

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

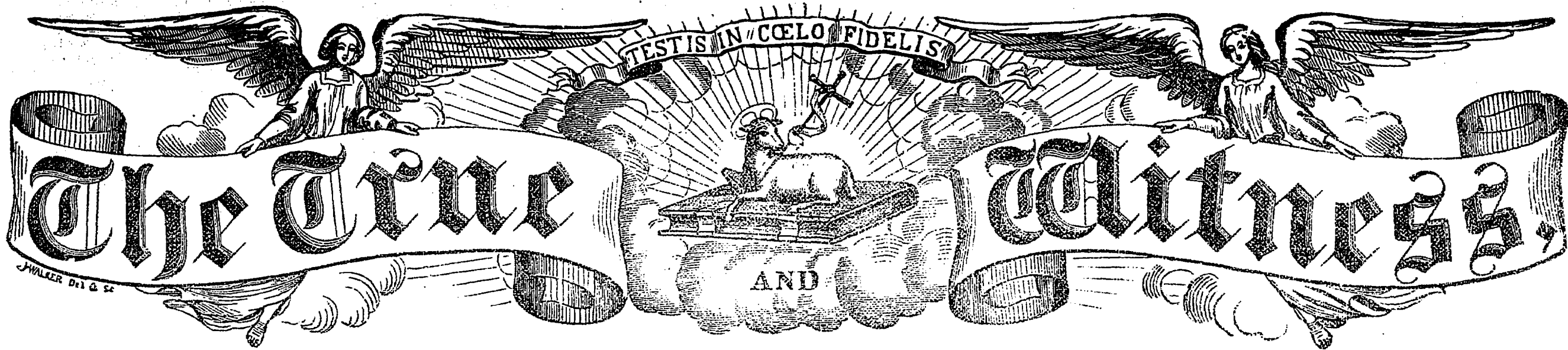
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

No. 50.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK.

A TALE OF CASHEL.

BY MRS. J. SADLER.

CHAPTER XIX.—AN APPARITION AT ROSE LODGE.

It was no idle threat of Kate Costelloe's that she would give information to a magistrate of having seen Jerry Pierce on the Rock, and it was with great difficulty that Bryan could persuade her from going off at once to Rose Lodge with that amiable intention.

'Do you think,' said she, 'that I'm going to screen the villain that dipped his hands in the blood of the poor young master? If I did, wouldn't I be just as bad as he is, and worse, too, in a manner? Now I tell you, Bryan, there's no use talking to me, and it makes my blood boil, so it does, to hear you tryin' to excuse the blood-thirsty villain—'

'I'm not tryin' to excuse him—how could I? Well, how came you to harbor him on the Rock above, as I see you did? Tell me that now, you hard-hearted, ungrateful old man, you?'

'God forgive you, Cauth, aracc,' said Bryan mildly, 'for all the bad names you're callin' me! Sure, if the man did hide himself of a time on the Rock, it wasn't me that harbored him.—Scores of people might hide in the crypts and places away under ground without me ever seen' or hearin' one o' them. And, another thing, I'll warrant you, Jerry Pierce has more gumpshin in him than to go tell me or any else what place he was hidin' in.'

'Well, any way, I hope it'll never come to Mrs. Esmond's ears that he was up there—'

'And, to be sure, it'll come to her ears, if you go and tell the old gentleman. But, any way, say your prayers and go to bed, and maybe you'll not be so hot on t' in the mornin' as you are now. Pray to God to direct you!' He was going to add—'I think you ought to be the last woman to do such a thing, atter all the misery you brought on yourself before,' but knowing by experience the probable effect of any such allusion, he prudently kept the thought to himself. Next morning Cauth declared her intention of going to Rose Lodge, and all Bryan could obtain from her in the way of concession was a promise not to go till after nightfall.

'Very good,' said he, 'and I'll go with you myself for company.' So the matter rested between them for that day, and Bryan went up to the Rock, after swallowing a hasty breakfast.

We will now introduce the reader to the parlor of Rose Lodge on the evening of that same day. It was a pleasant room on the first floor; and the breath of flowers, the faint sweet perfume of the jessamine and the honeysuckle was wafted in from the creeping plants trained around the windows, mingled with the rich odor of magnolia and wall-flowers in tasteful green boxes on the sills. The evening sun was sinking, and the evening breeze was sighing amongst the leaves and flowers, giving a tremulous motion to their fantastic shadows within the room. Without, all was peace—within, trouble and unrest, for of those assembled in that hand-some apartment perhaps not one at that feverish moment.

'Enjoy'd and bless'd the lovely hour.'

There was the master of the house striding to and fro the room with that quick, irregular pace which denotes not thought, but passion. There was his wife watching him with anxious eyes, and Aunt Winifred, rigid as ever, but with more color than usual on her cheek, while a certain twitching of the mouth and a tremulous motion of the eyelids denoted some inward emotion not very common with her. Opposite her, near one of the windows, sat young Mrs. Esmond, in her deep mourning robe and widow's cap, her eyes red with weeping, and her lips and cheeks colorless as those of a marble statue. Her tearful eyes were fixed on a half-length portrait of her husband which hung on the wall opposite, and gradually her look became abstracted, as her thoughts wandered back into the blessed past—the sunny years and days of 'Long Ago.' And Mary Hennessy was there, and Dean McDermott, the latter evidently trying to reason Mr. Esmond out of some desperate purpose. How anxiously Aunt Martha kept glancing from one to the other, hoping, doubtless, from the friendly remonstrances of the good pastor what she could not dare to attempt herself. As yet, his arguments appeared to have had but little effect.

'I tell you, Dean,' said Mr. Esmond, stopping suddenly in his march, and planting himself before the priest with his thumbs in his vest pockets, 'I tell you there's no use trying to persuade me from it—I know it's Matty there that put you on the scent, and it may be that she and you are both right, but I've made up my mind, and the Pope himself wouldn't persuade me from it.—I'll go out this night, with McGowan and the police, come what will, and see if we don't trap the fellow—'

'But, Mr. Esmond—' 'Not a word, Dean! not a word, begging your pardon, and meaning no disrespect—none whatever—but I'm of opinion that if I had gone out myself now and then from the first, the villain would have been caught long ago. I know my duty, sir, and I mean to do it. Yes, sir, I mean to do it, for the blood of my murdered nephew cries to me from the ground, and sleep or rest I cannot take for thinking of him. Blood must have blood, and it is a crying shame that the hardened ruffian who so wantonly shed my poor Harry's should have so long escaped detection—and that at our very door, as people say—why, it makes me mad—yes, sir, mad—to think of it.'

'Well, but my dear Harry—' began his wife—but he quickly stopped her.

'Silence, you, Matty; one's enough at a time, you know.'

'I was going to remind you,' said Dean McDermott, 'that we do not any of us wish you to desist from any lawful means of securing the arrest of the unhappy culprit, that is, if he be still in the country, which I doubt.'

'In the name of God, then, Dean McDermott, tell me what you do wish!' cried Mr. Esmond almost fiercely.

'I have told you, sir,' was the calm but dignified answer; 'I have endeavored to prove to you that your going out with the police and this informer—'

'Informer! what do you mean, sir?'

'Well, we shall not quarrel about a word,' said the Dean smiling, 'I mean this new witness you have got. I have endeavored to prove to you, I repeat, that your going out at the head of the party was by no means necessary, and might possibly be a very dangerous proceeding on your part.'

'Oh, as for the danger,' said the old man curtly, 'that's my own affair. I'll attend to that. So if you have no other reason to advance I will bid you good evening at once, as McGowan, and Mr. Moran, and some others are waiting in the office.'

'Oh! Uncle Harry! Uncle Harry!' said the young widow speaking for the first time, 'I beseech you, risk not your own life in perhaps a vain effort to arrest the—the—' sobs choked her voice—she could say no more.

'Let him go,' said Miss Esmond with bitter mockery, 'let him go—of course he has his life well insured. He knows he has the good-will of the people, and probably thinks that if any danger did threaten him some stalwart beggar would happily advance to the rescue.'

'For mercy's sake, Winifred, don't speak so,' whispered her sister-in-law.

Just at that moment, and whilst Mr. Esmond was clearly meditating some savage retort on his sister, the door opened and in walked Phil Moran, followed closely by just such a 'stalwart beggar' as Miss Esmond's biting sarcasm had indicated.

Every one looked astonished, the more so as the man kept his caubeen on his head as though he had been my Lord Kenmare himself.

Moran anticipated the angry question that was coming in thunder from Uncle Harry's tongue. 'Here is a man,' said he, 'Mr. Esmond, who wants to see you on business so important that it will not brook delay.'

'And why the d— don't you take him to the office?—don't you know well enough, Moran, that this is no place for business?'

unhappy class at each of the persons within the room, her eyes rested on the beggarman, and she sang in her usual way:

'One o' false comrades did me betray,
And for one bare guinea swore my life away.'

'Hush, hush,' said Mrs. Esmond in her sweet gentle voice.

'Oh! why wouldn't I sing, ma'am? Sure it's 'The Croppy Boy,' you know—'

'In New Geneva this young man died,
And in Killeevin his body lies;
All ye Roman Catholics that do pass by,
Pray the Lord have mercy on the Croppy Boy.'

'Poor Patrick! sure I pray for you any way—oh! no I don't—I can't pray now, at all—Five hundred pounds then they would lay down, For to see me walking through Wexford town.'

'Ah, the poor Croppy Boy! Sure they hanged him, after all, and they'll hang Jerry Pierce, and what'll Celia do then?'

'Will you send her off out of that?' cried Mr. Esmond, stamping his foot in a towering passion.

'Don't be angry with me, Mr. Esmond,' said Mabel with a frightened look. 'Sure I didn't say I'd kill old Esmond that night in the Abbey—it was Tim Murtha, an'—an'—'

Here she was dragged away by a gardener whom Mrs. Esmond had seen passing and beckoned to approach for that purpose.

'Speak out, you, fellow,' said Mr. Esmond, his face somewhat paler than usual and a visible tremor in his voice. 'What's your name, in the first place? Confound you, why don't you answer me?—who are you?' and his eagerness to know, he caught hold of the man's coat by the collar and gave him a shake.

'Take your hand off my collar, Mr. Esmond,' replied the man in a tone half fierce, half sullen, 'then I'll tell you who I am.' The hand was removed accordingly, and he moved a step or two back, then said in a loud, distinct tone—

'I'm Jerry Pierce! I hard you were goin' out wid the peelers to take me—so I came to save you the trouble.'

The sound of his familiar voice, evidently disguised before, and the mention of a name so hated by all, had the effect of an electric shock on all present. The Dean started to his feet, and opened his mouth to speak, but remained as if spell-bound by the man's audacity. One simultaneous shriek burst from the ladies, and young Mrs. Esmond fainted away in her chair. As for Uncle Harry, stout and stubborn as he was, he reeled back some paces till the Dean caught him by the arm—every drop of blood forsook his cheek, and his eyes rested with a wild and haggard stare on the face now exposed to view by the removal of the caubeen.

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS — JUNE 26.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. B. Osborne, in rising to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject of the Irish Church Establishment, said—In common with many members on both sides of the House, I cannot but regret the position which the question of the Irish Church has assumed. I am not surprised that the hon. member for Swansea is disappointed at the somewhat Fabian policy of the Government in dealing with the question which he brought before the House. At the same time he should remember that great ignorance prevails in this country as to the position and prospects of the Irish Church, and so long an interval has elapsed since our treatment of this question, which was formerly the stalking-horse as well as the stumbling-block of the Whig party (laughter) that no doubt it finds little favor now with the occupants of the Treasury bench.—(Hear, hear.) There is another consideration. It is easier to make appeals and read lectures to the Emperor of Russia on behalf of the Poles than to legislate for the people of Ireland.—(Hear, hear.) I can imagine that the ghost of Baalzebub, rising in the midst of the festivities, was not more welcome to Macbeth than the re-appearance of their long buried associate must be to the noble lord and those of his colleagues who formerly rocked the cradle of the Irish Church agitation, and who finally stood by, if not as murderers, at least as nutes at the funeral of their old friend (hear, hear.) But in spite of the apathy of the House and the disinclination of the Ministry, in the face of the returns moved for by my hon. friend, and in the face of the census of 1861, it will not be possible for any long period for this House to avoid dealing with the question of the ecclesiastical settlement of Ireland. That question is not whether we wish the Irish Church to remain as it is, but whether it will be possible to maintain that Church without extensive reforms and new adaptations (hear, hear.) I have said that great ignorance prevails in England upon this subject, and I cannot but think that more knowledge is displayed here of the concerns of China than of the affairs of Ireland (hear, hear.) Deceptive statements are so often put

forward by people in high places that the real question is but imperfectly understood. From time to time the Viceroy draws a flattering but delusive picture of the prosperity of Ireland, to the astonishment of the residents in that country, but to the admiration of a brilliant and believing staff (hear, hear, and laughter.) My right honorable friend the Secretary for Ireland, taking his cue from his vice-regal master, denies all statements of Irish distress in this House, and it is not until the expiration of three years that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, urged by financial pressure, acknowledges a wide-spread distress almost unparalleled in history (hear, hear.) The fact is that Ireland is now much in the same position as when Lord J. Russell, in opposition, described the country as occupied, not governed. (Oh! and hear, hear.) I will grant there is the tranquillity of exhaustion on the surface, but discontent, if not disaffection, remains beneath. (Oh, and hear, hear.) It may be said that there are so few Irishmen connected with the Government that they have no means of information of the circumstances of Ireland. But there are such numerous opinions upon the subject of Ireland, and especially the Irish Church, that I will not weary the House by reading all the opinions of Whig secretaries and Whig Lords Lieutenant, but there are three right hon. gentlemen immediately connected with Ireland whose opinions I feel bound to read to the House. The first opinion I will read is that of a noble lord who has run a purely Irish career—I mean the noble lord who now presides over the destinies of that country. As Lord Morpeth he was Secretary for Ireland in 1835; and what was then his opinion of the Irish Church? He describes it in a way I would not venture to describe it—'as a Church without a flock, and a clergy without congregations;' and he said that the worst grins of the sinecurist were kept up by the worst principles of the bigot.' (Hear, hear.) That was the opinion of Lord Morpeth, but Lord Carlisle now dispenses the patronage of that church to the satisfaction of his old opponents—the Orangemen. Then again we have a high authority saying, in the year 1843, but upon the other (the Opposition) side of the House:

'I will venture to say that you will not find in any country in the world a state of things with regard to religious sects such as you find in Ireland. Take Austria, a Catholic country; there are parts of Austria in which the entire population of a parish are Protestants. There the Protestant clergy are provided for at the expense of the State. In Bavaria the same rule exists. In Belgium also. In Prussia, a Protestant country the same rule obtains. I say in no country in the world will you find such a state of things as exists in Ireland. That is a grievance of an enormous character; but it is a grievance which it is in the power of the Government to remedy, and for which I add that the Government are bound to provide a remedy.'

I do not wonder that an honorable friend near me asks who said that. That speech was made by the noble lord the present Prime Minister.—(Hear, hear.) That was Lord Palmerston's opinion in 1843; and here is the opinion of the Home Secretary of to-day. They were all set together—a most unanimous body; but then they sat there, opposite, on here, in office.—(Hear, hear, and laughter.) In February, 1844, Sir G. Grey said:

'It is impossible to suppose that the Irish people can look upon the present state of the ecclesiastical system in Ireland without the deepest dissatisfaction. It is not a mere question of money, it is one which concerns the feelings of a people. Among all the nations of Europe we find that in Ireland alone there exists an exclusive Church Establishment for the Episcopal authority; on this subject I entertain very strong feelings. . . . Nothing appears to me worse, nothing more hazardous than for Parliament to declare that they will not entertain the question of the Irish Church, because it involves considerations of a difficult nature. The Union must be maintained, but a complete Union never could be effected so long as an Established and Endowed Church of the minority exclusively existed.'

The gentleman who used those glowing words is now Home Secretary, and, as such, is in intimate connexion with Ireland. After those opinions let us see what are the remedial measures proposed by these men or preserving the Union and redressing grievances. I have searched the records of Parliament, and I find a compulsory measure for the vaccination of infants. (Laughter.) I find also another Bill, though its fate is still in nubibus, and that is the measure for the preservation of Irish salmon, and this exhausts the list of the Ministerial reforms for Ireland. [Laughter.] Is this disgraceful state of things to be allowed by what is called—I almost think in derision—the Liberal party to continue?—[Hear, hear.] In the outset I wish to be perfectly candid on this subject, and to declare that in any remarks which I may make, or in any pro-

position which I may hereafter make, I do not contemplate to destroy or upset the Irish Church. [A cry of "Hear, hear," in a peculiar drawing tone, which occasioned much laughter.] Though I believe that no man in his senses, not even my right honorable friend who gave me that cheer [laughter] would now contemplate to erect or endow such an establishment; yet, at the same time, I do not think that it would be either prudent or politic to uproot that establishment, which has been interwoven for 300 years with the civil policy and the property of Ireland.—Therefore I expressly state that I do not wish to uproot that establishment or confiscate its funds; but if it can be shown that the working of the system as it is is not only prejudicial to the interests of religion, but contrary to the true principles of Protestantism, and most mischievous in its tendencies, then we are necessarily bound to enter into some plan for the reform and re-adaptation of the present monstrous establishment. In discussing this question I wish always to keep apart the religious and political elements; and I will read to the House the actual view of the case embodied by Dr. Arnold in one of his lectures. He said:—

'In speaking of Christianity the word "Church" is rather to be used as distinct from religion than as synonymous with it, and that it belongs in great part to another set of ideas, relating to things which we call political.'

