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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 

VOL. XVI
MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1866.

KATE ASHWOOD.
Charles Asbwood was walking out a day or
wo after the intelligence of Mary Power's engagement with Mr. Leicester became public pro-
perty. He had a book in his hand, and was not heeding whither he was going. He crossed se.
veral fields and many acres of plantation. He veral fielts and many acres of planore occupied
was, though occasionally reading, more
in medtationg on bis sngular position, and on the in meditating on bis singular position, and
cheering prospects for Kate's future life.
bis walls oad continued for upwards of his walk aad conttoued for upwards of an hour, he was thinksing of returning to Castle Clinton,
when he caught sight of Power Court mansion not far off. He was in the plantation skirting the demesne. Chates evil genius brought me
here?, said Chaself, as he endearored
to find some short cut which would take bim drectly out of a voisznage so itttle agreeable to his present circumstances. Just as he turned to
retrace his steps, be saw a lady coming towards him. He recognised her at once-it was Mary
Power! She came near tim, and after the salutations which polite formality requires, she
asked with the utmost sang froid how Mr. O'Brien was, if his sister were well,
Cbailes congratulated her on Cbailes congratulated her on her approaching
marriage. Mary thanked him. coldy. The two (what stall we call them?) ca-devant lovers
then wallsed on, scarcely speabing. Each mished that the other would say something, and both
felt conscious that anything they did say would felt conscious that anything they did say would
be awkward. At length Charles could bear it oo longer. He felt this must be their last iaternew ; she now belonged to another ; but he did
not wish that they should part in ill-will. He
desired also that she should at be was not to blame : that he was not the guilty, he was not to blame : that he was not the guilty;
beartless wretch she might imagine bim to be.-
He wished that, if in years to come her thoughts should refer to hum, she should at least regar him without reproach. He at length broke si
leace by sayiag:
'Miss Power, believe me when I sap noase pour friends wish from their hearts more earnestig than I do that you may be happy to your
new hoise; and map I express a hope, should your thoughts ever for one moment revert to an
unworthy being like myself, it will not be with a feeling of anger or contempt? Hear me for
this once ere pou are pledged to another irrevocably. You may remeniber a tume, not many months snnce, when I was on a visit at Shangana-
bah $?$ ' Here Mary colored deeply. 'I was constantly visitung here; and my pleasure, my hap.
piness consisted in doing so. Often diu I long to tell you all; how I loved you-bow wy whole houghts were of you. Mr. Mrien soon belearned from sad experience that prudence is
necessary virtue, he adrised me to go to my father, lay my case before him, and obtain his con-
sent. I therefore hastily quitted Shanganabah, and returned to Warrenstown, mp rather's place had not been there long whe My father had inbank; he recelved intelligence of its failare at a time when he least appretended such a calamity you, Miss Power ; and of the impossibility of our
marriage. I could not bear to tell my father of f it only to my sister Kate; but L could no long complain. Miy generous-minded sister,
soon as she heard of the failure, gare up her tire fortune, $£ 10,000$, to my father, to do wi it what he pleased; though she knew Fitz-
James O'Brien's fortune was too small to allow of his marrying ber without her haring some2hing on ber side. We never expected the mines
would prove so lucrative. I then made up my
mind to complain no mole, but to try to bear mp mind to complain no mole, but to try to bear my
misery gs well as I could. I resolved never again to risit Ireland, yet lound myself obliged
too do so almost immediately after makno this eterimanio. I only visited once at Power Court, and will view my have sald before, perchance the last time
may meet on earth. Say, at least, a word kinduess to me, that I may recall it in years to come, when you may be a happy wile and mo-
ther, and I may be, bapiy, a wretclied wanderer, bled you too lö̈s with the detalls of my suffer-
ngs. God bless you! and that you may never :now aught but happiness will ever be my most He now made an effort to tear himself away ut Mary Power took his hand in hers. 'MM
Ashwood, Chartes!' she replied; ' why did you conceal trom you now that I Was hurt by your apparent trifing with me. I did not suppose
that I was frivolqus enougn to give any one encouragement to trust me in the manner I ima-
gined you did. I must and will own you were

