified in every page of the history of Protestantism. 'In the 'History of the Variations,' says Gibbon, in his Autobiography, 'an attack equally vigorous and well directed, Bossuet shows by a happy mixture of reasoning and narration the errors, mistakes, uncertainties, and contradictions of our first reformers, whose variations, as he learnedly maintains, bear the marks of error; while the uninterrupted unity of the Catholic Church is a sign and testimony of infallible truth? The unceasing changes of Protestantism, as Balmez observes, show us that it is not in possession of the truth A history of variations must be a history of error." It has been pleaded on behalf of the Anglican High Ohurch movement that while most of the variations of which Bossuet treats were declensions from, this is an approach towards, Catholic truth. Willing as we are to admit any plea in favor of the good inten-tions of the authors of the movement, we cannot for a moment allow that this invalidates in the slightest degree the argument of the Bishop of Meaux, which derives its force less from the nature than from the existence of the variations. Variation of doctrine is incompatible with Infallible Truth. By a singular fortuity, which almost looks like a providential retribution, those very portions of Protestantism, which in their externals present the nearest approach to the Catholic Church, have been the most subject to variation of doctrine. There is no sect of Protestants. perhaps no religious community in the world, which contains such varieties of doctrine as the Anglican Communion. It has been observed that, whilst one may not only premise with certainty the belief of a Catholic, or of a Greek or Armenian schismatic, on learning his profession, and may guess with tolerable accuracy the creed of Presbyterians, Baptists, Wesleyans, or Quakers, on the bare mention of their respective sect, an Anglican may be anything, from a Romanising Tractarian to an ultra Calvinist or a he is High, Low, or Broad; or to quote the words of Jowett controversy, 'That correspondence,' he says, has 'at least tended to inculcate one useful lesson-A letter from from Brussels says :- The Prince of that of mutual forbearance, by exposing the multitumen of eminence who all profess to fight under the same banner.' And that which is true of the Church of England as a whole, is also true of each of its sections; and more particularly of that school of Anglicanism known as the High Church party. Variation, or development, as they would call it, is the very atmosphere of the High Church system. It is from its very nature a movement (the High Church or Tractarian movement) and movement implies continual change. The more advanced its professors become in their views, the more rapid and continual are their variations of doctrine and practice; and what is still more singular is that, whilst not only Catholics, but even considerable bodies of Protestants, cling to a conformity of belief, there are scarcely any two of the Tractarian leaders who agree upon certain doctrines which occupy an important place in Catholic theology, or who coincide in their definition of the Catholic doctrines which they profess to hold.— Tablet.

MURDER OF A BOY BY HIS FATHER. - A shocking murder has just been discovered at a place called Baschurch, midway between Oswestry and Shrewsbury, the murderer being a labourer named Cooper, a widower with two children-a girl of six, and a hoy (the deceased) between eight and nine, a poor humpbacked cripple. At the inquest held on Saturday last, it appeared that Cooper had made several ineffectual attempts to get rid of the boy by asking Mrs. Jones, a neighbour, to take him to her bouse and mind him for a few days, and then refusing to take him back till compelled to do so. One Sun day recently Cooper took the boy to Hanwood, and when he returned he told a neighbor that he had met with a cousin, who had taken his child to Manches ter. Shortly after this Cooper left the neighborhood, and suspicious rumours were speedily affoat. He was apprehended by the police. A search was made and the body of the cripple was found in a hole which was covered with fresh earth. The jury te turned a verdict of wilful murder.

A ROYAL KEEPSAKE .- The Danmark contains an interesting account of the cross which has been presented as a keepsake by the King of Denmark to the Princess Alexandra. It is a fac simile of a curious antique cross, the history of which is as follows:-'Dagmar, the 'Darling Queen! of Denmark, died in 1212, and was buried in Ringsted Church. She was carried to the grave adorned with a costly jewel, which lay on her breast. In the time of Ohristian V. when her tomb was opened, this cross was taken care of, and it is now one of the most precious objects preserved in the Museum of Northern Antiquities in this city. This golden cross, which is about an inch and a half long, and one inch broad, is covered with figures of enamel on both sides, and is supposed to be of Byzantine workmanship. On the front is Ourist on the Cross, and on the back five half-length figures, Chrait in the middle, St. Basilius above, St. John Chrysostom below, St. Mary on the left, and St. John the Evangelist on the right. Golden screws

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branch of halo not require, a classical education constions that do not require, a classical education. The French and English languages are taught with The richard 2nd. Olassical studies, such as are equal care. And Chassical Ethnies, such as are assully made in the principal colleges of the country. This bourse comprises seven years, but pupils who This course state of the course with the contraction of the course with the contraction of the course with the sternordinary so through it in six or even five years. shinty, may be before a pupil can be promoted to superior class, he must prove by an oral examinaa suportion and a written composition, that he is sufficiently tion said with the various branches taught in the

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y Every pupil coming fom another house of education must present a certificate of good conduct, signed by the Superior of that Institution.

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Ath. By paying a fixed sum of \$20 the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing.

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

Trains for Quebec, Island Pond, Portland 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.

EASTERN TRAINS. Muil Train for Quebec, at..... 7.30 A.M Mail Train for Portland and Boston, (stopping over Night at Island Pond) } G.10 P.M

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston,
Toronto, London, Detroit and the
West, at Mixed Train for Kingston and all Inter- { 10.05 A.M.