I mean to discuss the question in that sense alone; but, first, let me call the attention of the House to the nature of this Church, which in some people's minds has the character of being the United Church of England and Ireland. I shall attempt to prove that, so far from being united, the Churches are totally dissimilar in all respects. The Church of England has always been identified with the civil and religious liberties of the people of this country. It has struck deep root into the affections of the people, and the clergy of the Church of England in this country are as tolerant and as educated as any race of clergymen on the face of the globe. (Hear, hear.) But what is the case with the Church of Ireland? Can any one say that the Protestant establishment in Ireland is identified with the civil and religious liberties of the Irish people? We all know that the Established Church in Ireland was founded by Tudor violence, and perpetuated by Puritan tyranny. (Hear, hear.) As a political institution the Church of Ireland is a blunder, and as a national religion it is a fraud, though, I am ready to admit, of a pious description. (Hear, and laughter.) But the matter does not end here. Any person who is acquainted with Ireland, and has had the misery to listen to Irish sermons (laughter), must know that the great bulk of the clergy of Ireland are of a Puritan and Calvinistic tendency. That is not the case with the Church of England. The right honorable gentleman who represents the University of Dublin, and who in that capacity speaks for the Establishment in Ireland, claims for the Irish branch of the English Church of England itself. He speaks very much in the same spirit as that in which I could have imagined that a churchman of the Tudor dynasty would have spoken. He not only objects to any discussion, but he deprecates all reform, and, putting aside the lawyer for a time, and becoming a firm ecclesiastic, he would have the House believe that the Church of Ireland, so far from being created by Act of Parliament, is the sole depository of religious truth, and was the creation of St. Patrick himself. (Laughter.) We have all heard the words of an old song, written by a countryman of the right honorable member for the University of Dublin, "St. Patrick was a gentleman," but it was left to the right honorable gentleman to prove that St. Patrick was not only a gentleman, but a Protestant. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] The right honorable gentleman who has great admiration for Queen Elizabeth—and even goes so far as to think her virtuous (laughter) exclaimed,—"Did not the Irish Bishops of that day conform and assent to the Reformation?" But the right honorable gentleman forgot to inform the House that those Irish bishops were Englishmen sent over to Ireland by Queen Elizabeth. They were English bishops of the Pale, and the Pale extended 20 miles from Dublin. (Hear, and laughter.) Quitting this preposterous argument, which is more suited for a society of antiquarians than the House of Commons, I would ask, is it not notorious that the priests and congregations of Ireland of that day, so far from agreeing with the bishops, refused to abandon their creed at the expense of their convictions? Is not that the case according to every historian who has written on the subject. I was sorry to hear the right hon. gentleman sneer at one of the most learned authorities in the country, Mr. Goldwin Smith; but he might have remembered that Lord Derby, who made him Attorney-General for Ireland, also appointed Mr. Goldwin Smith as Professor of History at Oxford. However, I will not quote Mr. Goldwin Smith, but I will

give the right hon. gentleman two historians of his own kidney. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) What does Plowden say on this subject? Plowden, speaking of the Elizabethan era in Ireland, says—

"The people were provoked by the violence offered to their religious prejudices. The clergy, who refused to conform, abandoned their cures; no reformed ministers could be found to fill their places. The churches fell to ruin, the people were left without any religious worship, and the statutes lately made were eroded, or neglected with impunity."

Here is another historian, whom the right hon. gentleman will reverence very much, the old Recorder of Kinsale, Cox.

An hon. member.—Cox?

Mr. Osborne.—Yes; but no relation of the hon. member for Ensbury. (Laughter.) Cox, the Recorder of Kinsale, said,—

"As for religion, there was but small appearance of it—the churches uncovered and the clergy scattered, scarce the being of a God known to those ignorant and barbarous people." So much for that period which the right honorable gentleman greatly eulogized; and I deny that he represents the opinions of the Irish Protestant clergy on this subject. I hold in my hand a letter addressed to the Right Honorable James Whiteside by the Archdeacon of Meath, and what does he say? The Archdeacon of Meath has stated that the clergy of Ireland are anxious to see abuses reformed, and that they are even ready to undertake the work themselves. On that point, therefore, the archdeacon, a man of great ability and high standing, is directly at issue with the right hon. gentleman the member for Dublin University. (Hear, hear.) The right honorable gentleman also tells us we are all under a delusion in imagining that the Irish Church is a wealthy institution; because it is, on the contrary, a poor one. If all its revenues were justly divided, of which I must say I do not think there is much chance, they would only give £200 a year to each clergyman. Is that a fitting provision, the honorable gentleman asks, for an educated gentleman? Well, £200 a year may be a paltry pittance for a gentleman, but if the gentleman does not earn it he has no right to it. The question is simply whether the Irish clergy do any work which entitles them to claim such salaries. (Hear, hear.) I maintain that the Irish Church ought to be put on a different footing, and that a great proportion of the clergy do not deserve any pay at all. According to the census of 1861 the population of Ireland is 5,764,543. Of that number 4,490,583 are Roman Catholics, 678,661, and not 691,000, as stated erroneously in the return obtained by my hon. friend the member for Swaneau, members of the Established Church, and 528,992 Presbyterians. For that great majority of Roman Catholics no provision is made, with the exception of the trumpery grant for Maynooth, which is voted grudgingly, and not without much abuse from some honorable members of this House. (Hear, hear.) There is also a small grant called the Regium Donum to the Presbyterians. For the Established Episcopal Church, however, a large spiritual staff is maintained, including two archbishops and ten bishops, whose united incomes amount to no less than £80,000 a year. [Hear.] Comparing Ireland with England, we find that there are seven English dioceses, each of which has a much larger population than the whole of the Episcopalians in Ireland. These dioceses are London, Winchester, Chester, Exeter, Lichfield, Manchester, and Ripon. Therefore it appears that one bishop in this country does the work of 12 in Ireland. Is the House content that that state of things should go on, and that the right hon. gentleman the member for Dublin University should be successful in setting himself teeth and nail against all reform? In England there is one bishop to 40 benefices, comprising congregations of 1,500,000 souls. In Ireland there is one bishop to 118 benefices, comprising congregations of 5,000 souls. A small parish in England with a population of 5,000 is looked after by a rector, and probably a couple of curates. In Ireland 5,000 people make a diocese with a bishop, receiving about £5,000 a year, and deans and chapters. The united dioceses of Killmore and Kilmacduagh, in which there are about 686 Protestants, have a bishop, at £4,000 a year, and the usual staff. In the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, with which I am intimately acquainted, there is a population of 134,336, of whom 5,000 belong to the Established Church. The bishop receives £5,000, and he has two deans and chapters, two cathedrals, two archdeacons, and sixty parochial clergy. Attached to Waterford and Lismore are Cashel and Emory, in the South Riding of Tipperary, with a population of 139,030, of whom 4,900 are Protestants; and there are two more deans, two more archdeacons, and another staff of clergy there too. Between these united dioceses there are about 119 parochial clergy. Is there any other country on the face of the earth where you can show a similar state of things? [Hear, hear.] Dr. Paris in a well-known work has observed that the originals of the cabbage and the cauliflower are not to be found in unimpaired nature. Sir, I think I may almost go further and say that an Irish bishop is not to be found in the pages of the New Testament. In 1850 there appeared an advertisement in the Dublin Evening Packet concerning the sale of a bishop's effects, which showed how comfortably the good man had lived. It set forth that the wines of which there are about 100 dozen, principally consist of very superior Madeira, claret, cork port, champagne, &c. There is an enormous stock of cattle, and a herd of about 200 fallow deer. The bishop had under 5,000 souls in his diocese, which has since been united to Armagh, but he died full of wealth and worldly honors. Such an advertisement as that of itself impugns the existence of the Irish Church. To make it more striking it appeared during the famine year, and the luxury of which it spoke offered a strong contrast to the prevailing misery and destitution of the people. [Hear, hear.] I may be asked what I would recommend.—In my opinion it would be no great stretch of the authority of the House if it were to extend the provision of the Act which was brought in by Earl Derby when Lord Stanley, Archdeacon Stupford, in a letter to the right honorable member for Dublin University, asserts that Lord Derby's Irish Temporalities Bill has been of great advantage to the Irish Church, and suggests the completion of the arrangement, which it established, in certain respects which it is defective. By that Act the number of Irish

bishops was reduced from 22 to 12, the income of the Archbishop of Armagh from £14,500 to £10,000, the income of the Bishop of Down from £12,000 to £8,000, and all the other bishops were not to have less than £4,000 per annum. Vestry cess and first fruits were abolished, leases of bishops' lands were converted into perpetuities, a tax was put upon livings, and the money arising from these sources was placed at the disposal of a Board of Commissioners to be applied to the augmentation of small benefices, the building of churches and glebe houses, and other purely ecclesiastical objects. What I would urge on the Chief Secretary, who at heart is a good Church reformer, whatever he may say to the contrary [a laugh] is to reduce the number and incomes of the Irish bishops. [Hear, hear.] Surely there can be no necessity, in the present condition of Ireland, for keeping up 12 bishops where six might do the work, and still less can there be any necessity for these bishops receiving the enormous salaries they do. [Hear, hear.] Why should these bishops, with only 5,000 people in their dioceses, get from £4,000 to £6,000 a year. A judge receives only £3,000, and yet he has something to do for his money; whereas an Irish bishop has very little to do. Let the bishops have £1,500 a-piece. [A laugh.] Honorable gentleman laugh, and I suppose their idea of a bishop is a man riding in a carriage with patent springs, who gives good dinners, and has a large income. [Hear, hear, and laughter.] But my proposal is not new; it was made years ago by one of the best friends of the church who ever sat in this House. The present Vice-Chancellor Wood told the House in 1840 that he did not think it necessary for a bishop to have £4,000 a year, and he suggested that the Irish bishops should have £1,500 each; adding that he would go lower than that if necessary.—Such was the opinion of Sir Page Wood, and I think it was founded on good sense and good policy.—[Hear.] I urge the Chief Secretary, at least, to consider whether the state of the Irish Church, as regards its bishops, is satisfactory—whether it would not be just to the church itself to reduce the number of bishops from 12 to six, and to cut their incomes down at any rate one-half. If you do not do that in time you will see the whole bench of bishops swept away in Ireland. [Hear, hear.] So much for the state of the Irish clergy. No man acquainted with Ireland can say that the state of the clergy is satisfactory. [Hear, hear.] No doubt there are many distinguished and exemplary men among that clergy, but there are also many of the most inferior description, both as regards learning and manners. [A laugh.] You cannot be surprised at it. How are they ordained? Clergymen in Ireland are ordained by the numerous instances without any University education at all. I know, at all events, that the Bishop of Cashel requires no University education, and he has ordained in his diocese many most objectionable men, whose only claim was that they had quoted abuse of Roman Catholicism at Exeter-hall. [Cheer and laughter.] The senior divinity class in the University of Dublin is rapidly falling off.—Where there were 100 students there are not now 50, and you have great difficulty in getting men to enter into the Irish Church. Lord Westbury lately brought forward a Bill for the augmentation of benefices in England, and his principal reason for it was the impossibility of getting men to enter the English Church. That difficulty is twice as great in Ireland [hear, hear] and why? A cure of souls in England is given with reference to the number of parishioners existing in the parish, but in Ireland a cure of souls depends upon extent of territory. There may not be 10 Protestants in a parish, but the cure is given for a great acreage. The Archdeacon of Meath says, in his pamphlet on Church reform, that the position of ordained and settled ministers where they have no opportunity for the exercise of their ministry, as is the case in many places in Ireland, cannot be vindicated on moral, religious, or ecclesiastical grounds, or even on the low ground of political expediency. That is the deliberate opinion of a distinguished Churchman, and I think this House will concur in it. [Hear, hear.] But to proceed in England there is one clergyman to 2,612 people, whereas in Ireland there is one clergyman to every 325 persons. [Hear, hear.] A clergyman of my own acquaintance—an Englishman on obtaining a living some time ago was surprised to find that his congregation consisted of five individuals, for whom he received £500 a year, but he was consoled by a relative who remarked to him, "Well, you know, there is one great convenience in it—when you pay me a visit you can not only come yourself, but you can bring your congregation along with you!" [Laughter.] I have said that there are some bishops with £6,000 a year. On that point I can give some information from a book which was cited by the right hon. member for Dublin University. It is the Irish Church Directory for 1863, and it contains a good deal of curious and interesting statistics. First of all, I will commence with the diocese of Meath.—That diocese is in a peculiar state. There is neither chapter nor cathedral there; but the bishop has £4,200 a year. By-the-by, Archdeacon Stupford is in that diocese. The population of Meath is 110,000, of whom 103,459 are Roman Catholics, and the members of the Established Church 6,541. The facts relating to the church accommodation there are excessively curious. I am not so much surprised at the Archdeacon of Meath writing these letters, and calling for church reform in Ireland; for the first thing that I find is that he has the living of Kells, the value of which is £1,151 a year, but the population of the town is 3,225; and that the number of Protestants there is 31; and that there are sittings in the church for 500 persons. In the town of Navan the value of the living is £566 per annum, the number of Protestants is only 154. In Kiltarney the living is £534 a year, the number of Protestants is 120, and there are sittings in the church for 390. I now come to the diocese of Cashel, of which I can speak from my own knowledge. There are 145 benefices there, and the gross value of the see is £5,334, the net value being £4,691. In the city of Waterford the Roman Catholics numbered 29,465, and the Protestants 1,900. In the county of Waterford the Protestants are 3,265, and the Roman Catholics 107,354. At Donnybrook the Protestants are 324 and the Roman Catholics 5,713; and the income is worth 487l., while the church-room is for 390. At Cashel, diocese of Lismore, the members of the Established Church are 93 and the Roman Catholics 2,953; while the church-room is for 130, and the income is 321l. At Carrick-on-Shuir the Protestants are 140 and the Roman Catholics 4,831; the income being 436l., and church sittings 300. In the church of Kilmallock there are 159 sittings, and the number of Protestants in the parish besides the clerk, amount to eight. In Kilkenny there are no duties attached to the living, which has been given by the bishop to a gentleman who never comes near the place. In my own proper parish the income is 150l. The rector resides in Wexford, and I have never seen him. He told me that he need not pay him his tithe-rector charge unless he has had leave from his bishop to live at a distance; and I can't think that so excellent a man as the Bishop of Cashel would give his permission to a clergyman to reside away from so remarkably Protestant a district. [Laughter.] At Kilkenny there is church accommodation for 30 Protestants, and the services are attended by three policemen, who are highwaymen in their habits, the wood-ringer, and the house-keeper employed by Lord Stradbroke, and the clergyman's own family, which is rather large, consisting of 10 members. [A laugh.] In Lismough, very near which I myself reside, the living is worth 206l.; the number of sittings is 100, and one policeman attends the church. [Laughter.] Still proceeding with the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, I find that at Mora, the living of which was lately given to a gentleman who resides 30 miles off, the income is 195l., and there are no Protestants at all in that parish. At Mohel, again, the income is 555l., the church room is for 40, and the number of Protestants is seven. Go to the diocese of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The gross income of the see is 4,005l.

and there are benefices and 37 curates, and two of the richest livings in Ireland exist there. In one case the income of the clergyman is 1,845l., while there are but 88 Protestants, with sittings for 160. In Powersdown the salary is 359l.; there are sittings for 100; but there are only two Protestants. At Kilbeacon the income is 214l.; there are 100 sittings, and only one Protestant family, and three policemen attend the church. I might go on indefinitely with these details were; not afraid of wearying the House. But let me refer for a moment to Connaught. (Hear, hear.) There the population is 911,330, and the members of the Established Church only 40,005, or only 4 per cent. of the whole. In the diocese of Tuam, Killala, and Achoury, the value of the bishopric is 5,080l. per annum. At Athery the living is worth 800l.; there is church room for 300 persons, and the attendance, I am told, is very poor indeed. At Ballinrobe the value of the living is 410l., the number of Protestants 121, and the sittings are for 400. At Castlebar there are 202 Protestants, with accommodation for 400, and the income is worth 614l. At Headford the living is worth 830l., and there is church room for 200. At Westport there are 211 Protestants, and church room for 900, the living being valued at 661l. At Tuam, the seat of the bishopric, there are 257 Protestants, and church accommodation for 450, the value of the living being 622l. All these are very large livings, of 400l., 600l., or 800l. a year, but the congregations are extremely small, the number of Protestants in no case amounting to more than about one-tenth of those for whom church accommodation exists. Then, take the diocese of Kilmaloe itself the Protestants number 184, and there are sittings for 250. A friend of mine visited the cathedral the other evening, and found public worship so thinly attended that service was being performed in the vestry to 15 persons. At Kilmish the Protestants number 222, and the sittings are for 500. At Loughrea there are sittings for 200, but there are only 89 Protestants, and the value of the living is 444l. I think I have adduced enough from the Irish Church Directory, which the right hon. member for Dublin University pointed out to me as a book to be relied upon, to prove that the Protestant clergy of Ireland have scarcely any congregations, that their own number almost exceeds the number of their flocks (laughter), and that they ought to be dealt with as I propose to deal with the bishops, giving them some duties to perform as well as salaries to receive. But does the evil end here. My right hon. friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland lately appointed an excellent man to Cork—I mean Dr. Gregg. That I think was my right hon. friend's own peculiar appointment, and I believe the only difference he has had with Lord Carlisle arose out of that appointment. [A laugh.] In Mallow, agreeable, nice Mallow, there reside—