But where is the use of such contessions now?
Dearest Charles, 1 orget me. Go where pou will
Dearest Charles, forget me. Go where you will
meet others $;$ and you will find some one who meet others; and you will fan some one what wave done. But I feel as if I were guilty of feel as if I were not acting tairly by Mr Lercester. You know he loves me very much and if I don't love him as deeply and affection ately as he deserves, I at least respect him rery
much. I look up to him as the model of all that kind and generous. I must tell kim of this
conversation. He won't, I think, be angry with conversation. He won't, I think, be angry wh
me ; and yet he is jealous, very jealous. Mr
Ashwood, I must say good-bye: 1 must ask you

Here her tremendous effort at self. control and erve, which bad till thes upheld rer, forsoo She could not be prudish with Cbarles ; she wa betrayed unto showing him all the interior of her
heart's affectoos, and her effort at concealmen ad failed. She felt she was wrong on thus gir Ing way; but she could not belp it, and she con
soled be:self with the reflection that she would ell every word of it to Mr. Leicester, and as bim not to be angry with her. The idea
breaking her word to Mr. Leicester never en lered her head. She had promised to marry Clarles now felt he loped her doubly. How was he to resign so lovely a creature, and tha that she loved Lim! What could be do but emain muth ber now that he was conscious ber affiection, and that she was at the same time was it manly-to tarry thus, after being desire
by her to leave! He took her hand to pressed it warmly; then pressed his lip
and with one' Good-bye ! God bless sou!
humself away. He felt, on the whole, ligiter spirtits than when he entered the plantation.-
The feetiog of affection reciprocated is naturally
a consolng one.
When next Mr. Leicester risited Powe Court, Mary looked miserable and wretched
and out of spirits; and Mr. Leicester asked be to
to accompany him on a walk throusb the ga
dens, that be might hare the nleasure dens, that be might hare the gleasure of
dete a-tete conversation with her: When the made her look so wretched. She hung down her head, and blushed deeply. He then implor
her to let him know if he had vexed ber in an
way. rimontal arrangements? Did she think bis se lement too small!
-' you no, indeed, Mr. Leicester,' repled Mary thing; but I fear you will consider me unworthy you, which I dread doing: pou will thnoss bad Mr. Long ago-that is, some months ago-
Mr . Ashwood was on a visit to Mr. O'Brien and he used to be here almost every day. He was very attentive to me; and I must own I had
a partiality for hiw. He abruptly lett Shangaaiah ; and I was very angry wuth hum, becaus
thought he bad treated me very badly, and resolved to think no more about hing. He re-
urnoed to Shanganabah, and neser caine near me lise once. I was very indignant; for no woman
lise trifed with. Yesterday I accident ally met him in the woods, add he explanued all.
In consequence of some misfortunes he was not a position to ask me to be his wife. I heard eave of me as he did, and told me how his heart Was broken, I burst out crying, and owned
im all mey feeings in his regard. Now, do love me no longer?
Mr. Leinster looked intensely pained. T hat monent he never imagined how be love len, how his happiness was centred in he deres
lengith he replied, 'How could you, dares