4.00 P.M.

From Island Pond do do 2.00 P.M.
From Kingston do do 8.00 P.M.
From Quebec and Richmond do 11.15 P.M.

From Toronto, the West, and Ottawa 311.40 P.M.

Montreal, Jan. 21st, 1863.

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C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director

Backlingham - H. Gorman: Burford and W. Riding, Co. Brant-Thos. Maginu. Cobpurg-P. Magnire.
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L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

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THE subscriber, having lessed for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone oullding -fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellur, each 100 feet-No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the

GENERAL AUOTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve veers, and having sold in every city and town in

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TE I will bold THREE SALES weekly.

On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, $\tau_{\rm p} ({\rm d} {\bf r}_{\rm t}) = - (n/4) (d {\bf FOR}^{\rm tot})$

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DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROOERIES. GUASSWARE, CROOKERY, &c., &c., &c., . .

Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods seat in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private gale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precions stones.

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100 March 27.

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

Blood, or habit of the system, viz.:-Scrofuli, King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneons Eruptions, Erysipelus, Pimples on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald head, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Consumption, Coughs, Coids, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic symptoms, Spinal complaints, Lumbago and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, or Dropsy, Dyspapsia, Ashma, exposure or impru-

dence in life, &c.
It invariably cures Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Geteral and Nervous Debility, the Liver Complaint, Inlammation in the Kidneys, and all those obstructions to which Hemales are liable. This Extract is extensively used by the first Physicians in the country, and is confidently recommended as being the best trticle now in use.

bole Agent for Montreal: Man J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, No. 268, Notre Dame Street, Montreal November 7, 1862.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY! [Established in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address A MENEELY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

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Relieve Coughs, Colds. Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
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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 Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYANS PULMONIC WAFERS

Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are in a simple form and pleasant to the taste.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting Cures.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

> No Family should be without a Box of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in bis pocket. person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty-Five Cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in Montreal, by J. M. Henry & Sons;
Lymans, Clare & Co., Carter, Kerry & Co., S. J.
Lyman & Co., Lamplough & Campbell, and at the
Medical Hall, and all Medicine Dealers.

Brice 25 cents var hor. Price 25 cents per box.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C. W. General Agents for the Canadas. Feb. 6, 1863.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE QUART BOTTLE-



The Great Purifier of the Blood,

And the only gennine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or King's Evil. Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a some and reliable remedy for

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

White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Luss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the laver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

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

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

against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. F LANMAN & KEMP,
Sole Manufacturers,
LANMAN & KEMP,

Nos. 69, 71, and 73, Water Street, New York, U.S. We have appointed Devine & Bolton, Lamplough

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

INFORMATION WANTED,

OF THOMAS KING, son of JOHN KING, Town-land of Graigue, Parish of Killeshon, Queen's County, Ireland. Any information will be thankfully received by his uncle, William King, Bethlehem, Northampton County, State of Pennsylvania, United States.

WANTED, ...

A SITUATION, in the line of Book Keeping, or any ordinary accounts. Address, D. S. DONNELLY, True Wilness Office.

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

ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS CORNER VICTORIA SQUARE AND CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL,

MANUFACTURE AND KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Beer Pumps, Hot Air Furns-Shower Baths, Tinware, [ces, Reths. Hydrants. Water Closets, Refrigerators, Voice Pipe, Lift & Force Pumps, Water Coolers, Sinks, all sizes. Jobbing Punctually attended to.

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B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE.

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

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

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

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

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

. CLARKE & DRISCOLL,

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

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FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.



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

the breath of Living Flowers. WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?

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

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS

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

from the skin. COUNTERFEITS.

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

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

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

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 Commercian Education. Particular attention will be given to the

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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.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Lasburgh, The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep tember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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

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HOSTETTER'S **CELEBRATED**

STOMACH BITTERS

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease of the

STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

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

bowels; steadies the nerves, and tends to PROLONG LIFE. REMEDIAL PROPERTIES:

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Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, De-pression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, In-termittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness, Oramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inhe-rent in the system or produced by special causes.

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

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

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

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence t works wonders in cases of Dyspersia and in less confirmed forms of Indigustion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperient, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

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

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

For Sea-Sickness it is a positive specific - either removing the contents of the stomach, and with them the terrible nausen, or relieving the internal irritation by which the disposition to vomit is occasioned. As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS

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

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

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

Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Herte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H.

PURE NATIVE WINES.



MILEGIE OF SE. LAMBET

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

bury.

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

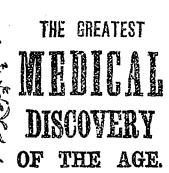
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J. M'DONALD & CO... COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

36 M'GILL STREET,

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



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

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

From the worst Scrofula down to the common 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

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

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

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

mor in the eves. 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 mon: desperate case of rheumatism. Three or four bottles are warranted to cure sale

rheam. 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, ea 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 Instanation 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 Gintment 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 infiamed 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 surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some

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

ton:-

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

Mr. Kennedy-Dear Sir-Permit me to return you my most sincere thanks for presenting to the Asylum your most valuable medicine. I have made use of it for scrofuls, sore eyes, and for all the humors so prevalent among children, of that class so ne-glected 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 SHORB, Superioress of St. Vincents Asylum. ANOTHER,

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

> SISTRES OF ST. JOSEPH, Hamilton, C. W.