"Rev. A. Baldwin, vicar of Pabary; Rev. J. Coghlan, rector of Mourne Abbey, salary of £27, church room for 90; Rev. W. Johnson, rector of Clonore, salary £596, church room for 80 (he resides away from them); Rev. H. Ormsby, vicar of Carrigrohilly, salary £96, no church; Rev. A. Todd, vicar of Clonmeane. In Middleton there are 186 Protestants, 3,155 Roman Catholics, income of rector £708, no church. Rev. S. O'Halloran, vicar of Clonmull, salary, £175, sittings for 20. Rev. L. Robinson, rector of Templemacarrigan, salary £394, sittings for 80. Rev. W. Williamson, rector of Lisgooll, salary £760, sittings for 70. Rev. J. A. Bolster, rector of the hardest name in Ireland, Killaspogmillane (a laugh), with a salary of £523, and sittings for 450 (a laugh); he resides at Glanville, some miles off. Rev. R. S. Lawrence, rector of Murragh, salary £574, sittings for 150 he resides at Brussels." (A laugh.) This is the picture of the non-residence in the diocese of Cork. I might multiply instances of non-residence, but I want to know whether the laity are bound to pay their rent-charge if the clergyman do not reside. (Hear, hear.) I hope my right honorable friend (Sir R. Peel) will give a distinct answer to that question. (Hear, hear.) Such, then, is the picture presented by this book, in nothing hostile to the Church, for it is recommended by the right honorable gentleman. I have taken my facts from that book, and I lay them before the House. The book sums up in this way:—"The Church forms 20 per cent of the inhabitants of Ulster—the largest percentage in Ireland—12 per cent in Leinster, 5 per cent in Munster, and 4 per cent in Connaught." And it concludes in these terms:—"In conclusion, it may be observed that the position of the Church in Ireland in respect of numbers and distribution, as disclosed by the census of 1861, cannot be regarded as otherwise than satisfactory." [Hear, and laughter.] Such is the book recommended by the right hon. gentleman. Now then, Sir, I would press on my honorable friend to consider whether, as a great proportion of these livings with very large revenues in Ireland have very small congregations, it would not be possible to transfer the revenues of large livings without flocks to the town districts where there are flocks and very small emoluments. (Hear, hear.) For example, there is the living of Louth, in the diocese of Armagh; it has an income of £1,638, church room for 250, and I don't think 30 people attend. [An hon. member, "Not quite 20." I have been there when the attendance was not quite 10. (A laugh.) Belfast has 30,000 Episcopalians, and but one vicarage of £400 a year. Why should these 29 Protestants of Louth "cry in the wilderness" have this large revenue of £1,638, while 30,000 in Belfast have only one vicar of £400 a year? (Hear, hear.) Really we ought to insist on taking this matter out of the hands of the Government, and send them to the other side of the House, in order that they may agitate this question. In fact, it comes to this—the parochial system in Ireland is merely nominal. It does not exist, and we should substitute for the congregational system. The territorial system is the natural one where the great population of the country belong to the Church; but in the circumstances of Ireland where the great population do not belong to the Established Church, the congregational is the right, proper, and fitting system. Am I saying anything not supported by names of high authority? In 1857 a Bill was brought into the House, with the approbation of Archbishop Whately, to make the system congregational instead of territorial. And what said members of the present Government in regard to that Bill? Here is the opinion of Lord J. Russell—I am sure he is of just the same opinion now, and if he were at the head of a Ministry he would no doubt again agitate this question. But Lord John Russell is now in an unfortunate position. (A laugh.) On February 13, 1841, Lord John Russell said:—

"I concur in the plan proposed, as it is said, by Dr. Whately, the Archbishop of Dublin, for making the Irish Church one of congregations, and not of parishes as at present. The Protestant Church should be fully provided for, but I do not believe that anything like the present amount allotted to it is necessary."

There is another most important opinion, it is that of one of whose accents this House always hung, and whose judgment it always respected—I mean Sir Cornwall Lewis. He wrote considerably on the Irish Church, and gave most important evidence in regard to it. Here is his opinion on the Irish Church question:—

"So long as the penal laws were in force, and Government held that every Irishman ought to be a Protestant, it was quite consistent to maintain a Protestant Establishment, which should be sufficient for the wants of the entire population; but now that principle is abandoned there can be no excuse for not reducing the State provision for the Protestants to a level with their actual, not their possible numbers. The number of clergy required for 850,000 Episcopalians might be considerably reduced if a congregational instead of a territorial system were adopted, and if as many persons were assigned to each minister as could conveniently attend the church at which he would officiate."

When the number of clergy had

been thus reduced there would be no necessity for keeping up the Episcopal Establishment of two archbishops and 10 bishops; probably four bishops, one for each province, would be an ample provision for the government of such a Church." (Hear, hear.) I ask for six, but he says four bishops would be enough for the sustentation of the Irish Church. (Hear, hear.) But it may be said, "These are the opinions of Lord Russell; we are not followers of Lord Russell." Well, my right hon. friend is a follower of the noble lord, whose opinion I am going to quote, as expressed on the 12th of July, 1843:—

"I ask, are there not parishes in Ireland in which there are not 20 Protestant parishioners; are there not parishes in Ireland in which there are not 15 Protestants; in where are not ten; in which there are not five; nay, in which there is not one Protestant parishioner? If there are such then I say nothing would be more just, nothing more fair, than after the expiration of existing interests the revenues of those parishes should be suspended and applied to other purposes connected with the general interests of the people of Ireland." (Hear, hear.) This is the opinion of Lord Palmerston, speaking, it is true, in opposition, but no doubt, if properly supported by my right hon. friend, he would be ready to act on the sentiments he so eloquently expressed in 1843. (Hear, hear.) But it has been said that the Irish Establishment, though with large church accommodation and few attendants, is a missionary Church. Let us see how far that is so. And here, I must say, the popular delusion has been fostered by men of high authority and great mark in this country. The Irish Church missionary societies have been in existence since 1852. They have spent upwards of £200,000, and they claim to have made 30,000 converts; but the effect has been to deceive the public mind. A monstrous deception has been and is practised on the country with regard to these missionary societies. Here is an extract from a sermon by the Rev. D. Christopher Wordsworth, preached in Westminster Abbey on the 20th of August, 1852. Now, I must say that Dr. Wordsworth is, in some measure, open to reprobation inasmuch as he has been the innocent means of deceiving my right hon. friend the Secretary of Ireland. (A laugh.) But be that as it may, Dr. Wordsworth says:—

"We refer with thankfulness to the fact that within the last few years thousands and tens of thousands in Ireland have renounced the errors of Romanism. A work is now going on unequalled in importance since the 16th century. The number of converts within the last two years is stated as 30,000 in page 40 of the report of the present year of the Society for Irish Church Missions."

Thus, Dr. Wordsworth gives it out from the pulpit that there is a work going on in Ireland in the way of reformation, which is unexampled since the 16th century, and computes the number of converts made at 30,000. Now, I hold in my hands *Good News from Ireland* (a laugh), and I find that this society, called "The West Connaught Society," is only two years old. It appears, nevertheless, to have been very active in getting together a good deal of money, although I do not perceive that it is in reality much weighed with converts. The society, at all events, held a meeting recently at, if I mistake not, the Haover-square Rooms. My right honorable friend the Secretary for Ireland will be able to correct me if I am wrong. (Great laughter.) Mind, I find no fault with him for going there, because I know he is a man of strong Protestant feeling. (A laugh.) No one at any rate has a right to complain of his attendance at the meeting, because we learn from *Good News from Ireland* that the noble lord at the head of the Government, from whom he received his appointment, and who made such fine speeches when in Opposition, now subscribes £20 a year to the West Connaught Society. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) The right honorable gentleman no doubt attended the meeting, having been taken in by the sermon of Dr. Wordsworth. (Sir R. Peel.—"I never read it.") Yes, but he told us he read "Good News from Ireland," and it is to be found in that (cheers and laughter.) But, however, the right hon. gentleman stated that an immensity of good was done by those missionary agents, and that declaration is so far important that it goes down to Tuamworth with his imprimatur and may help to aid the funds of the society, as holding it up as a great missionary success. He added that since 1847 there had been a large increase in the church accommodation in Ireland—I let you into the secret of that accommodation (a laugh)—and that the Irish was a true missionary Church. Well, it is certain that Dr. Wordsworth tells us that there are 30,000 converts as the result of his labours, and these it appears have been made chiefly in Galway. Now the population of the county of Galway is, I believe, my honorable friend the member for Galway will correct me if I am wrong—251,256; out of that number there are, I find 7,500 members of the Established Church. Well, then, what becomes of those 30,000 converts? (Cheers.) Are they included in the 7,500? (A laugh.) I can nowhere discover them, and yet this is the success of which Dr. Wordsworth and my hon. friend talk so loudly. (Hear, hear.) Now, if anybody after what I have said, gives assistance to the West Connaught Society, that person must, I think, be held to be bereft alike of intellect and judgment. (A laugh.) Let me institute a comparison which was made by the right hon. and learned gentleman the member for the University of Dublin for a different purpose when he read a quotation to show that the Roman Catholic emigrants who went to America the greater portion had become Protestants. Where, let me ask, was the missionary Church in that case, and, if this be true, of what further argument in favour of the reform which I advocate do I stand in need? [Hear, hear.] If you wish to convert the people of Ireland to Protestantism it is clear that you had better do away with this missionary Church. Then you will stand some chance of having more than 30,000 nominal converts.

The hon. gentleman then argued that the Act of Union did not oppose insuperable obstacles to the Reform of the Establishment, and concluded a brilliant and argumentative speech in the following terms:—

"I need, I think, delay the House no longer with any arguments but this fifth article. If the reform for which I contend be necessary, the fifth article cannot be allowed to interfere. But, suppose it were held to do so effectually, what better handle can you give to those who advocate a repeal of the Union than by saying that as matters stand, it prevents justice being done in this respect to the people of Ireland? I have entered at great length into this subject, and I thank the House sincerely for the attention with which they have listened to me; but I wish to say a few words before I sit down with respect to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners who have the management of the Church property in Ireland. That Commission was instituted in 1833, and I find that there is under its control 132,701 acres of land, which the Commissioners describe as profitable. It produces however, under their management, only £42,770, which is, I contend, a sum totally inadequate. The Commissioners, I may add, spent one million sterling in the last thirteen years for the repairs and building of churches are most excellent, and their number on the increase, their congregations are growing small by degrees and beautifully less? What have the Ecclesiastical Commissioners done in my own neighborhood? There was a very commodious church in the Town of Clonmel, and a considerable Protestant population. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners were asked to improve and enlarge this church. They expended £4,000, and now the church is finished they discover that it holds 200 less people than before (laughter), and they are actually about to lay out 800l. to enlarge the church which they have reduced in size at the expense of 4,000l. (Hear, hear.) That is a fair specimen of the management of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. (Hear, hear.) What is the expense of this commission? The only three persons who receive salaries are the three proper and discreet members of the board are very large indeed. There is no church-rate, and everything is found for the country gentleman for nothing out of the funds of the suppressed sees. The requisites for Divine service cost 7,438l. The clerks and sextons for these 600,000 Protestants cost 23,529l. Yet I have seen coobres in the founts, no parochial duty whatever, marriages at a standstill for want of people and funerals likewise. (Great cheers and laughter.) In many instances the sexton are women. In my own church the sexton is a woman, and a Roman Catholic, because they can't get a Protestant. [Cheers and laughter.] Organists, organ-blowers, and tuners for the 600,000 Protestants, £1,020; fuel for the churches £2,540; ce-monial alone, £36,118 a year. [An hon. member.—"What cere-monial?"] The organ-blowing, clerks, and sextons. [Laughter.] The salaries of the Commissioners are £6,097 12s 8d a year. They lately paid to solicitors, £2,365; rent and coals, £998 a year. They have done an extraordinary thing lately, and I call for an explanation of it. A vacancy occurred in the deanery of Ardagh, which has no cure of souls. In their report, dated April 10, 1862, the Commissioners say:—"The Commissioners being apprized of a vacancy in the deanery of Ardagh, appointed a day to consider the propriety of recommending the Lord-Lieutenant to suspend the appointment." This intention was not able to be carried out, for they learnt that your Excellency had filled up the vacancy. [Hear, hear.] Looking with some confidence to the right hon. baronet to keep the Lord-Lieutenant in order, I want to know how he accounts for the Lord-Lieutenant having in the teeth of an Act of Parliament and in the teeth of the report filled up the Deanery of Ardagh without any cure of souls? And I hope he will give me an answer. [Hear, hear.] So much for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and so much for the Ecclesiastical Commission. I cannot think that this debate will be altogether unprofitable. However liberal you may be to volunteer suggestions and reforms to foreign States, I think you will be of opinion that some time ought to be given to domestic policy. [Hear, hear.] It is very true that with the Treasury Bench 'tis distance lends enchantment to the view.' But, while they are endeavoring with such assiduity to pull the beam from the eye of His Holiness the Pope, I think they might find sufficient time to remove the Irish mote from their own vision. [Cheers.] This I know, that a noble lord in another place has lately kindly offered a palace and an asylum to His Holiness at Malta. I think it may be suggested to the noble lord that if the people of Ireland were consulted, they would not object to see the Protestant primate of the Irish Church removed to a smaller mansion, and a more circumscribed income. [Cheers.] I know that where the Pope is concerned the people of England are apt to lose their reasoning powers. [Hear, hear.] At the same time there is a strong analogy between the position of the Pope and the situation of the Prime Minister. Both the Minister of England and the Pope of Rome have been heads of the liberal party in their respective countries. [Laughter.] Both at one time have been ardent Reformers. Both have produced Reform Bills, and both have abandoned them. [Cheers.] The Pope is supported at Rome by French soldiers. The Prime Minister is kept upon the Treasury Bench by Conservative votes. [Loud cheers.] Both are inclined at present to do little or nothing. *Non possumus* is as much the motto of the Pope of Rome as of the Minister in Downing Street. [Cheers.] I regret that the Ministers do not sometimes look at home, and see ourselves as others see us. If they did so they would see four-and-a-half millions of Roman Catholics in Ireland who would accept some of the six points which are offered for four millions of Roman Catholics in Warsaw. [Cheers.] I think they would not object to see men who have the confidence of the Irish people sitting in the noble lord's Cabinet. The noble lord can recommend to the Czar in suggestive lectures that there should be nothing out Poles having the confidence of Poles in the administration of Poland, but he sedulously excludes every man who is an Irishman and who has the confidence of Irishmen from his own Cabinet. [Cheers.] It is because I am not content to masquerade as a reformer in a foreign country, and act as an obstructive at home, that I for one, who prefer contentment in Ireland to want in Italy, am opposed to these projects of the noble lord; and I think that if the Liberal party pretend to have any claim to the name they will not be content for ever to rest in their present torpid state, but will unite upon this question, and insist upon the measures which I have so ineffectually and so lengthily advocated. [The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.]

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON COGHLAN.—Just as we are going to press we receive intelligence of the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Coghlan, of Kilmoree. We know not how to record this news, so full of grief to us and to all who knew that great and noble heart, that kindly soul—warm, loving, generous, kindly-gone from us for ever! May God be merciful to our departed friend. Ireland never owned a truer or a braver patriot; the Church never lost a purer or a holier priest. It is hard to realise the fact that he will never more be amongst us; that his fine, massive figure and honest face, all glowing with the frank and genial nature that stamped his every thought and act, will no more be seen amongst the councils of the people's friends, where they had long been familiar. Our country little knows the loss it sustains to-day. Amongst all the patriots who ever prayed at the altar or bled on the field for Ireland, none was more devoted than he. A hundred memories of personal friendship, kindness, and affection, such as men most highly value in this life, crowd upon us at this moment, and unfit us for saying more just now. In the pages of the Nation Archdeacon Coghlan has long been a familiar and an honored name, and we do not doubt the response of our readers when we ask their prayers to-day for his soul's repose. May that benign and merciful God, whose pure and faithful servant he was through life, grant him a happy and eternal reward.—Nation.

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS MACMAHON.—Of your charity, pray for the soul of the Rev. Terence MacMahon, O.S.A., New Ross, who departed this life on Thursday morning last, aged about 32 years. His life was calm and unobtrusive; his death holy and serene. Few, who saw the slender silent man, taking his solitary walk in the suburbs of Ross, knew the ardent love of country that filled the heart that beat within that emaciated frame. He was a worthy descendant of the brave men, that wounded at Clontarf, and unable to stand, insisted on being tied to stakes in front of the foe, their unwounded hands, whether left or right, grasping their swords, that they might be able to give a chance-blow to any of those traitorous Irishmen, who were aiding the piratical Danes, to enslave their native land. And his last act was like theirs. Dying; unable to walk or stand, he insisted on being carried down to record his last vote for his creed and country. This occurred twelve days before his death, and the consciousness that he had one duty, gave consolation to his soul, during these days. Say not that the age of chivalry is gone. There are men in Ireland to-day, as brave, as true, as patriotic, as ever fell before the sword of Norman, Saxon, or Dane; and he was one. May God have mercy on his soul.—Wexford People.

On Friday about a hundred persons left Sligo for Liverpool, en route to New York. In the whole list there were only some four or five persons who had reached the age of 45 or 50 years; the remainder being healthy, vigorous young men and women.—Sligo Chronicle.

The True Witness

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by

J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS:

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The *Hansa* from Bremen, viz. Southampton, on the 5th, arrived at New York on the 19th. Her news is not of much importance.

The National Government of Poland has agreed to a Conference of the Powers on the Polish Question, on condition of an armistice, and the admission into the Conference of her representative. Russia is awaiting the debate on the Polish Question in the British Parliament on the 10th, to shape her answer accordingly.—Lord Palmerston said that the Government had entered into no engagement binding her to join France in a war against Russia, should one arise on the Polish question.