child, promise to marry me, when you loped an other ? I could not hare expected this from ou; had I never, never would lave asked to marr eart was engaged. I was in hope you ha he remaining years of my iffe wruld have mad engagement; and if by my exertions or induence I can an any way further your marriage with the
man pou love, remember that in Phalip Leicester
you bave a constant friend.?
He now leff her. He did not know till he lound bimsulf at liome bow tremendous was
sacrifice to him. He knew not till he looked a his gardens, and reinembered how he used th
igure to himself Mary walking in them-hi drawiog-room, where be had planned alteration these plans. But bis love was unselfish, and his next thought was how to make the girl happy, by joining ter to the man she loved. 'I am a
oid man,' he thought, as he stood in front of bis
looking.glass, ' and not a handsome one. I sup-
pose it was too much a nature would be very wrong. 'I'bat pose it was too much to expect;' and that night
kind Mr. Leicester lay awake, thinking how he desired her on the spot to consider her
self free henceforth, as he could not bear to tind Mr. Lelcester lay awake, thinking how he he self free henceforth, as he could not bear to
could delicately provide some means by which
thunk that she only married him from a sense o the young couple might be married; ; and the
thought struck struck him, $I$ am too old to be running after tenants and collecting rents; what comfort it would be to have a smart young fel
ow to collect them for me! a litle traveling might do me good, and I can leave the young and perhaps they might like the house to begin
life in. There would be nothing in goung Ashwood's living in the house as my agent; at any
rate for a while, till they have time to look about hem. Well, it is a confort to have money r. Leicester's snilloquy; and ndeed ever when they heard of his buadness.
The next morning be went as early as he
could to Castle Clinton, and asked to see Char es. They were not matima:e with each other
indeed had onls met about tbree or four tumes Cbarles could not imagine what the purport or
he vistt might be, when informed that Mr Leicester was waiting to see bim. Could h
want to call bm out? But duelling was out of rashion; at anf rate he was prepared for a very
disagreabble risitor. What was his surprise, When, on entering the library, he was met by cheerful cordial smile on one of the most bene a strong brogue dud not detract any of the na,
tural sureetness) exclaimed, © Well, Mr. Asl cood, I am happy to renew our acqantunce.' Charles was astonished. This was not the
asual manner in which rivals meet; he was quit taken aback.
er, 'astre, no doubt,' continued Mr. Leice come to make a proposal to you, which I hop Power acceded to. my request thât she shoul Charles bowed acquaintance.
'I jesterday discovered that her affections
were engaged to you, though verbally they were
pledged to me. As soon as this became to me, I immeciately resigned ail clame to he hand. She also lot me into ber confidence
one subject-and $l$ hope 1 am not abusing it bere alluding to the fact-that you told her p
bad intended to have proposed for her, were ther lost a great deal of his property. It has occurred to me that you might not conside
yourself insulted, were $I$ to ask you to urde take the management of my property at a sa-
lary of $£ 600$ a year. Perbaps you may consider this beneath your notice; but it is ensugh to
begio houselveeping upon. Do you understan ing old Power to consent to this at first; but will back you up.