The outbreak in Greece, consequent upon the arrest of Lotzenko, has not yet been suppressed. The Bank of Athens was attacked by the insurgents. Fifty persons were killed and wounded. The marines from English, French, and Russian ships subsequently occupied the building.

President Lincoln has issued a proclamation fixing a day of thanksgiving for the recent Federal victories. This is probably to induce the people to believe that there have been some successes on the Federal side, by calling upon God to vouch for the fact. The statements of the authority of Washington in matters of this sort, have long since ceased to be regarded by the people as any evidence of facts.

It is difficult to see what the Federal Administration has to rejoice about. A feeble rumour was set afloat that Charleston has been taken; but it was false, of course. So far the Federals have the worst of it at that point; though the Confederates were surprised, and, after a severe contest, in which the gunboats withdrew, they lost a small battery six miles from the city, on Morris Island.

The fall of Fort Hudson followed that of Vicksburg, as a matter of course. It is difficult to believe that any intelligent men can really anticipate the important results which some journalists claim as likely to follow from these successes. The Mississippi will not be opened to navigation, for the Confederates who line its banks, will post guns here and there on the bluffs, and the lead steamboats of the West, would never make a return trip, should any of them return, even under the convey of gunboats, a few hundred miles below Memphis. Of course, without gunboats, such a thing could not be attempted, and commerce with a gunboat accompanying each steamer, will scarcely flourish in a way to justify exultation. The river is closed, and will be so, till the end of the war. The Confederates are cut in two, to be sure; but it has been so, ever since Fort Donelson fell, in the Spring of 1862. There is nothing so terribly disastrous in that. Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas get their supplies from Mexico. They fight on their own hook. Communication with the Richmond authorities is not a matter of very much importance towards the success of their operations. The Confederates lost some men in these places. But their loss is doubtless very much exaggerated. Lee's army is reported in fine spirits and condition. Meade, who was reported to be chasing Lee, was, of course, afraid to attack him. So much for the rout of General Lee.

The Riots in New York have been quelled for the present, by moral suasion, more than anything else. They will probably break out in a form to which the events of last week would be mere child's play, should the Government seriously attempt to enforce the draft. With the two-thirds of his actual subjects, in opposition to him, (for the copper heads in the Northern States, outnumber the friends of the administration two to one), and the war with his theoretical subjects of the revolted South in its present condition: with New York in front, and Richmond in the rear, King Abraham's seat is not a bed of roses: neither is it as trim, perhaps, as his best friends could desire. The civil war in America has only begun. We have not yet seen out the first act of the drama, though it seems to be drawing to a close. Who of us will live to see the Tragedy to an end! Evil principles have brought forth their evil fruit. If the Yankees can be turned to no other good use, let them, at least, be held up as a warning to the nations.

"Generally speaking property in Ireland is as secure as in any part of the Kingdom. In spite of these unhappy agrarian outrages, life is more secure in Ireland than in any part of the Kingdom, because it is well known that crimes of violence are much less frequent in Ireland in proportion to the population than they are in England."—*London Times*.

The above is an extract from a speech as reported in the *Times*, and delivered in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston on Thursday, 23rd ult., on the occasion of Mr. Maguire's motion for a Royal Commission to enquire into the relations of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland.—Considering where, and by whom spoken, these words are valuable, indeed conclusive as to the respective morality of Romish Ireland and of Protestant England.

"Crimes of violence," so Lord Palmerston proclaims from his place in Parliament, "are much less frequent in Ireland, in proportion to the population, than they are in England." To what, we ask, does Ireland owe this comparative immunity from serious crime? to what cause must we assign the greater security of life that, according to Lord Palmerston's showing, obtain in Ireland, and honorably distinguishes it from all other parts of the Kingdom? Shall we attribute this immunity, this honorable distinction, to the ethnological, to the material, to the political, to the social or to religious causes? For cause there must be, and that cause must be looked for in something wherein Ireland differs from England, and other parts of the Kingdom.

We cannot attribute it to an ethnological cause, or to any natural and inherent moral superiority of the Celt over the Teuton. The latter is, we believe, naturally quite as tender of life, quite as scrupulous with respect to property, as is his Celtic cousin. It will not therefore be pretended by Anglo-Saxons, that it is because the Irish are Celts, that "life is more secure in Ireland than in any part of the Kingdom;" and that "crimes of violence are much less frequent in Ireland, in proportion to the population, than they are in England," whose population is mainly of Teuton origin.

Still more improbable is the hypothesis that the moral superiority of Ireland, and its comparative immunity from crimes of violence are due to any material advantages which Ireland at present enjoys with respect to England, and other parts of the Kingdom. For the last three years Ireland has been suffering from chronic famine, and its material conditions have been such as to naturally provoke men to violence, and to outrages of every description. It is therefore not because, but in spite of these material conditions that "life is more secure in Ireland than in any part of the Kingdom;" and that "crimes of violence are much more frequent in proportion to the population than they are in England"—whose material conditions, because more prosperous, are so much more conducive to peace, and respect for property.

If we look at the political conditions of Ireland, we shall find that these are eminently unfavorable to tranquility and good order. Ireland is politically disaffected—we will not pause to enquire why, or seek even to justify that disaffection. It is sufficient for our purpose to state the fact. England, on the contrary, has neither real nor imaginary political grievances to urge against its Government; and yet in spite of its unfavorable political conditions "life is more secure in Ireland than in any part of the Kingdom;" and "crimes of violence are much less frequent in proportion to the population than they are in England."

Shall we assign a social origin to this extraordinary phenomenon? Are the social conditions of Ireland—the relations betwixt Landlord and Tenant, for instance—so vastly superior to those of England and other parts of the Kingdom as to afford a solution for the problem before us? We trow not. What with the standing insult of a Protestant Establishment for a Catholic people—what with alien and absentee landlords, notices to quit, wholesale evictions, and crowbar brigades, the social conditions of Ireland are, with the exception perhaps of that of Naples and of Poland, the most wretched of any in the known world; where, as in England and other parts of the Kingdom, the Established Church is the Church of the majority of the people, the relations betwixt Landlord and Tenant are most friendly, and mutually beneficial. Instead of the notices to quit, the screwing up of rents, the summary evictions, and the pulling down of their humble cottages, which are too often the only communications which pass betwixt tenants and their landlords in Ireland, the relations of owner and cultivator of the soil in England and Scotland are characterized by a mutual interchange of good offices. Their landlord and tenant are of the same race, and of the same faith; whilst in Ireland the owner of the land stands but too generally to the occupier and cultivator, in the position of an alien in blood, in language and religion. The social conditions then of England and other parts of the Kingdom are highly conducive to respect for life and property, but are in Ireland evidently most unfavorable; and yet in spite of these most unfavorable conditions,

Lord Palmerston assures us that "life is more secure in Ireland than in any part of the Kingdom," and that "crimes of violence are much less frequent in Ireland, in proportion to the population, than they are in England"—in prosperous, well governed and contented England.

For this fact, which coming to us upon such authority as that of Lord Palmerston cannot be contested, there must be some cause; that cause must be looked for in something wherein Ireland differs from England, and other parts of the Kingdom; and though there are great ethnological, material, political, and social differences betwixt Ireland and Great Britain, we think that a moment's reflection will suffice to show that to none of these, can the moral superiority of Ireland, over England and other parts of the Kingdom, be attributed. To what cause then shall we assign it? What other great difference is there betwixt the two countries whose operation we have not yet discussed?

One such difference there certainly is, and a most important difference too. Ireland differs from England and other parts of the Kingdom in that it is Catholic, or *Romish*, or *Popish*, as the *Peaser* pleases; whilst England and other parts of the Kingdom are essentially Protestant and anti Catholic. The former has the Sacraments and the Confessional, the other an "open bible;" and we do not say as the effect, but as one of the concomitants, of this striking religious difference we find that, in spite of its most unfortunate, and crime-provoking material, political, and social conditions, "life is more secure in Ireland than in any part of the Kingdom;" and that "crimes of violence are much less frequent in Ireland in proportion to the population than they are in England."

But, according to Protestantism, Catholicity is demoralising and the Confessional is the great encourager of crime. Be it so—but here then is a mystery which we would request Protestants to solve. How is it that the Romish Irish, who frequent the Confessional, are morally, so immeasurably the superiors of those to whom the "bible" is ever "open," and the Confessional ever closed?—how is it that, though in its material, political, social and religious conditions Ireland is so low, "life is more secure in Ireland than in any part of the Kingdom;" and "that crimes of violence are much less frequent in Ireland in proportion to the population, than they are in England," with its happy and most favorable conditions, material, political and social, and above all with its "open bible?" Here is a problem which will set all attempts at solution at defiance, if we start upon the task with the Definitions, Postulates, and Axioms of Protestantism.

And to increase the difficulty, the same phenomenon as that indicated by Lord Palmerston occurs in Canada, and is indicated by the Official Returns of the Provincial Penitentiary. These establish the fact that Romish Lower Canada, like Romish Ireland, is, in respect of morality, immeasurably the superior of its wealthier and Protestant neighbor—the criminality of the latter being more than double, and nearly three times, as great as that of the former. Here then are *data* which cannot be contested, which are well authenticated, and are therefore most unlike those *data* as to the criminality of Catholic European countries, with which enlightened Protestant journalists entertain their intelligent readers; and the problem which we propose to our Protestant contemporaries is this:—To reconcile these facts with their theory, that Popery as compared with Protestantism, is unfavorable to morality.

STATE OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Observer*, quoted by the *Toronto Christian Guardian*, gives some important details with respect to the present state and future prospects of Protestantism in France. If in these details there be nothing to excite our suspicions, nothing with which we were not previously acquainted, they are nevertheless valuable as the forced admissions of a Protestant, and therefore of one who is an unexceptional witness, against Protestantism.

The first symptom which our informant notices as characteristic of the diseased condition of French Protestantism, is its internal discord.—"I have spoken before," he writes, "of the divisions which have sprung up among the Protestants of our country. This state of things is becoming more and more serious." As we read these lines we are reminded of St. Paul's address to the carnal Corinthians, and of his strong and reiterated exhortations against "divisions" the existence of which he cited as a proof of their "carnality."—1. Cor. iii. 3.

Proceeding with his diagnosis, our informant indicates the extent which these "divisions" now reach. "The Protestants of France were divided some years ago; but their difference did not exceed a certain point." There were even then, Calvinists, with their eternal decrees of damnation; and there were Liberal Christians who "objected to the doctrine of the atonement and even spoke doubtfully of the divinity of Christ." But to-day the divisions extend much

beyond these points, and refer, not to any particular interpretation, but to the dogmatic authority of the Scriptures. The present position of the Protestant theologians of France is thus described:—

"The neologists of the present time believe no longer in any direct inspiration of the Bible. They consider the Gospel only as a logical progression of the human mind. Jesus Christ in their mind is a mere man,—a Hebrew Socrates,—with less learning and more religion than the Grecian Plato. His miracles are not authentic, and nothing is supernatural. God, himself hardly preserves his personality in their theories, and pantheism shows itself here and there in mitigated forms. Such are our theologians at the present time!"

And these "neologists" form, not merely a portion of the Protestant laity, but constitute the bulk of the ministry. "What aggravates the state of things is that these same men hold the position of pastors, so that these doctrines are taught from the same pulpit from Sabbath to Sabbath which the orthodox occupy. Is not this confusion? And how, with such contradictory elements, establish one religious society, one Church?" Not an easy question to answer indeed, though the following present no great difficulties to the Catholic, or indeed to any one accustomed to read the signs of the times:—

"Where are we going then? and what will become of our glorious Reformed Church in France?"

That the "we" of the *New York Observer*, that the "glorious Reformed Church in France" are going to the devil as fast as a horse can gallop, is, we think, pretty clear by the writer's own showing; and their fate should be a warning to those who seek to extend that same "glorious Reformed Church" to Canada.

For when we reflect that the symptoms of approaching dissolution exhibited by the Protestant Church in France are in every respect identical with those which, as the most cursory examination must convince us, characterise the condition of the Protestant Church in England and in America, as well as in Germany and Italy, we cannot avoid the conclusion that these are but the symptoms of one and the same disease, and that that disease is inherent in, and inseparable from, the very constitution of Protestantism itself. Had it declared itself in Germany alone, or in France alone, it might have been argued that the disease was local, or the product of causes peculiar to climate, and not common to all Protestant communities. When however we see that, all over the globe, those communities are tainted with the same disease, that it presents, always and everywhere precisely, the same symptoms, that it runs its course in one well defined order, that it is not modified by climate, or by political conditions, and that the Catholic Church alone, is always and everywhere exempt from it, we must conclude that the disease is inherent in Protestantism itself, or rather one of the forms in which that system must always, sooner or later, manifest itself. It, in its first stage, denies or protests against the authority of the Church; in the next stage it protests against the authority of the book called the Bible; and in its last or fatal stage, it denies or protests against the supernatural altogether. From the first to the last of these stages the transition is easy, and to all who can reason logically, and who act consistently, is indeed inevitable.

"The proof of the pudding lies in the eating thereof," says the proverb; and so with the Catholic proposition that Protestantism leads naturally to the negation of Christianity. We appeal to facts, to the admissions of Protestant writers of all countries, and of all sects in proof of our thesis; and we cite the solemn words of warning, or rather the despairing cry, of our friend of the *New York Observer*. "Where are we going then? What will become of our glorious Reformed Church?"

ANTI CONSCRIPTION RIOTS AT NEW YORK.

—The partial conscription system imposed by Russia upon the Poles was the immediate or provoking cause of the Polish insurrection: the New York riots had their origin in the same cause—the attempt of an arbitrary government to destroy the personal liberties of the people, by an iniquitous Conscription Law.

In so far then, as the outbreak at New York was a protest against the unconstitutional action of the despots at Washington, it is as much entitled to our respect and sympathy as is the insurrection of the Poles. But unfortunately for the cause of freedom, the riots at New York from want apparently of leaders and requisite organization, degenerated into a *Jacquerie*, or tumultuous uprising of the poor against the rich. In its progress it was moreover signalized by acts of wanton barbarity against the unfortunate negroes, whose condition as freemen in the North is at the best of times, infinitely more degraded than that of their colored brethren held to compulsory labor in the South: and where with rare exceptions the negroes are kindly treated by their white masters. In this latter phase—the New York riots can excite only our indignation, and our regret that a good cause should be lost through the worthlessness of its avowed champions.

An organized resistance to the draft would indeed have challenged our respect. Heart and soul we could have sympathized with the insurgents, and we should have been by no means

disposed to criticise harshly any measures however extreme to which those opponents in their assertion of their personal liberties might have been compelled to have recourse. But when, instead of confining themselves to legitimate and praiseworthy object, the insurgents proceeded to deeds of brute violence against the helpless negroes—and by their acts showed that they were animated rather by a love of plunder than by zeal for liberty, the current of our sympathies, till then setting strongly in their favor was suddenly checked, and we could not but look upon their defeat as the just reward of their extreme folly and their dastardly cruelty. Their folly was as conspicuous as their cruelty was disgusting to every honest man. They had the game in their own hands, had they but known how to play it properly. By firm but temperate resistance to the iniquitous Conscription edict, they might have forced the despots at Washington to yield, and to bring the horrid war devastating this Continent to a close. Instead of this, we have had a series of low brutal unorganised riots which by their very excesses speedily wore themselves out, and effected nothing. Such is the inevitable result of desultory rioting.

Not only have these riots done nothing in the way of tempering the despotism beneath which the Northern States groan, but they have, we fear, strengthened the hands of the arbitrary and unconstitutional Government of Abe Lincoln. The holders of property, alarmed by the plundering propensities of the mob will now rally round that Government, not so much because they approve of its acts, and admire its policy, as because they see therein the only possible guarantee against anarchy and indiscriminate massacre; and the rioters themselves, like drunken men after a night's debauch, are no longer capable of offering any opposition to the efforts that will now be made to trample out any embers of the sacred fire of personal liberty that may yet be left unextinguished in the Northern States.

Deeply therefore do we deplore, not the resistance to the Conscription edicts, indeed, but the manner in which that resistance manifested itself. A great occasion for bringing the war to a close has been left unimproved; a golden opportunity, such as may never again arise, for arresting the growth of a military despotism on this Continent has been allowed to slip away; and, as is the case with all injudicious insurrections, the failure of the New-Yorkers cannot but establish more firmly than ever the yoke which Yankee Jacobins have imposed upon the people. The latter might have asserted the great principle of State Rights as against the centralised despotism of Washington; they did not do so; they took to pillaging and drinking and murdering—and verily they have got their reward.

Our friend who writes to us on the subject of the election at Ottawa, and the defeat of Mr. Scott, must not think that the non-appearance of his communication argues any want of sympathy on our part with the cause he advocates. The great length of the letter, and the minuteness of the details, alone prevent our inserting it: but we gladly avail ourselves of this occasion to say again that we think that Mr. Scott has been very badly dealt with by the Catholic electors, and that he has met with a sorry return for many years of faithful service to his Ottawa constituents in particular, and the Catholics of Upper Canada in general. To the latter it belongs to repair in some measure the injustice done to Mr. Scott, and this duty we hope they may soon have an opportunity of performing.

Mr. Scott's exertions to carry the Separate School Law through the Legislature have given him a strong claim upon the gratitude of every Catholic in the Province; and the non-recognition of this obligation thus imposed on them, by the Catholic voters of Ottawa, or rather by a section of those voters, is certainly not calculated to encourage others to exert themselves as Mr. Scott has exerted himself. For this reason then, we feel deeply the loss that our cause has sustained by his defeat; and we feel it not only to be a loss but a disgrace—as arguing our want of gratitude, and an indifference to honesty on the part of our representatives.

THE TWELFTH.—The anniversary of the conquest of Ireland by the Anglo-Dutch under the Prince of Orange was pretty generally celebrated in Upper Canada, and with the usual orgies, by the Orangemen, but fortunately there were no serious disturbances of the peace. From the *Toronto Globe* we learn that there was a row at some drinking den which was gutted by a lot of inebriate Orangemen, who had been loafing about the streets of the city in procession; but in other respects the day passed off quietly enough.

We beg to remind our readers that the Pic-Nic for the benefit of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum will take place on Wednesday next, in Victoria Gardens (late Guibault's). We hope that there will be a large attendance, as the object of the Pic-Nic is a praiseworthy one—to feed and clothe the Irish Catholic Orphans.

The Committee appointed to carry out the Games at the Pic-Nic for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum, are requested to meet in the St. Patrick's Hall, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock, on business of importance.

The Boston Pilot speculates on the chances of efforts being made by Upper Canada to secede from the Lower Province. Our contemporary is too sanguine; there are alas! no present prospects of such a devoutly to be wished consummation.

We read in L'Ordre of the 15th instant, as under:

"There is but one method of settling the difficulties between the two Provinces. That is the Repeal of the Union, and Mr. Brown will have none of this method. But we may well predict that the agitation in which he keeps Upper Canada will necessarily force on the discussion of this remedy; and he will see that all the Lower Canadians, even those of an origin different from ours, will rally round this idea, to save themselves from the domination which the project of Mr. Brown would impose on them, as well as on us."

SEWING MACHINES.—We wish to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of "Williams & Co's" Sewing Machine in another column. As far as we have examined them, and learned from those who have them in use, we think that they are destined to become the most popular Family Sewing Machines in Canada; for they combine cheapness with excellence, and durability with simplicity to a degree not approached by any others that we have seen.

EXAMINATION OF PUPILS OF CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS.—The examination of the pupils of the St. Bridget's School commenced on Monday the 13th. There were present the Rev. Mr. Dowd, the Rev. M. Toupin of the St. Patrick's Church, and a large number of spectators, all of whom were greatly delighted with the proficiency of the pupils.

Mathematics.—James McCormick, N. Chabot, Alex. Orsini, Jean Brazier, James Carroll, Thomas Joint, Francis Hart, Mich. McCormick.

General Excellence.—Lewis Walsh, John Fleming.

ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of premiums at this flourishing institution took place on the 15th instant. The young gentlemen acquitted themselves with credit. The College re-opens for the next scholastic year on the 3rd September.

At the annual examination of the pupils of the Pensionnat, under the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, an interesting scene took place, consisting in the presentation to M. Simon Valois, the founder of the Institution, of a splendid silver medal from the Pope in testimony of the high esteem in which His Holiness holds the efforts made by M. Valois in the cause of religion and education.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Montreal, July 21st, 1863.

DEAR SIR—Excuse one of the many readers of your excellent journal for thus intruding upon your columns; but aware of the interest you always take in the cause of Catholicity and education, I thought you would insert this letter. Being present Monday evening July 20th, at the examination and distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Christian Brothers' Schools, I was delighted with the facility, the apparent ease with which those boys quite young, answered the most difficult and puzzling questions in the various and useful branches taught by the worthy Brothers of the Christian Schools.

The first English Class St. Lawrence School, showed a great deal of application and knowledge on their part, and much care and labor on the part of their teacher.

As to the literary exercises, the various dialogues, poems, etc., were well recited. The opening address by Timothy O'Brien, was very well written and quite appropriate to the occasion. But the hero of the day—the lion of the party—was Frank Brown, indeed Mr. Editor, not for a moment thinking of jesting—his piece of "Cassablanca" he hid up brown.

The songs especially—national and soul-stirring airs, as they were—were quite admired by the large audience present—for the hall was full to repletion—and were sung in a manner to please the most refined ears.

Oh! but I was almost forgetting "The Treaty Stone of Limerick" by P. T. Patton, which drew forth more than once the applause of the Irish present. If spoken a little louder it would have been the most admired of all—for the majority of the listeners being warm admirers of Limerick and his fighting population they would have given cheer after cheer for the piece and its speaker.

Among the audience I noticed many priests—the Superior of the Seminary and also the Director of the Christian Brothers were there, who were very well pleased with the advancement of the pupils and the manner of answering all the questions put to them.

Many useful and valuable books were given as premiums to those boys who had distinguished themselves in the various branches, and many a little heart beat with joy at receiving the reward of his application or good conduct.

Les prix d'excellence were taken by Bartholomew Wall, C. Donohoe and Jas Bracelin, 1st Class College School, and by E. Cummins, P. Patton, George Hies, and T. O'Brien, St. Lawrence Schools.

At closing Rev. Father O'Farrell addressed them expressing on the part of the Superior of the Seminary, his pleasure at their advancement, encouraging them to further efforts, and thanking their teachers for their care and assiduity, as was shown by the Examination just finished. Again, Mr. Editor, begging an excuse for my intrusion,

I remain, yours, etc. JUSTITIA.

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Montreal, 19th July, 1863.

Sir—While on a flying visit to Kingston lately, I had the pleasure of being present with some friends at a Distribution of prizes, on the evening of the 14th inst., by the Sisterhood of the Congregation of Notre Dame, to the young ladies educated by them, and whose examination—a private and a public one—had taken place previously. I must say it was a most gratifying spectacle.

The programme announced that the Distribution would be preceded by music—vocal and instrumental—varied by recitations in prose and verse, in the French and English languages.

We found the Hall appointed for the seance (formerly a chapel) well lit and decorated with that good taste and simplicity which characterize all that is done by the Nuns. Hung up around were paintings and drawings, executed by the young ladies, which were very creditable to their proficiency in these lady-like accomplishments; also spread on tables were specimens of needle work, plain and fancy, which would take prizes at any exhibition.

It was not easy to get a place on arrival, so crowded was the body of the building with the deeply interested relatives and friends of the pupils, who, to the number of 80 or 90, dressed in white, with blue sashes, occupied an elevated space at the upper end. The scene was like the pilgrims' distant view of heaven, as they encircled the dais, sitting tier over tier—the little ones the farthest, with their snowy robes and joyful faces and youthful beauty, or moved about so lightly and gracefully; the Sisters, with serene and happy countenances, seated near on either side, like ministering spirits of "the better land"; and His Lordship, the Bishop of Kingston, occupied a chair of state at a table in front, with several members of the Reverend Clergy on either hand; while over all arose harmonious sounds, eloquence, original or selected, the breath of music, or the voice of song.

The parts assigned to the different young ladies were well performed. Pieces of music, played by four or eight hands, deserved the applause they received; the singing was very good, and showed that great care and considerable ability had been exercised by the accomplished Nuns who presided over that department.

A French drama was recited, in which the dramatic persona evinced much talent and appreciation of the characters assumed, and fluency in the use of the foreign tongue in which it was spoken—Madame the Countess acting with the courtly grace and native dignity of her order, and the femme de chambre, with all the nuance of the French peasant girl.

After a Dialogue, maintained with spirit, and some music of an artistic kind, came a Pastoral Drama in English, which excited the greatest attention, each young actress doing her part well, from Mrs. Urania herself, in her weeds, down to her little daughter, in neat but rustic attire, who appeared to have been admirably brought up, if we might judge by the careful maxims with which her mind was stored.—Certainly the pupils who took part in the play will not have lost their time, if they but remember and apply the lessons of wisdom, and the sage advice given, to avoid the follies and faults and frivolous amusements of unguided maidenhood—the love of nature and truth, of virtue and modesty, inculcated therein, and scattered broadcast among the sylvan scenes they were invited to tread—paths that lead to happiness and content alone, through the hills and valleys of life.

After an orature on the grand piano, executed with skill and taste, one of the young ladies read a paper on "The death of Mary Queen of Scots," which did credit to her knowledge of English composition and elocution.—Another (I regret I cannot recollect any of their names) read her "Parable of the Convent," to the peaceful shades, to the good Sisters and to her school mates, which was elegantly conceived, written, and pronounced, and even affecting, for it came evidently from the heart. I shall endeavor to obtain a copy, as it deserves to be preserved in print.

The audience was next entertained with more music, after which Bishop Moran distributed the prizes, with a smile and kind word for each delighted girl, some of whom his Lordship crowned, as they knelt, with floral wreaths for especial "good conduct."

Then came the "Parting Song" and an Address spoken by a nice and talented young lady, in which she gave expression to their united gratitude and love for the Sisters—their kind teachers—who devoted themselves to the cause of education: how much she owed them for the manner and the manner of the instruction they imparted; the excellent counsels and the examples of piety, industry and obedience they gave; she also thanked the Bishop for his paternal care, and the interest he took in the institution.

After all this, in fine style, was played "Patrick's Day," with variations—the whole concluding with "God Save the Queen," when the company, lay and clerical, rose to their feet. The sentiment involved in the two last national airs, is to be admired, as the one instils and perpetuates love of the old green land, whose memories were cherished by so many present, young and old, high and low; for her children scattered over the world bear in mind that, though ruled with a rod of iron, Erin kept alive for ages, the lamp of learning and religion, whose ruffled rays shone at home and abroad, in the camp, in the court, in the cloister; while the other anthem ex-

presses the feeling of those who appreciate the blessings of that unrestricted liberty, civil and religious, we enjoy as Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and it is appropriate where loyalty to "the Higher Powers" is considered a conscientious duty.

I could not get a list of the prizes awarded, but may for your next issue.

I would add—what a happiness for parents and guardians to have such an institution flourishing in their city, where young females, in an atmosphere of purity and religion can have not only a solid but a polished education, and not the rich alone, the poor also have a great advantage, as the Nuns, in the true Catholic spirit, have a Free School attached to their Convent, at which they teach 350 girls.

A VISITOR. To the Editor of the True Witness. Brockville, July 2nd, 1863.

Sir—The Church of England ministers and lay delegates of the Diocese of Ontario are, as I write, in "solemn convocation assembled," in the Court-house of our good town and as I was given to understand, by a friend, that spectators were admitted, curiosity induced me to drop in and see what was going on. And here I will state that when I first entered I was greatly pleased with the personnel of the assembly; indeed I rather too hastily, as I afterwards found out, jumped at the conclusion that nothing low or narrow-minded could emanate from such a gentlemanly-looking set of men. Appearances however are very deceptive, and thus it was in this case. It certainly grieves me to have to say that the majority of them—lay delegates as well as the clergymen—not even excepting his Lordship—are nothing more nor less than a pack of wolves in sheep's clothing; in so far as their dealings with that class of people they contemptuously term papists, are concerned. Really in the face of the bigotry which, during the short time I stayed, I heard promulgated by Dr. Lewis and his brigade, who to hear them talking, are the only educated men in the country, (Heaven pity the wit of us I say) it is the wonder of the world to me how it is that the few 'brightened Romanists' of Upper Canada are not swept off the face of the earth long ago. But I have often heard it said that the man who tries to build himself up on the ruins of his fellow-man, and who, unable of his own individual merits to advance himself without harping all the time on the little fault and failing of his opponent, and blazoning them forth to the world, must, as the lawyers say, not be able to make out his case. And so it is with a church, the members of which are ever and anon hounding down and trying to bring the members of another church into contempt and ridicule. Its condition must be a deplorable one—the foundation of which it was erected must be giving way, and in must ere long, tumble down with a mighty crash.

Why, I would like to know, is the Catholic Church the victim of, not alone the ministers of the church of England, but of every white-chokered ranter in the country? and why, I would further ask, do the many different sects of Protestantism take sides to a man against Catholicity and its institutions? I am surprised, indeed, that this proud church of England, with all its boasted 'wealth and intellect,' would thus demean itself. And yet we find that this is the very thing the synod for the Diocese of Ontario has been doing. Let me tell you all about it, Sir.

A Revd. Mr. Bleddil from Trenton, C.W., introduced a motion, the sum and substance of which was that the "Legislation be petitioned to grant Separate Schools to the Church of England or else to legislate impartially for every denomination in the country."

One need not have the sharp-sightedness which Lynceus of old is fabled to have had, to be able to see the gist of the Revd. gentleman's motion. The shot was evidently fired at the present system which grants Catholic parents the right of educating their children according to the dictates of their consciences and I have no hesitation whatever in saying that the Revd. Mr. Bleddil is not as anxious that the church of England should have separate schools as he is that the present separate school system be altogether crushed out of existence to the end that when the Catholic and Protestant children would be again huddled together he might have an opportunity of paying daily visits and sowing the seeds of Protestantism in the young Catholic mind. But will separate schools be abolished? I should hope not, and even if they are, I feel certain that that spirit, which prompted our fathers in days of yore to suffer so much for the good old faith once brought from Rome by St. Patrick and which was carefully disseminated by him throughout the length and breadth of our lovely little island home, will again be evoked and that we will educate our children, like our brethren in the States, independent of state patronage.

I regret that I was not present to hear all the several speakers said on the subject. I was pleased very much however with the remarks of one Mr. Simpson—a lay delegate. He held that the Common schools ought to be preserved, and that it was only just and proper for the Catholics, alias 'Romanists,' to have separate schools because there is no affinity whatever between Catholicity and Protestants and consequently a permanent amalgamation of the two elements can never be effected. He also stated that the Protestant minority of Lower Canada have separate schools and he did not see why the Catholic minority of Upper Canada should not enjoy the same privilege. Are not those the sentiments of a noble mind?

Considerable time was taken up with the debate, some of course being in favor of, and some against the motion passing, when his Lordship, with a dignified air, arose to express his views on the subject; and I must say that I expected something better, more liberal, and Christian-like from him. Indeed I was very much disappointed in the gentleman. He maintained that the Church of England Protestants ought to have Separate Schools as well as the Romanists, who to use his own words, are 'our inferiors' in wealth, position, education, and intellect.' He went on further to say that the reason the Romanists have, and want Separate Schools is in order that they may make 'good sound Papists,' and that they also should have them for the purpose of making 'good sound Protestants' and thereby prevent succeeding generations from falling into the hands of 'designing educational Romanists.' You see then he admits there are some educational ones amongst us. At this stage of the proceedings it was moved in amendment that so grave a question as the one now before the house be postponed for another time,

which was carried almost unanimously, and then the synod adjourned.

Now, I cannot allow this occasion to pass without offering a few words of comment, in my own homely style, on the remarks of the Anglican Bishop of Ontario, and I trust that the importance of the subject and my humble efforts to rebut the calumny flung into our face by the Anglican synod, will be a sufficient apology for the length of this communication.

That the Catholics of Western Canada are 'inferior' to their Protestant fellow-subjects in wealth and position, I am at once prepared to admit. But is that any disgrace? Our Divine Saviour never taunted those men whom He commissioned to teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, with being poor and uneducated and occupying 'inferior' positions. And see what a beautiful example was set us by the King of Kings and Lord of Lords at his entrance into this life. He chose to be born in a poor stable on a cold dreary winter's night betwix an ox and an ass, than in some stately mansion surrounded with the grandeur of this world. I am of the opinion that it came with a bad grace from an Anglican bishop, who ostentatiously claims to be a successor to the Apostles—poor fishermen that they were, to express himself as Dr. Lewis has done. But perhaps it was only a lapsus lingue and I am taking advantage of the gentleman. The accusations alluded to however, are very frequently laid at the doors of Catholics and whether Dr. Lewis meant or knew what he said or not, I may as well now that I am engaged in the subject, enter into the full particulars. How it comes that the Catholics of Upper Canada or indeed of any other country, are 'inferior in intellect' to their separated brethren I am at a loss to know. Can it be possible that a person's religion has the effect of deteriorating or ameliorating his intellect? If so, the doctrine is a novel one and does not altogether come up to my idea of things. To my mind it is *barbarum*. We have only to visit any educational establishment in the country, which is attended by Catholic and Protestant children, and we will at once be able to see the falsity of the statement, which I hope for his own sake was made inadvertently by Dr. Lewis. We will find no superiority of intellect of the Protestant over the Catholic child. On the contrary we will find our little fellows as good readers, as good spellers, as good arithmeticians and if the higher branches are taught, as well versed in the *ologies* as their little Protestant classmates. In fact morally and intellectually they are at least *paris comparibus*. I need not go out of my own town to prove that what I aver is true.

At the last Separate School examination it was admitted by the Local Superintendent of Education, who is a Presbyterian clergyman, and by several others of the influential and respectable Protestants of the town, that the answering of the children was as "good as any one need wish to hear," and they paid very flattering compliments on all concerned—Trustees as well as Teachers. How different the language of Dr. Lewis at the Anglican synod! I suppose, if he were not himself an Irishman and that he would be pinching his own corns, he would say that the Catholics of Upper Canada, the great majority of whom are Irish, are an 'inferior' race. Before Dr. Lewis, or the Church to which he belongs, had an existence, the Bishops and priests of the Catholic Church were the great patrons of piety and learning; and when he shall be no more they will continue the good work of carrying religion and civilization to places where they were never known before. But we sometimes hear it said (and indeed it was said at the synod to-day) that the chief aim of Bishops and Priests is to keep the people in ignorance. This is a calumny of the deepest dye. Let any one take up an impartial history of Ireland, and I am sure he will be convinced of the contrary. The faithful priest was ever to be found teaching and preaching to his flock. When the sabre, the cannon, the torches, the manacle, prison, the gibbet, were put into requisition on the Priest and his flock; on the Monks and consecrated Nuns; on everything Catholic in the country,—the good old faith and the education of the people were attended to at early dawn on the mountain sides and in lonely caves. And after all this shall we be told that our priests want to keep us in ignorance? But let Protestant bigots rave and rant; they can do us no harm. Relying on the infallible words of Christ, when He said—"Behold I am with you all days even to the consummation of the world," and the "gates of hell could never prevail against His Church," we need not have the slightest apprehensions. Eighteen hundred years and more have now rolled by since Christ said to St. Peter: "Thou art Peter, and upon this Rock I will build my Church," &c.; and these 1800 years have served but to prove the ever during stability of the Catholic Church. Storms, no doubt may threaten, and cloud after cloud of awful import and wicked purpose loom above the horizon; yet all are in vain. Tempests may rage, and the fierce commotion of the deep dash the little bark of Peter high on the billows' crest,—still the Nazarene is at the helm, and that little bark becomes only brighter, more conspicuous and glorious, the more tempestuous the billows.