1) reply; this generosity of be could scarce mazed him. Just at the moment when be ha pade up bis mind to return to England in des. the way of enjoying the most complete worldly
happiness. He thanked him warmly and earnesily over and over again.
'Oh, no thanks,' said Mr. Leicester; 'to se you add Mary bappy together is all I asts. I egs, and see a hutle of the world; and you can
both lave my house till I relurn. Meanwhile here is a pretty little place not from this
be let; I think it would just suit. You can b getting this in order by the time I come back, for Mary. Now I must be off,' continued he mbarrassment. He felt happy in the know ed all it bad cost him to give up Mary; no on
could read bis noble beart, and decipher, writte herein, that Mary Power was the only one tha had ever lodged there, and that he loved ber
with an intense deprh of love; but so pure, so malloged was his affection, that be longed fo been a bar to 1 , he would hare cheerfully give
He now drove to Power Court; and without asking to see Mary, he requested an intervien
whih Mr. Powrer, whom he certanly found a difficult to deal with as he expected. He firs Leicester made lum ; told him never to Mr. Asthwood's name, and said that he bad neve spoken to bis daughter since she bad shamefull Mr.

## owrer Leicester here interposed, and told Mr

 dreamt of giving bim up. She had only tol him of her meetugg with Charles because sh and that she thought any concealment from himMr. Power was puzzled; be knew not what Mr. Power was puzze a ; he Mr. Leicester's
o do; be could not but admie
enerosity of cond, and be did not at all regret enerosity of mund, and be did not at all regre eicester should not come off, as he bad objec oung Astwood, who had nothing but this Mr .
ueicester's a gency, should be the substitute, wa eicester's a gency, should be the substitute, was
oo bad. His eldest daughter to make such a r. Leicester He co

Mr. Power's consent seemed hopeless; bu r. Leicester was bent on his philanithropic sited Mr. Power a secoud time, and told him hat he had heard upon good authority that the
shryoods were people of very old family; that Ashwoods were people of very old family;
hey were highty connected, and altogether ligible in every way but the one of money ; an dieed till lately they were extremely well off
hr. Power could not understand Mr. Leicester he was a Dew character; he could not enter into rain Mr. Leicester represented to hum that he happiness of bis daughter was at stake. He ooked grim, angry, and irritable.
At last Charles determined to face Mr Power himself. He urged lius point in the most for him. Mr. Power somewhat relented. H thought of moducing Mary herself to come with Eventually Mr. Power was teased into a tards
Ein ther petions to his. acquescence. The young peeple were de-
termined to lose na tume in being married, when the consent was unwilhagly wrung from him to his different farms, showed him improve nents and alterations whicb be wished made in is absence in farmsteads, initiated him into the he judicious management of tenantry and work nen. He wished Charles to become quite remarked though be seemed to take the greates and had done every thing in lis power to induc Mr. Power to gire the required permission, stil resation whrch took place in the garden, when
he owned se loved Charles. He haid been a he house trice, but studiously avoided ber. Mary thougbt it curious, and was balf-afraid he was angry with her, and lbought badly of her,
and that nothing but his characteristic beneroence prompted him in the way be did. She was hough he, from affection for ber, surrender completely buried the feelings of one ; and he respected and admired her mare than be ba ever done, since she had made the confession to
him of ber love for another in the simple candud
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ may seem strange that he so suddenly too he step he did with regard to Charles; but Mr. better to take a decisive step on the spot. Mary did not find her home happy after the ton of another. Mr. Power grumbled perpetually, and made sundry allusions to phuperism,
and the folly of marrying in poverty; the expenses of bringing up a family, and such-like dis-
greeable remarks. Mary sighed, and wishe agreeable remarks. Mary slighed, and wished
that papa would be more satisfied; but he would not ; he growied on.
But, dear Mr. Power, look around you, an and now that Britania and electro-plate er substituted for silver, and that mahogany is so
clieap, they ofientimes contrive to make a very cheap, they oftentimes contrive to make a very
respectable appearance. So why prognosticate nothing but ills? Why not put on a cheerful
face, and tell Mary all she can do of she manages properly? Look at Captain and Mrs
Persse. What a miserable life thep lead thougb they have ten thousand pounds a year.-
He leaves her perpetually to her own resources, and seldom gires ner his companf, save when be has sometbing to worry ber about. He is angry
because he bas no son, and he considers himsef Ili-used in consequence. She-poor thingrets, and laments that she bas none, and tries to
derive comfort from her two daughters; but they are sickly,' and every one says they can't
live. Besides which, they are made so unhappy they can's be joyous when their father is at home, austere, and thinks every amusement sinful.