ONE OF THE "BRIGHTENED ROMANISTS."

The mining fever rages with unabated fury in the eastern townships, and several transfers of lots have taken place at advanced figures. A placer has been discovered within 25 arpents of L'Assenti, said to be of great extent and wealth to the celebrated Acton mine. Several discoveries have also taken place in other parts of the Townships.

Hon. Mr. Drummond has resigned his seat in the cabinet.

A boatman, named Pouliot, was drowned on Friday evening last, under the following circumstances: His boat was being towed by a steamer, which also had in tow a large vessel, the boat being between the steamer and the ship. The tow-line struck the mast of the boat, capsizing it, throwing deckward, with another man, into the water. Pouliot never rose after sinking the first time. The other man was saved by clinging to the boat. The body has not yet been found.—Quebec Chronicle.

Thomas Sheppard, while strolling, a barn belonging to Mr. Daniel Callaghan, near Paris, on Wednesday week last, fell through a hole in the roof and was killed almost instantly.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Sylvester, John Coarr \$2; Bayfield, P. L. Egan \$2; Wellington, T. Galliber \$5; Asphodel, D. Healy \$2; Chardon, M. Kennedy, \$20.40; Fakenham, E. O'Connell \$3; Brinsford, P. McMillan \$2; Angus, P. McDonald \$2; St. Johns, M. O'Connell \$4; F. H. Marchand \$4.50; Warden, P. McGuire, \$1; Pontiac, H. Mulligan \$6; St. John, Chrysothome, V. Barbeau \$2, Rev. L. L. Pominville \$10; Beauharnois, J. Quiz, \$3; L'Acadie, E. Conroy \$2; P. E. Island, Hon. D. Brennan \$2; Lansdowne, J. Hickey \$2; Richelieu, J. J. Pelletier \$5; Inkermann, T. J. Bishop \$2; Port Lewis, J. Finn \$2; Ashburnham, T. McCabe \$1; St. Monique, Rev. O. Z. Rousseau, \$2; Lanark, J. Bain \$2; Portsmouth, P. Hamill \$1; Danville, F. N. Law \$2; Flora, Trevor Farrell \$2; St. Andrews, Alex. McQueen \$1; Beevers Mills, J. Kennedy \$4; Sherbrooke, H. Mulvey \$2; Etat Hawkesbury, T. Hoisted \$1.75; Calumet, Island, H. Cahill \$4.37; Pontiac, U. S. M. B. Seymour \$3; St. Casaire, Rev. M. Desnoyers, \$1; St. Benoit, Rev. M. Aubrey \$2; St. Anaclet, Rev. J. B. Blanchet, \$2; Smith's Falls, P. McDermott \$5; Dathousie Mills, Angus McDunnell \$2; St. Therese, Rev. L'Abbe Mainbourg \$2; Madoc, P. Martin \$3.50.

Per Rev. M. Lalor, Pictou—Self, \$2.50; P. McMahon, \$5; Mrs. P. Low, \$2.50. Per J. J. McDonald, Arisig, N.S.—Self, \$0.50; Rev. Jas. Chisholm, \$2. Per W. Featherstone, Ingersoll—Jas. Looby, \$1. Per E. Hackett, Chambly—P. O'Reilly, \$2. Per Rev. J. S. O'Connor—Dickenson's Landing, P. Sheils, \$1; Monimette, Mr. Glancy, \$4. Per J. Keill, Amherstburg—P. Marcot, \$2. Per J. J. Murphy, Ottawa—Peter Healy, \$5; South Gloucester, Jas. Smith, \$4; Jas. McCarron, \$2; H. P. Simms, \$2.50; Chelsea, Thos. Walsh, \$5; Des Juchin, J. J. Bennett, \$2. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—P. Kennedy, \$10; J. Johnson, \$5.50; D. McMillan, \$6; R. Blackston, \$5.50; Hon. L. Massie, \$2.50. Per P. Purcell, Kingston—Martin Sutton, \$2.50; J. Hackett, \$2; P. Sewell, \$1; Garret Brook, \$2.50; John Branigan, \$2.50; P. Hartney, \$5.50; Centerville, W. Garrott, \$2.50; B. O'Connor, \$5.00; B. Ingolsby, \$2.50; Jas. Hogan, \$2.50. Per A. D. McDonald, Kanyon—Capt J. Kennedy, \$5. Per F. Ford, Prescott—Hugh Murphy, \$1; C. Farley, \$2; J. O'Hara, \$2.50. Per S. Frazier, Hillier—J. Vincent, \$2. Per P. F. Mullen, Toronto—Rev. Dr. Lynch, \$4. Ven. Archbishop O'Keefe, \$5; H. Duffy, \$1; Miss Brophy, \$2; Mr. Protheroe, \$2. Per Rev. T. Sears, Port Mulgrave—J. Stapleton, \$2.43.

BIRTH.

In this city, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. Phillip Brady, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Montreal, July 20, 1863. Flour—Pollards, \$2.60 to \$2.80; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$3.05; Fine, \$3.25 to \$3.45; Super, No. 2, \$3.90 to \$4.10; Superior \$4.10 to \$4.25; Fancy \$4.45 to \$5.00; Extra, \$4.50 to \$4.80; Superior Extra; Bag, Flour, \$2.30 to \$2.35.

Oatmeal per bush of 200 lbs, L. C., \$2.25. No J. O. Wheat—U. Canada Spring 700, 92c. Ashes per 112 lbs, Pot's, low price were at \$5.80, to \$6.00; Inferior Pot's, at 5c to 10c more; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.50 to \$6.52.

Butter—There is a good demand, for New at 10 1/2c to 11c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 13c. Eggs per doz, 60c. Gut-Meats per lb, Smoked Hams, 6c to 8c Bacon, 3 1/2c to 5c.

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$11.50 to \$10.00; Prime Mess, \$8.50 to \$10; Prime, \$9.75 to \$9.75.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS.

The deliveries of grain on the street market to-day were very light, but with a fair demand. Fall wheat was in limited supply, selling freely at 85c to 90c per bush for inferior, and 90c to 93c per bush for good samples. Spring Wheat, remains unchanged at 81c to 84c for good, and 75c to 80c for inferior grades. Rye nominal, at 1c per lb or 51c to 60c per bush. Barley very scarce and unchanged, at 45c to 50c per bush. Peas sell at 45c to 60c per bush for good average samples. Oats scarce, at 45c to 47c per bush.—Globe.

THE SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC FOR THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

THE TRUSTEES of the ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, assisted by the various Irish Societies, have the honor to announce that their SIXTH GRAND ANNUAL PIC-NIC, will be held in the VICTORIA GARDENS (late Guibault's), ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant. ENTRANCE FREE—Adults, 25cts; children, 12c. For further particulars, see hand-bills. THOS. BELL, Secretary.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, Corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, AND ON THE WHARF, IN REAR OF BONSECOURS CHURCH, MONTREAL.

THE undersigned offer for sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3 in—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. —ALSO— 14-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-in and 1 1/2 in BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING, (all sizes), clear and common. FURKING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices. —AND— 45,000 FEET OF CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street. July 21, 1863.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, A SMALL Black and White GOAT, from No. 16 Bisson Street. Any person returning her will receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and any person retaining her after this notice will be prosecuted according to law. Montreal, July 15, 1863. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Directories and Patent Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News D'epot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 28.—The Emperor has addressed the following letter to M. de Rouher, President of the Council of State:—

"PALAIS DE FONTAINEBLEAU, June 24.—M. Le President.—Our system of centralisation, notwithstanding its advantages, has had the serious inconvenience of producing an excess of administrative control. We have already endeavored, as you are aware, to remedy this inconvenience, but there still remains much to be done. Formerly, the incessant control by the administrative departments of a great number of affairs had, perhaps, some reason, but now this supervision is only an obstruction. In fact, how is it possible to understand that some mere communal matter of secondary importance, and to which no objection can be raised, should require an investigation extending over at least two years, caused by the necessity of reference to 11 different authorities? In certain cases, industrial enterprises are equally delayed.

"The more I reflect on this state of affairs, the more I am convinced of the urgency of a reform. But in those cases in which the public good and private interests come in contact with each other on so many points, the difficulty is to give each its due weight—securing to one all the protection, to the other all the freedom desirable.

"This task will necessitate the revision of a great number of laws, decrees, orders, and official instructions, and the first step of the process must be a careful examination of all the details of our administrative system, with the purpose of retrenching those which are superfluous.

"The several sections of the Council of State appear to me fitted to conduct this examination, for, if they do not act administratively themselves, they see the action of all departments of the Administration. They are the best witnesses that can be referred to.

"I beg you then to charge the sections of the Council with this work, of which I conceive the plan should be this—in every section the reporter should draw up a table of the forms, the delays, the different authorities, and the various kinds of control to which every question is subjected. In a certain number of special tables the form and average duration of each case may be stated, omitting and exceptional circumstances. The section will then state its opinion on the charges or suppressions it may deem necessary.

"On any matters not submitted to the Council of State the heads of departments will furnish documents of a similar kind, that may serve as the basis of a general examination by each Ministry.

"As I attach great importance to this, I count on the enlightened zeal of the Council of State to obtain a speedy and satisfactory solution.

"NAPOLEON."

The presence of M. Drouyn de Lhuys in the French Foreign Office is the proof that the Emperor will not permit the Holy See to be further despoiled, and that the malignant efforts of the Queen's Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs to drive the Pope from Rome in order that the excommunicated King of Sardinia may make it his capital, have signally failed.

There seems no doubt that the prosecution of the seven Archbishops and Bishops for their excellent letter of advice to the electors, as well as that of the Archbishop of Tours (one of the seven) for his letter to the late Minister of Public Worship, has been abandoned.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says rumours of war are more prevalent than ever. It is impossible not to be struck with the tone of the semi-official organs. They speak as if it were desired to prepare the public mind for a catastrophe.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says the French are preparing for war, and the officers of the garrison are wild with excitement.—Orders were yesterday received at the arsenal of Vincennes, to place on the full war footing, and prepare for immediate service, three batteries of 12-pounders, twelve guns, and 100 artillery waggons, the 12-pounders being only employed as the reserve of field artillery and of cavalry and infantry, divisions i.e. rifled 4-pounders; three batteries of the reserve generally form the artillery support of corps d'armee of three divisions, say 40,000 men. This news is no secret in military circles, but it has not yet transpired among the public. The officers at Vincennes think that war will probably break out before the month of July is over, and boast that the French army will be ready for any emergency before that time.

THE FRENCH ALLIANCE—WAR SIGNS.—Lord Palmerston's suspicious glorification of the French alliance is followed by the announcement in the Morning Post of Saturday, that "a few dispatches of importance leave the Foreign-office of either country without their substance being known to the respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND MEDIATION IN AMERICA.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"A rumour has got abroad, and has been repeated in some of the papers, that the Emperor Napoleon had changed his views with respect to American affairs. The rumour, I can assure you, has no foundation. Not only has the Emperor not changed his views, but he is more confirmed in them by the events which have lately taken place in America. The subject was mooted in the Council of Ministers held on Friday at the Tuileries, and I have some reason to believe it is intended to make fresh propositions to the English Government. The Emperor is desirous to act with England in this as in all other questions of first-rate importance, and I believe he would recognise the Confederacy to-morrow if England joined him."

MR. SLIDELL AND THE EMPEROR.—Mr. Slidell, the Envoy at Paris of the Confederate States, had a very long conference with the Emperor on Thursday. His Majesty sent for him

as soon as he was up, kept him to a *tele-a-tele* breakfast, and did not part company with him until the Council of Ministers were assembled. This interview has given strength to the rumour that a renewed offer of mediation is likely to be the result of the fall of Puebla.

EXTRAORDINARY ABERRATION.—A soldier named Pierre Valin has just died in one of the charitable asylums of Paris after being subject to a single mental aberration ever since the battle of Solferino, where he was wounded in the head by a musket shot. The wound soon healed but the man, though apparently in good health, fancied himself dead from the time he received the injury. When asked how he was he invariably replied, "Ah, you are asking about Pierre Valin? Poor fellow! He was killed at Solferino by a musket shot in the head. What you see here is not Valin, but a machine made in his semblance, and so badly put together that you ought to get another in its stead." In speaking of himself he never said "I," or "me," but always "it." He would sometimes remain for days in a state of complete immobility, and so insensible to pain, that neither mustard poultices, blisters, pricking, nor pinching was felt by him. He would often refuse to eat, saying, "It does not want anything; it has no stomach."

SPAIN.

Private letters from Madrid inform me that proposals of recognition have been made on behalf of the Southern States of America to the Spanish Government, and that those proposals are made with the cognizance and full sanction of the Emperor of the French. The proposals are at this moment under the consideration of the Marquis of Miraflores and his colleagues, who are, of course, aware that they are approved by the Emperor, and also aware that if Spain consents she will have support of France. In a late letter I alluded to the injury done to Cuba by the war, and the privations incurred by her being cut off from the trade with the United States, and particularly New Orleans and the Carolinas. In the single article of flour Cuba derived nearly nine-tenths of her supply from New Orleans; while her ploughs, furnaces, steam-engines, and other indispensable articles, for her sugar estates used to come from America. The loss of this is, of course, greatly felt; industry is paralyzed, and the Crown revenues proportionally reduced. This is not the first time since the war that overtures have been made by the South; but it was hardly to be expected that Spain would take such a step alone and unsupported. Her necessities, however, are becoming more pressing, and as it is at such a moment that the overtures are repeated, and with the assurance that the Imperial Government would join her, I do not affirm that she will turn a deaf ear to them. Everybody knows how the possession of Cuba was coveted by the United States. It appears that Spain would now be completely tranquilized on this head, for my Madrid informant adds that the Confederate States are prepared to guarantee the possession of this rich colony, either by treaty with her, or by joining in a treaty with other Powers, in return for certain not unreasonable advantages.—The answer of the Spanish Government is not yet given, though with France by her side it may not be unfavorable. It is thought at Madrid that in any case the Emperor of the French will not much longer postpone recognizing the Confederacy—if with others, well and good; if not, alone.

BELGIUM.

We take the following general reflections on the result of the recent Belgian election from the Monde:— The principal characteristic of the Belgian elections is, that they constitute a solemn protest against the Freemason party, and an indirect affirmation of those rights which have been peacefully enjoyed by the University of Louvain for over three centuries.—The party of order put forward former pupils of Louvain as their candidates, at Bruges, Antwerp, Furnes, St. Nicholas, Brussels, and elsewhere. Old cabinet ministers have been defeated by young men of less than thirty years of age. MM. Rogier d'Orfès, Schmidt and Devaux have been rejected by the body of the electors. The chief heads of the Liberal party have been successfully attacked; morally, the triumph of the Catholics has been complete.

The Freemason party possessed a majority of sixteen votes in the parliament. They have been deprived of twelve by the admission of six new-Catholic members. Besides, there are many deputies whose opinions are undecided, partisans of the utilitarian system, who always vote with the dominant party; we could mention more than four of this description. From all this it is clear that the majority of four votes which remain for the Cabinet are far from being in its favor. If the election had been general, instead of being only partial, the Catholics would have carried at least twenty seats. If the voting had taken place in the chief town of the canton, instead of in the chief town of the district, they would have secured a majority of from thirty to thirty-five members. If seven-eighths of the functionaries had not been compelled to obey the orders of the Cabinet and the Freemason party, and if the burgomasters had not been, for the greater part, the creatures of M. Rogier, it would have been clear as day that the Liberal party in Belgium exists only on the surface, and by means of intimidation and constant agitation. We are convinced that if order be re-established throughout Europe, and the Government succeed in overcoming the pressure of the Secret Societies, Belgium will rank among the first countries in Europe for order and tranquillity.

We read in the Belgium journals that Arminius, one of the "Trimmys" of the Roman Academy of 1849, died recently at Brussels. He refused the aids of religion in his last moments, and demanded to be buried by the infidel society of the Libres Pensees.

ITALY.

PEDRONT.—The *Pagolo*, a Miliesian journal, boasts that out of 400 communes in the province of Milan 300 Priests joined in the national rejoicing, and sang the "Te Deum." This statement, which, if true, would imply a sad degeneration in the successors of St. Ambrose and St. Charles Borromeo, is altogether at variance with facts. It is unfortunately undeniable that a minority of the Chapter of the Cathedral, with the Provost and several of the Clergy of the city, prostituted their sacred offices on the occasion referred to. It is also true that a section of the rural Clergy also were equally compromising, but the vast majority kept aloof, and in some instances where the most pressing entreaties, and in not a few, where menaces were used by the Mayors and other petty officials, to secure the co-operation of the clergy. Of the 400 communes of which the entire province is composed, it has been ascertained that about 100 Priests lent their services. The matter, however, will be beyond recall in a few days.

as the *Armonia* is about giving the list of the 'recusants.'