There is no doubt, my dear sir, you would like a
perfection of a husband for your daughter, with perery possible personal, as well as superficial,
adrantage ; but ask all the fathers-in-law in the United Kingdom if they got evergthing the esised for their daugters. They will all, in body, say no. chapter xxvil.
Meanwhile the inhabitants of Warrenstown he creditors of Jefferson's bank. The failure was, as we llave before remarked, tor a very large sum of money; but as some of the share-
bolders were very weallhy, Mr. Ashwood hoped and with reason, that some residue of his pro erty might was also safe, but hat was net, it was of great
o the present case, however
value to the famity. Maria and EJwaru were Edward Ashwood went to London to see at-
Ent Edward Ashwood went to London to see at-
隹 celious. IIs beart sickened withon bim, as be the Dragoons. He had just passed his examida ton with fair success ; and when walking in the Park be saw a detachment of them riding by What was he to turn to now? He met a young felion of eighteen, whio hat passed his examina
tron at the same time. 'Well, Aslwood,' said he, clapping fumo he back, ' what are gou in? I am posted Edward looked much annoyed. Al last h said, sadly, 'I must give up my chance. My
lather bá' shares in Jefferson's bank : in need not ay any i hing more.
adly. 'Come home bad,' sald young EGmith e glad to see you. ${ }^{2}$, house at Putney. It-was a fine villa-residence wo of which were gardens and pleasure-grounds Edward was received model farm. byr. and Mrs Smith and their four grom laughters and three sons. These were all tha were at first visible; but after dianer no end of ery and schoolroom ; and lastly entered Made moiselle Dudemps, a fashionable French gover-
ness, who did her utmost to reio in the six small and Englist at the top of their voices. Edward had never met with such a large famaly before
He was entertained with the variety. Ele bad friendly face siace he went to Laz on ; and the genuine heartiness and cordsalit Tte mitu family pleased bim.
the tea-trade. He began life by keeping a litl hop in a small strect, where he and his a bette nd sugar by the ounce or pound, as the cas may be, and bowing obsequiously to the stray By degrees
the small shop prospered and the Smiths went to much larger one, and sported plate-glass: and more nurnerous. By degrees therr. less fortunate or order-estabished neighbors-obeeither: side fals or retra, and Mr. Smith became the owne cindows, sold thea by oders from several inembers canister, and bal In fact, the prosperity of the Smilhs knewno reased; and about year the timeir possessions on-
When Edward serious notions of selling his business and making entlemen of bis son
John, who had become acquanted with Ed is commission. Frederick and Henry obd haine ofore assisted their father in the inanagemeat he shop ; but they did not like it. It certainly ad danced with meet young ladies, whom they of carts and mans others of ot their business. Some of the men whit whom. hey were acquainted occasionally encountered
hem while they were smilarly engaged, and looked upon them ever after with contempt.-
At girst old Smith laughed at his sons, and endeavored to persuade them. that people would degrees be entered into therr viewiness; but by Snith being somewhat of the same was of thin ng, there were serious thoughts of abandioning ine ladder by the steps of which, that
Smuth family had climbed to fortune.
John Smith's prospects came on the tapis
during the evening alluded to. He was full of ey to Caoda and the belore him of a jour edward was made more unbappy : and, dismal
when be thought of how the failure ot the Tef













































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e. B. OLERE, Editor


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## COMTREAL, FRIDAY, MAROH 9.

noclesiastical o


## news of the wber.

Whaterer hopes re might have entertained of the sppedy and bloodless suppression of the blasted by the news per late steamers. A B:ll ffor suspending tie Habeas Corpus act has been hurried hrough both Hovises, ani thas received erament has reason to dread an outbreak. Mans arrests have since been mact, amungst others of some officers of the Northern Army who had A mana named Clarke has oeen oratally murcered, under circumstances wincus give but too good grounds for beliering that the assassus were
Fenians. Clarke himself was, it is said, an office Holder in that secret societs: but he incurred
the suspicion of baving given the information the suspicion of having given the information
which led to the late selzure by the Police of a quantity of arms, and materei of war in Dub lia. In this statement all the papert
there is great excitement in Dublia
The immediate cause of the suspension of the Habeas Corpuz act is said to have been a roNew Yors with the intent of throwng men and arms on the Irish coast. On this side of the
Atlantic this was known to be a canard, but it eached England, and there oltained credence. The search for Stephens is still pursued, but h
baffles the police. According to a paragrap in the Dublin IIrshman it would seem that the officers of the Northern Army lately sent ove
to Ireland, report unfavorably for a movement a to Ireland, report unfavorably for a movement couraging, that all the Protestants of the Nort of Ireland are Fenians, that nearly all the Free mason, and that most of the officers who com over from America are Freemasons. Nice allies
His Grace the Primate of Ireland bas published bis Lenten Pastoral for the Diocese of Armagh. We extract the followng paragraph :
\&be Oburth-the sinfulness of joining in those unsoly assocission ase iftilly blind to the truth of God, can be
se ignorant of it. Freemasonry has been so often
truck by the anathemas of the Oharch of Ohrist, th all good Oatholics recoil with horror from the lea connexion with it. We rejoice to think that there
is kardils one in this diocese, who protends eren to the name of Oatholic, that would not ahudder at the
idea of beooming a member of that society. The Fenian and Ribbon Societieg, and all auch societles, by
Fhatever name they are called, are, like the Freemazon society, ruinons to the apiritual intereatt of of
thoae who enter them. This truth we muat coatione may give to the mlaguided men, who imagine thes can serve their countef by trampling on the laws of
God and has Onaroh. We must not, for any conaideration, anppress: the truth, which it is the duts of be greatly displeaped with ns for proclaiming that
truth; : but we matt remember the words of the Apostle : 'If I pleased men I should $n$
vant. of Chrigt.' -Galat:ans, i. 10.1
ant of Chriat.-Gatal:ans, 1.10 .
In the House of Commons Sir George Grey Isting the existing Oaths taken by Members of Parliament, and which were very offensive to Ca tholics: and for substituting in lleu thereof the
following to be, laken by all members, without