The arrest of Monsignor Arnaldi, Archbishop of Spoleto, is the event of the greatest prominence in the Pontifical dominions this week. The venerable and courageous Prelate whose loyalty to the Holy See, and his unflinching defence of religion in his Diocese, have gained him the hatred of the Revolution, was arrested on the 11th of June, and conducted on foot and escorted by Carabinieri to the Rock of Spoleto, an accusation of "offences tending to excite disobedience to the laws of the State by means of a circular published in February last." This circular was the Archbishop's Lenten Pastoral, and it is a strange coincidence that no notice was taken of it till the remonstrances of the Italian Episcopate and their refusal to celebrate the statute with any religious observances. Then, and after Peruzzi had been obliged to withdraw his requisition, the Italian Cabinet thought of a revenge on one of the most zealous and fearless defenders of the Church, and this arrest is the commentary on the liberal professions of the Government. All this is so much fuel for the reaction of feeling that is steadily setting in in the annexed provinces; that is wakening the Clergy into quickened action, and raising them as persecution ever will, to the level of their times.

Communications from Italy have latterly an almost unvarying character of sadness. Occupied as they generally are in tracing the deplorable wants connected with the struggle of parties, or rather with the antagonism of the good and evil principles now going on in that afflicted country, the gloomy monotony which marks their details is hardly avoidable. Nor was my correspondence, unhappily, as you and your readers know, been exempt from a similar imputation, recording as it has been reluctantly obliged to do, outrages on justice and religion, sacrileges, the spoliation of monastic property, the pusillanimity and oftentimes the apostasy of individuals of heretofore and unending constancy in the cause of truth and the common Father of the Faithful, instances of long suffering and self-sacrifice in the interests of the Church and her indelible rights. The spirit of infidelity and irreligion is, I believe, far extending its roots through this lovely land, and its fruits are already but too apparent in the widespread demoralization of the people. To be convinced of this melancholy fact, we need only cast our eyes on any of the Italian journals, all of which, irrespective of their political or religious bias, bear unmistakable evidence in the dark details of crime which fill their columns, to the corrupting and retrograde tendencies of the Italian Revolution. With the proofs which Lord Palmerston's antecedents afford of his anti-Catholic propensities, or rather of his demagogic hatred of Popery, it would not be difficult perhaps to explain his sympathy with and approval of the Piedmontese rule in Italy; but certainly the singular obligation of the Prime Minister's intellectual vision is not to be envied if he can see matter for congratulation and rejoice symptoms of progress in the following facts: Beginning with Turin, we learn from the *Zenobia* (a popular journal) that prostitution has made fearful progress in that city, the licensed venerees alone of the Cyprian Goddess amounting to 14,000. The same journal mentions that they occupy 21,000 rooms, which would furnish accommodation for 20,000 families. In the list of shareholders in this immoral speculation figure the names of several men of position and eminence, a fact scarcely credible but for the positive assurance given by the same journal. With a population of little more than 80,000, the reader can infer what a precious state of morality must exist in the focus of Italian revolution.

In the sitting in the Chamber at Turin on the 11th the Minister of the Interior, Peruzzi, laid before the House the following figures which we extract from the official list. Respecting the number of convicted culprits in the province of Palermo, and especially in the neighborhood of that city, Peruzzi gave the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Crime type and number of culprits. For murder and robbery, 1st quarter, 1862 ... 149; 2nd ... 170; 3rd ... 77.

Peruzzi also, in the same sitting, furnished to the Chamber a list of various exiles in the different provinces of Naples, from which, in order not to tire our readers, I extract only a few:—At Avellino, from the first to 5th of April of the present year, 19; at Santo Marco, in Lucania on the 3rd April, 22, of whom 11 were burned alive, on April 11th at Benevento, 10. Resuming his remarks about Palermo, Peruzzi says:—"The numbers convicted of all classes of crimes are very great indeed, and prove a most abnormal state of the public security in that province. I have," he adds, "thought it my duty, however unpleasant the intelligence may be, to disclose the fact to the Chamber." D'Onofri, a Sicilian Deputy, confirms the statement of Peruzzi, and says that in Palermo and the neighboring provinces of Girgento and Caltanizetta, highway attacks, robberies, and abduction of individuals with violence, are innumerable, and that there is no longer any centre of police, such as existed in the days of the Bourbons.

ROME.—At Rome, by latest advices, all was tranquil.

The Abbot of the celebrated Benedictine Abbey of Monte Cassino (Monsignore Pappalera), whose letter of felicitation to Victor Emmanuel on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Naples some months ago caused such surprise and regret amongst the friends of religion, is at present in Rome, having come to say *peccati*, and to ask forgiveness of the Holy Father. His first step in retracing was to betake himself to Cardinal Cagiano, the Grand Penitentiary, and having thrown himself at his feet, he besought His Eminence's counsel as to the best means of obtaining pardon of God and the Holy Father. It appears that the Abbot has had episcopal jurisdiction over several countries, and his first act was to renounce for ever all his spiritual and temporal rights and sovereignty as having rendered himself unworthy any longer to hold them. This abdication he put in writing, and then begged the Cardinal to forward it to the Holy Father, and beg his forgiveness, and restore to him the peace of mind which he had forfeited. This act of humility having satisfied Pius IX. of the sincerity of his repentance, the Holy Father directed Monsignore Stella to write to him and tell him to present himself of the next day. One can imagine the joy of the Holy Father at seeing him at his feet, and the joy of the Abbot when he found himself raised by the hand of the Vicar of Christ, and affectionately pressed to his bosom. The Pope having addressed a few reassuring and consolatory words to him, told him to return no more to Monte Cassino, assigning him as his future abode the Monastery of St. Paul's, outside Rome.

The Bishops assembled in celebration of the 300th Anniversary of the Council of Trent have asked for a representative of the Holy See to preside over their meeting, and His Holiness has just deputed Cardinal Ruffini as his proxy.

The Pope having been asked recently what subject should be represented on the reverse of his medal struck this year, answered with a smile, "Represent Daniel in the lion's den."—*Armonia*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Neapolitan journals contain little else than accounts of *rencontres* with reactionists, especially in the Basilicata. On several of these occasions the National Guard have refused to assist the military. The Royal troops are harassed by the unwelcome calls on their services, and their ranks are thinned by disease and casualties in action while the bands of reactionists everywhere increase. Embarrassing situations might be made from the local journals.

The chronicle of fusillations for the month of April, 1868, is now before me, taken from official sources only and far below the actual truth. From the 1st to the 5th of April 19 were shot in the Lieutenantcy of Avellino; the 3rd, one, one at Monteleone, six at Ginestre in Basilicata, two at Sanzio. The 4th, six, four at Avellino, two at San Marco in Lucania; the 5th, three, one at Delicato, one at Maro [Basilicata], one arrested at Giorgio and shot at Be-

nevento; the 6th, three at Torrecuso; the 7th, eight, one at Benevento, one at Avellino, two at Maro, one at Buvo, one at Montecalvo, two at Mone S. Angelo; the 8th, four, two at Montecalvo, two at Maro; the 9th, two in the wood of Bobbo in Abruzzo; the 13th one at Campo Basso; 15th, seven, one at Neri di Salerno, one at Seice in Basilicata, five at S. Marco in Lucania; 19th *twenty-two*, eleven burnt alive on the facade of Caggiano in Benevento; the 20th, one at Popoli in Aruzzo; 21st, four, one at Benevento, one at Torre Maggiore di Puglia, one at Pietralsina, one at Maro; the 23rd, twelve, three in the wood of Cantalupo, one at Piedmonte d'Alefe, two at Lanciano, two at San Marco in Lucania, one in Aquila, one at Campo di Giove, one at Foggia one at Luvosa Capriola; the 30th, one at Apricena. Total for the month of April, one hundred and two murders of a Catholic and Royalist peasantry for the crime of loyalty, dedicated to the Catholic laymen who do not wish to be drawn into a "Neapolitan" agitation and to the Apostles of immorality and progress whose claims the Times correspondent tells us are about to be acknowledged. If they ever are, neither to the Times nor to the Twenty-one will the gratitude of Italy be due, nor to il nostro Gladstone.—*Tablet*.

MR. BISHOP'S CASE.—As a question of international right therefore the duty of our Foreign Office seems clear. It has always been held that one country has a right to demand common justice for its subjects at the hand of any other country in which they may be resident. Whenever such cases arise the difficulty is always suggested of ascertaining rules by which we can review the judicial process of another country. But it is really not a question to be determined by the technicalities of artificial rules. Each nation must take upon itself the responsibility of determining whether in any particular case there has been such a failure of common justice as will amount to a national provocation. Where a weak Power has been concerned, or a Power with which a quarrel was to be picked, the Palmerston Cabinet has never shown itself very scrupulous in imposing the good faith of a foreign jurisdiction—witness Don Pacifico's case, and the more recent affair which has brought about a rupture between our Government and that of Brazil. But in truth, there is no need of appealing to international law, it is merely a question of influence. The lawless and rickety rule of Victor Emmanuel is chiefly kept up by the busy representation that it is under the patronage of England. Under such circumstances, it is obvious that a word from our Foreign Office will be all that is needed to set Lord Bishop at liberty. But it is the policy of Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell just now to pet and fondle the miserable imposture called the Italian monarchy, and therefore the required word is not uttered.—*John Bull*.

POLAND.

THE POLISH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—It is stated, apparently on good authority, that the Secret Government has executed seven or eight persons accused of treason to the nation. The people having accepted this government, it has, of course, the position which would be occupied by a legal dictator, but power of life and death does not imply a right to dispense with the moral law. These men, whatever their crimes—and the committee strikes usually at the right person—are condemned unheard, and their executions are, therefore, neither more nor less than assassinations, most disgraceful to the cause they are perpetrated to defend. The secret sentences passed by the Russian government seem to have demoralized even the patriots, who forget that assassination is the one crime which in history has never been successful. We trust the foreign allies of the revolt will make the discontinuance of this practice the price of their continued support.—*Spectator*.

ENVOY, June 20.—It will, perhaps, astonish diplomats to find how little importance is attached by the Poles to the presentation of the three Notes on behalf of Poland. As far as I can judge, it is generally feared, that in order to get rid of the troublesome representations of the Western Powers, the Russian Government will consent to all the propositions, with the intention of not carrying them out, and with the knowledge that they will be rejected by the Poles, who prefer the very hazardous chances of war with a view to the independence of their country to an arrangement which would have the appearance of a final solution, and yet would not satisfy any of their wants. What they are fighting for at the present moment is the independence of Russian Poland, or, if they cannot obtain that, the union of all the Polish provinces belonging to Russia into one constitutional kingdom under the Russian Crown. That also, unaided, they will not obtain. The Russians will never willingly reintroduce a Polish administration into the Rutenian provinces, which the Russians of the present day have been taught to regard as almost entirely Russian, though they are distinctly recognized as Polish in the Treaty of Vienna, and are promised "national and representative institutions" in common with all other portions of "the Poland of 1772." They were even treated as Polish by the Emperor Nicholas until the insurrection of 1830 broke out, and had a Polish administration, and Polish law-courts and schools when Lord Palmerston wrote his celebrated despatch, calling the attention of the Russian Government to the fact that it had not yet granted the inhabitants of these provinces a system of national representation. It would be considered a great concession now to allow them to teach the peasants to read out of Polish primers.

Indeed, so far from admitting that the educated classes in these provinces have any right to the maintenance of their language, the Russian Government has often declared the contrary and it has lately received a memoir from M. Pogodin, ex-Professor of History at the University of Moscow, in which it is seriously proposed to do away with the detestable Polish element altogether in Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine. *Le Nord* picked a quarrel with a French paper which, by an error in transcription, had stated that M. Pogodin wished, not to "extirpate," but to exterminate the Polish element. The word the amiable Professor really used is, literally translated "annihilate."

M. Pogodin, however, explains that he does not want to murder the Poles or drive them away by force [he will bear of "no bloody means such as the Poles themselves employ"]; he would have the Government by the proprietors out and send them to the kingdom or wherever they like to go. In the event of some hundred thousand families not consenting to leave a country where many of them have been established ever since it has borne a name, and where the so-called Polish "immigrants" have been settled for five centuries—in such an improbable event as this it is just possible that "bloody means such as the Poles themselves employ" would be resorted to.

I fancy all the Poles have ever hoped from diplomatic intervention is that it might lead to entanglements which it would be necessary to cut with the sword. In their national hymns and litanies they pray for war as regularly as in their Church litanies they pray, in common with other Christian nations, for peace; and they have, for the most part, said frankly enough from the beginning that if the Western Powers really wished to assist them, military support was the only support they cared for. In any case it is perfectly certain that the propositions made to Russia by Austria, France, and England, even if Russia accedes to them, will not be accepted, though they may ultimately have to be submitted to by the Poles. Diplomats may console themselves for this result by reflecting that even if they had asked for and obtained a great deal more—if, for instance, they had asked for and obtained the full execution of the Treaty of Vienna in reference to the ancient provinces as well as the kingdom—the Poles would still not have acquiesced in such an arrangement. Kosciuszko made the same reply to Alexander I., when consulted as to the wants of Poland, that Count Andrew Zamoski made the other day, under similar circumstances to the Grand Duke Constantine, and

afterwards to Alexander II.; and the Poles, when (with the exception of Kosciuszko and a few other men not to be deceived by vain promises) they accepted and recognized the sovereignty of Russia in 1815, did so only on the understanding that the constitution of the kingdom would be gradually extended to the other provinces. It is well known that the proposed carrying out of this plan was looked upon with great disfavor by the Russian subjects of Alexander I.; while the Russian subjects of Alexander II. would be indignant if any thought were entertained of annexing to Poland territory which they have been taught to consider quite as much Russian as Calais and Dunkirk, when they were freed from the English were French.

The Polish question, however skillfully diplomatists may handle it, is quite insoluble if the intention in solving it be to satisfy both Russians and Poles. I am assured on good authority that even if Russia consented to an armistice, and agreed to discuss the affairs of Poland in a Congress, the Poles would still not acquiesce unless a representative of the National Government of Poland were admitted to the sitting. No one need be told that, even if Russia would consent to meet a representative chosen by some constituted body in Poland (which, to begin with, is more than improbable) a delegate from an unknown Power, unable even to show his credentials, could not possibly be received.

In the absence, then, of an intervention by arms, it will be seen that, whatever Russia may reply to the Western Powers, the Polish insurrection will continue—to the injury, the Poles should remember, of no one except Russia in a moral, and Poland in a material point of view. Poland will be devastated, and at last, no doubt, the Poles will be obliged to put up with whatever position may have been made for them. The insurrection, which was begun, will also be ended in despair; but the Poles will not have resigned their right to rise again in arms at the first opportunity, when Russia may be weaker even than she is now, or when Europe may be involved in a general war.

RUSSIA.

WAR PREPARATIONS.—The movements of troops in Russia are daily becoming more important. This is especially the case in the government of St. Petersburg, which is incessantly traversed by troops on their way to the Baltic provinces and the western part of the empire. The Russian army in Poland is raised to 150,000 regular soldiers, and is daily augmented. The greatest activity prevails in the fortresses, the arsenals, and the depots. All the Baltic forces armed and placed in a state of defence. Cronstadt and all the naval dockyards present a very animated spectacle. The officers and soldiers on leave are rejoining their respective regiments. The city of St. Petersburg is surrounded with a *corde de soldats*; the examinations of the passports of the persons arriving are very scrupulous and the baggage of persons leaving is subjected to a severe examination, as the export of lead, sulphur, and saltpetre is absolutely forbidden. The engineers had decided some time ago to raise the fortifications of Narva, and the works had already commenced, but on the 8th the order arrived to stop the demolition, and to rebuild what had been destroyed. It has been observed for some time that the insurgents frequently attack the Russians in the neighborhood of railway lines, and that they impede communication upon the line from Berlin to St. Petersburg, especially upon the section between Kowno and Wilna.

We read in the *Moscow Gazette*:—"All the commerce of England is on the sea. Thirty thousand merchant vessels convey on the ocean English property which Mr. Cobden estimates at 100 to 200 millions sterling. The course which these ships follow in the Atlantic, as well as on the Indian Ocean and the Pacific, is so well defined, thanks to the indications of Captain Maury, that it is like a high road. That Power which, traversing these parts, would seize English vessels appearing there would deal a terrible blow at British commerce, and this is what our sailors and vessels of war would be perfectly able to do in case of a war with England. A vast field for their activity would then be open to our vessels without presenting any very great dangers. The space is such that the pursuit of an enterprising cruiser would be difficult, and a good captain could destroy scores of cargoes without having to engage in combat. During the war in the East, after the affair of Petropaulowski, an American ship, on its arrival at Shanghai, announced that it had been stopped at sea by a Russian frigate, and that it was only released in consequence of its American nationality being proved by the papers on board. The rumor of this affair spread in the commercial world, and the merchants in the Chinese ports would only trust their merchandises to American vessels. Hongkong at once expected an attack from the Russian fleet. Admiral Sir J. Stirling, commanding the English naval force in those regions, was unable to comply with all the demands for escort which were addressed to him. The rumor was, however, false; there was not then a single Russian ship at sea. If a false report led to such a panic, what would be the effect produced by 20 or 30 of our cruisers?"