Attera a speech from poor dear Mr. Newde. gate, who felt mucb pained by the prospect
having to abandon the "insulfiug ouths now having to abandon the insultiug oaths now in
force, leave was giren to briag in the Bill,
कbich we hope may sood become law. The de-

## bates bave for the most part been confine to the discussion of the catle disease a ad ats mode of

 reatment. There mas bovéver án animated de personal attack upon Mr. EyreThim British Jurtman. - We bave bad another instance of the manner in which the
British Juryman discharges his functions when his Protestant prejudices against Catholic in situtions, are skilfully. appealed to. As in the
famous case of Achilli ver. Newman, it bas agan famous case of Achilli ver. Newman, it bas agaun
been made, unhappily, but too plain that trial by jury affords but feeble protection to the Papist and to the Jesuit. And yet as a general rule, it
would be false to affirm that the English are not bers of truth and justice
In the case to which we refer, the plantiff wa
Mr. Justice Fitzgerald; the defendant was th Mr. Justice Fitzgerald; the defendant was the Ory Rev. President of St. Mary's College,
Oscott. The action was brought nominally for damages for assault and false imprisonment against the person of the son of the plaintif; but, as asserted by the latter, for the purpose of vinxpelled for misconduct from Oscott Callege, The case was tried at the beginnugg of February, jury, when the fots elicited were as follopsial Jury, when the facts elicited were as follows.
Young Mr. Fitzgerald was a boarder Oscott, finishing his studes preparatory to entering one of the Unirersties. He was often in $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { scrapes. It was proved that on one occasion, } \\ \text { haring managed to obtain possession of the pass- }\end{array}\right.$ key to the dormitories, be got an impressio taken of it in wax: that he frequented taveros;
that on one occasion he had introduced a bottle that on one occasion he had introduced a bottle
of spirts into the college, and had madte one of bis fellow-students drunk; these, with many other violations of College rules and good discipline were
proved agatast hum, but for none of these was be proved agaast hum, but for none of these was he
expelled. Kindly looking upon them as boyish undiscretions, not necessarily indicating a bad
heart, Dr. Northcote, the Principal, contented bimselt with giving a very serious admonition to the thoughtless young man, but assured him that if looked. Young Fitzgerald professed great peni_ romised not to acquaint the Juige, bis father with the curcumstances. These facts were all adnitted by the young man himself in hws cross
examisation, of which we sabjoin an extract:"Thas Dr. Nortbrota had said to him on that oc-
casion that if any berious offance
geire to occa
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The freaks of the young man were thus upon ately graver matter
Osd to ais expulsion.
Oscolt College, besdes the sons of wealthy parents, and members of the Catholic aristocraos, receives within its walls in a few instances the
children of the bumbler classes of society, to whom it gives a cheap education, and whoo:
trains up for Holy Orders. These goung men are sent to the College, and are generally sup ported, by the Bisisops of their respective dio-
ceses. Now it seems that this young Mr. Fitz gerald had a spite agaust these "Charch Stu ous nick-name of "Bunkers" was also attached In order to gratify bis spite against them, he or ganised amongst some of the lads of his own age, andid social standing, a society to which he gave the name of "Ant1-Bunkers;" and that be migh be able to taunt the Church stuuents with ries to be made as to their parentage-the an book kept by him for the purpose. Thus of on of the Church Students it was carefully noted grocery establishment :" of another that his re lative rras a Canal lospector, or discharged some book fell ia:o the Pincipal's hands: Mr. Fitzgerald acknowledged himself the writer, and the organiser of the Anti-Bunker Society : and