The Russian papers fully anticipate war. One called the *Day*, admits that neither army, nor navy nor exchequer, is in condition for the encounter, but there is a small trifle called the Russian people. In 1818 the Poles, under Ladislas had carried even Moscow. What did Ozar Michael do? He summoned the States (*sabors*), and the country rose like one man. Unfortunately the autocracy of one man has permanently emerged out of his last gathering of the said *sabors*, whatever it was. There is, evident apprehension at Court, however, and the *Petersburg Gazette* takes pains to deny that either French merchants have been driven out of Moscow, or French engineers, as alleged, dismissed from Russian railway employment. It is stated that Napoleon III. has felt acutely the death of Count Platen in the Polish ranks, that noble man being among his oldest intimates.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is not difficult to distinguish the lady of delicate tastes and instinct, from the less refined of her sex, by the quality of the perfume she uses. The fashionable dames and demoiselles of South and Central America prefer Murray and Lanman's Florida Water to every other *odeur* for the handkerchief, and have clung to it for twenty years to the utter neglect of Lubin's extracts and other full-bodied, but by no means refreshing perfumes of Europe. Our own *elegantes* are now ratifying the Spanish verdict on this most flower-like of all floral essences.

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

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try *Hostetter's Stomach Bitters*. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmlessness and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated quackery of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics, and it is certainly more agreeable than any of the other spirituous preparations of the day.

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

THE BATTLE FOR LIFE.—It is a maxim in war to assault the enemy before he has concentrated his strength for attack. It should be the same in conflict with disease: Even Bristol's Sarsaparilla, an antagonist with which few mortal maladies can cope, does its work of cure and regeneration more swiftly when resorted to in the early stages of a disorder, than when the latter has become entrenched in the system. Scrofula, that has not pierced deep into the flesh or touched the bone, vanishes as if by enchantment under its influence. So it is with skin diseases, liver complaint, affections of the bowels and the kidneys, dyspepsia, neuralgia, and rheumatism. But let it be also understood that when the struggle between the physical powers and the malady has become a sharp and seemingly doubtful battle for life, Bristol's Sarsaparilla can still turn the scale in favor of the patient. The merest wreck of humanity is not past salvage with its hygienic aid.

Agents for Montreal: Devins & Bolton, Lamp-rough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harro, H. R. Gray, and Picault & Son. A GREAT MEDICAL TRIUMPH.—Read the following letter from one of our most respectable citizens addressed to Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame Street:—Gentlemen—Having suffered severely for 4 years from palpitation of the heart and frequent attacks of fever and ague, with loss of appetite and great pain after eating, attended with weakness and gradual wasting away of body, I was induced to try Bristol's Sarsaparilla, and found from the first bottle considerable relief, and before I had finished the sixth found my maladies completely removed, my appetite good and my body vigorous and strong. I feel it my duty gratefully to acknowledge my cure and to remark I had previously been under the first physicians in Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland, and Toledo, without receiving any permanent or even satisfactory relief.

Yours, gratefully, Alfred Trux, Soap & Candle makers,

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FAR-FAMED RIVER SAGUENAY, AND SEA BATHING, AT MURRAY BAY & CACOUNA



COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, JUNE 30. The magnificent Iron Steamer "MAGNET," CAPT. THOMAS HOWARD, (Running in connection with the Steamers of the Richelieu Company.)

WILL leave NAPOLEON WHARF, Quebec, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, during the Season, at SEVEN o'clock, for the RIVER SAGUENAY to HA! HA! Bay, calling at MURRAY BAY, RIVER DU LOUP and TADOUSSAC.

No expense or inconvenience in exchanging boats at Quebec; in every instance the Steamers are brought alongside of each other.

This splendid Steamer is built in water-tight compartments, of great strength, and equipped with every appliance for safety, and acknowledged to be one of the best Sea-boats afloat. She is fitted up with large Family State-rooms, most comfortably furnished, and every respect second to none on the Canadian waters.

RETURN TICKETS, good for the Season, will be issued at the following rates, viz:— Montreal to Murray Bay and back.....\$6.00 " " to River du Loup and back..... 6.00 " " to Tadoussac and back..... 8.00 " " to Ha! Ha! Bay and back..... 9.00 Meals and Staterooms Extra, and may be obtained on application to U. F. MUCKLE at the Hotels or at the Office, 21 Great St. James Street.

ALEX. MILLOY, Agent. Montreal, July 23, 1863.

A YOUNG MAN qualified to Teach English, French, Greek, and Latin, wishes to obtain a situation as a TEACHER in an ACADEMY or HIGH SCHOOL. He can produce a First Class College certificate. Apply to T. C. M. Huntingdon, C.E.

NOTICE TO PARTIES ABOUT TO FURNISH.

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

—ALSO— A large assortment of BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, manufactured expressly to his order in Upper Canada; and from the large quantity ordered and by taking advantage of Cash Trade at this dull season of the year, can be sold below anything yet offered. 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 cleared 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 MCGARVEY, (Wholesale & Retail Furniture Warehouse,) No. 244 Notre Dame Street. April 10, 1863.

LORETTO CONVENT, BOND STREET, TORONTO.

SEMINARY FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES. Under the Superintendence of THE LADIES OF LORETTO.

THE NEW and EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT was opened for Pupils on WEDNESDAY, 28th of MAY.

The course of instruction comprises every branch suitable to the education of Young Ladies. They will receive tuition, according to the wishes of parents or guardians, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, (Ancient and Modern), Elements of Astronomy, Botany, Natural History, Rhetoric and Logic: English, French, German and Italian Languages; Harp, Piano, Melodeon and Guitar; Singing; Oil Painting, Grecian Oil Painting, Painting in Water Colors, Pencil, Pastel and Monochromatic Drawing; Japanning, Enamelling, Use of Globes, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needle work, &c.

TERMS May be known by applying to the Lady Superintendess, Toronto July 10th, 1863.



The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing winter, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children, and from the third and fourth generations; indeed, it seems to be the rod of Ham who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases which it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

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

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

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists everywhere. Lyons, Hart & Co., Montreal.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

JUST READY, THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Rotham, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents. SONGS for CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings. Music by Signor Sprezza and Mr. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half-bound, 38 cents; cloth, 50 cents. We have made arrangements with the author to publish this book in future. This Edition is very much enlarged from the first, and being now complete, will supply a want long felt in our Catholic Schools. This is the only Catholic work of the kind published in the United States.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRINT PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A MANUAL OF CATHOLIC DEVOTION, Compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life, ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED. Publishers' Advertisement: For years and years we have been asked for a large print Prayer Book, and for one reason or another we delayed getting up one until the present time. We desired to make it, when made, the most complete and the most elegant Prayer Book published either in Europe or America, and we think we have succeeded.

The features which distinguish it from all other Prayer Books are as follows: I. It contains the principal public and private Devotions used by Catholics, in very large type. II. The Short Prayers at Mass are illustrated with thirty-seven new plates, designed and engraved expressly for this book. III. It contains the Epistles, Gospels, and Collects for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, together with the Offices of Holy Week, in three sizes larger type than they can be found in any other Prayer Book. IV. The book is illustrated throughout with initial letters and cuts. It is printed on fine paper, from electrotype plates, making it altogether the handsomest Prayer Book published.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Description, and Quantity. Items include Sheep, Roan, plain, Embossed, gilt, Imit., full gilt, English morocco, Morocco extra, Mor. extra, clasp, Mor. extra, bevelled, Mor. extra, bevelled, clasp, Mor. extra, panelled.

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

Publishers' Notice. In presenting the Mass Book to the Catholic public, it is well to enumerate some of its advantages: I. It contains the proper Masses for all the Sundays and Festivals of the Year, answering all the purposes of a Missal. II. It contains the principal Offices for Holy Week, which will save the purchase of a special book for that service. III. It contains the Vespers for Sundays and Holy-days, which is not to be found in any Missal published. IV. The type is three sizes larger than any Missal published, and the price is less than one-half. V. It is purposely printed on thin paper, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket.

Table with 3 columns: Price, Description, and Quantity. Items include 18mo, cloth, roan, plain, embossed, gilt, full gilt, imitation, full gilt, clasp.

FINE EDITION OF THE MASS BOOK, Printed on super extra paper, with fine steel engravings. Embossed, gilt edges, full gilt, Morocco extra, Oroube edges, gilt edges, clasp, bevelled, clasp.

MRS. SADLIER'S NEW STORY, OLD AND NEW; TASTE VERSUS FASHION.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER, Author of "The Confederate Chieftains," "New Lights," "Bessy Conway," "Elinor Preston," "Willy Burke," &c., &c. 10mo, 486 pages, cloth, \$1; cloth, gilt, \$1 50; with a Portrait of the Author. A NEW VOLUME OF SERMONS FOR 1862, BY THE

PAULIST FATHERS. 12mo, cloth \$1.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS, for 1861, cloth, 75c. The TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 19 cents. Now Ready,

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

About 1st April, A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics: By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols., cloth, \$2; half calf or morocco, \$3. TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By Saint Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1. NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo., cloth, 50 cents.

In May, FATHER SHBBHY: A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo., cloth, 38 cents; cloth, gilt, 50 cents; paper, 21 cents. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., 31 Barclay Street, N. Y., and Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal. Montreal Jan. 22, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed by the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, to aid, protect, and give information to IRISH IMMIGRANTS, will MEET for that purpose at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, TOWN-PIN BUILDINGS, PLACE D'ARMES, on every TUESDAY EVENING, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock. Parties in the city or country who can give employment to these Immigrants are respectfully requested to send their address to the said HALL, or ST. PATRICK'S HOUSE. (By order), J. H. DUGGAN, Asst. Sec. Secretary. Montreal, 19th May, 1863.

NOTICE.

CANVASSERS are now actively engaged soliciting Orders for M'GEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Parties wishing to procure the above, who may not have been called upon, can have it by leaving their orders at No. 51, McGill Street, Montreal. Wm PALMER, General Agent, Quebec. Montreal, July 1, 1863.

TO EMIGRANTS, &c. FOR SALE, VALUABLE FARMS, and WOOD LANDS, situated in various parts of the Eastern Townships. Perfect titles, and ample time for payment. Address, FREDERICK DALTON, Sec. Treasurer, Municipality of Tingwick, Co. of Arthabaska, and Land Agent, &c. Danville Post Office, Eastern Townships, 25th May, 1863.

SEWING MACHINES

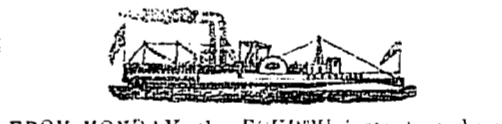
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES.

W. W. WILLIAMS & CO' UNEQUALLED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

Prices ranging upward from Twenty-Five Dollars. BETTER MACHINES for Dress-making and family use have never been made. They are simple, durable, reliable and warranted, and kept in repair one year without charge. First-class city references given if required. Office and Salesroom No. 29 Great St. James Street. A. FULLER, General Agent for Canada. Sub-Agents wanted. Montreal, July 1, 1863 3m

RICHELIEU COMPANY'S DAILY

Royal Mail Line of Steamers RUNNING BETWEEN MONTREAL & QUEBEC, AND THE Regular Line of Steamers BETWEEN Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and other Intermediate Ports.



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

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

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

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

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

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

STEAMER TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. ROY. Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock P.M., and Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, St. Paul l'Ermitte, and leaving L'Assomption every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; Tuesday at 5 o'clock A.M., and on Saturdays at 6 o'clock A.M.

STEAMER MALTOLE, Capt. P. E. LALONDE. Will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, at 3 P.M.; Saturday at 4 o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Bout-de-Hale, Riviere des Prairies at Lachenaie, leaving Terrebonne every Monday and Thursday at 7 o'clock A.M.; on Tuesdays at 5 o'clock A.M., and Saturday at 6 o'clock A.M.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, No. 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. Richelieu Company's Office, Montreal, May 7, 1863.

M. BERGIN, TAILOR, No. 79, McGill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's).

STEAM HEATING FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

THOMAS M'KENNA, PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER, Is now prepared to execute Orders for his New and Economical System of Steam Heating for Private and Public Buildings.

He would specially invite Gentlemen, thinking of Heating their Houses by Steam, to call and see his system in working order, at his Premises, Nos. 36 and 38 St. Henry Street.

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

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

AMALGAM BELLS,

AT prices within the reach of every Church, School-house, Factory, Cemetery, or Farm in the land. Their use all over the United States for the past 3 years has proven them to combine more valuable qualities than any other, among which may be mentioned durability, vibrations and sonorous qualities are unequalled by any other manufacturer. Sizes 50 to 5000 lbs., costing less than half other metal, or 124 cents per pound, at which price we warrant them 12 months. Sent for Circular. PRATT, ROBINSON & Co., Late M. C. CHADWICK & Co., No. 190 William Street New York.

ACADEMY OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS, St. Laurent, near Montreal.

The Course of Study comprises: Religious Instruction, Reading, Writing, Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic, History, ancient and modern Geography, Book-keeping, the Elements of Astronomy, the Use of the Globes, Mapping, Domestic Economy, Music, vocal and instrumental, Painting and Drawing, &c., &c. Besides the above, young ladies will be taught plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, all kinds of crochet work, netting, artificial flowers, &c., &c. The French and English languages are taught with equal care.

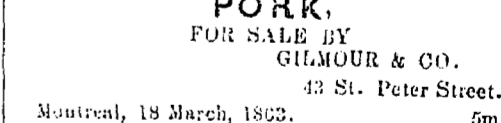
COSTUME. For Summer.—Dark blue dress, with loops of the same material; a straw hat, trimmed with dark blue ribbon; a white dress, with large cape. For Winter.—A black or dark blue mantilla black bonnet, trimmed the same as in summer.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

- 1st. The scholastic year is ten months and a half. 2nd. The terms for board are, per month, \$6.50. The House furnishes a bedstead, and also takes charge of the shoes, provided there be at least two pairs for each pupil. 3rd. The price of the washing, when taken charge of by the House, is 80 cents per month. 4th. By paying \$1.50 per month, the House will furnish the complete bed and bedding, and also take charge of the washing. 5th. The terms for half-board are \$2.00 per month. 6th. Doctor's fees and medicines are, of course, extra charges. 7th. Lessons in any of the Fine Arts are also extra charges. Instrumental Music, \$1.50 per month; use of Piano, \$1.50 per annum. Drawing lessons, 60 cents per month. Flowers, per lesson, 20 cents. 8th. Parents who wish to have clothes provided for their children will deposit in the hands of the Lady Superior a sum proportionate to what clothing is required. 9th. The parents shall receive every quarter, with the bill of expenses, a bulletin of the health, conduct, assiduity, and improvement of their children. 10th. Every month that is commenced must be paid entire, without any deduction. 11th. Each quarter must be paid in advance. 12th. Parents can see their children on Sundays and Thursdays, except during the offices of the Church. 13th. Each pupil will require to bring, besides their wardrobe, a stand, basin and ewer, a tumbler, a knife, fork and spoon, table napkins. By paying 50 cents per annum, the House will furnish a stand. Aug 29.

HAMS. EXTRA SUGAR-CURED CANVASSED GINGIN NATI HAMS, FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863. 5m.

EXTRA HEAVY MESS AND RUMP PORK, FOR SALE BY GILMOUR & CO., 43 St. Peter Street. Montreal, 18 March, 1863. 5m.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 29th of JUNE, TRAINS will leave BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: EASTERN TRAINS. Local Train for Island Pond and Way Stations, 8.30 A.M. Express Train for Quebec, Gorham, Portland and Boston, 4.15 P.M. Local Train for Richmond and Way Stations, 6.50 P.M. Night Express (with Sleeping Car) for Gorham, Portland and Boston, 9.50 P.M. Express Trains stop only at principal Stations and run through to the White Mountains, Portland and Boston.

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and the West, 7.30 A.M. Local Train for Kingston and Way Stations, 10.00 A.M. Night Express Train (with Sleeping Car) for Toronto, Detroit, and the West, 6.30 P.M. C. F. BRIDGES, Managing Director, June 27, 1863.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS
Adjala—G. P. Hughes.
Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm.
Alumet Island—Patrick Lynch.

WHAT TO DRINK AND WHERE TO GET IT.—Some ingenious individual has lately been enlightening the public with what they ought to eat and how to cook it.

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

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story cut-stone building... GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

FIRE INSURANCE.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.
GEO. PERCIVAL RIDGOUT, Esq., GOVERNOR.

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

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling,
AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The Great Purifier of the Blood,
And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE
OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES
OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS.
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TINSMITHS,
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS
HAVE REMOVED
LITTLE WILLIAM STREET,

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,
No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,
Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St.
J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,
No. 6, Little St. James Street, Montreal, June 12.

THE PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE!
FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS.
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS?
For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT BUILDER,
SIMCOO STREET, KINGSTON.
An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.
SHIPS' BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.
A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS.

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

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
It is well to be forewarned against disease, and so far as the human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water, and other external causes, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be relied on as a safeguard.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirit, and Fits of Languor, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters.
The agony of Bilious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

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

As a General Tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated.
In cases of Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay, and Debility and Decrepiitude arising from Old Age, it exerts the electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a delightful invigorant.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!
50,000 ROLLS,
WINDOW SHADES IN GREAT VARIETY.
ROBERT MILLER, (Late R. & A. Miller)
69 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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

J. M'DONALD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
316 ST. PAUL STREET,
CONTINUE to SELL PRODUCE and Manufactures at the Lowest Rates of Commission.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
MR. KENNEDY, of ROXBURY, has discovered in one of the common pasture weeds a Remedy for 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-bur.)
He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
For Inflammation and Humor of the Eyes, this gives immediate relief; you will apply it on a linen rag when going to bed.

For Scalds: these commence by a thin, acrid fluid oozing through the skin, soon hardening on the surface; in a short time are full of yellow matter; some are on an inflamed surface, some are not; will apply the Ointment freely, but you do not rub it in.

For Sore Legs: this is a common disease, more so than is generally supposed; the skin turns purple, covered with scales, itches intolerably, sometimes forming running sores; by applying the Ointment, the itching and scales will disappear in a few days, but you must keep on with the Ointment until the skin gets its natural color.

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