hereupon he was expelled. There were the facts and who can deny that these facts justified he action of the Principal of the College? We will pass over as boyisli follies, not to be punished oo severely, the botile of spirits, the drinking,
urged in extenuation of the laat and crowng,
offence?
What more ungenerous, cowardy', ungentlemanly, more spobbish; in a word-than with the accidents of their birth, and the poverty of their parents? A real gentleman almays makeg it his duty to show especial deference in such cases to the poor with whom his lot may be
cast, just as a gentleman. vill almays display ourtesy to a moman, and espouse tne cause of the weak aganst the strong. Mr. Fitzgerald's Girst offences proceeded from an exuberance of anumal spirts which it might be harsh to puansb too severely in a boy: but his last offence
showed that he had a bad heart, that he was deficient in the first great characteristic of a real gentleman, and therefore unfit to associate with the sons of gentlemen. So for this offence he
was expelled; and bereupon his father brought his action aganst the Principal of the College, confiding in the prejudices which the "a intelligent British Juryman" naturally entertains against Papistical institutions.
Nor was this confidence misplaced. The Jury would bardly hear out even the case of the planatiff so anxious were they to find a verdict examined, the foreman of the Jury - ${ }^{2}$ Quakerstarted up, and declared aloud that there was no
more need of witnesseg-" as the jury bad al ready heard enough, and wished to bring the case to a conclusion." The Protestant zeal of this good man, and "intelligent Juryman,",
buked, howerer, by the Lord Chief Justi buked, howerer, by the Lord Chief Justice, wh verdict, "the Jury bad better patiently hear both sides." So as a matter of forms for the erdict was from the first a foregone conclusion, or the Plantiff-damages $£ 5$, and costs.
Againg as in the Achilli case, there seems e a pretty general feeling amongst Protestant reported trial, does nol of the jury in the abit British institutons. The Pabl Mall Gazette evotes an editorial to the subject, in which the acts of the case as elicited before the Court
havng been fairly stated, the conclusion is arved at, that-for oflences such as those proved ganast the young yitzgerald, he would have England." This we believe; for those pnblic
enitily sent away from any pubic of their frequenters, used to be, we believe stily of their frequenters, used to be, we believe stin),
are, nurseries of gentlemen, in which smobbism, and such ungentlemanily conduct as that. proved "Bunkers," is put down with a strong hasd. The above details may no doubt appear ver rival: but it is in connection with the trial tha we record them, and as illustrative of the feeble ness of the barrier that even trial by jury opposes prejudices of Protestantism.

## To the Editor of the True Witness

Montreal, March 2na, 1966.

not one which has not been guilty of ains full
great 's' since there are few; If any, that ha great 9 since there are fewi, if any,
o many good and redeeming qualitieg.

- This premised, wo would distribute the wrong
of Ireland in tro divisions-Organic and Func
tional ; the frrst comprislog those which procsed from a ricious organasation ; the other those proceeding from a viclous or defective working of capable of beng restored to a heallhy action.
We would also subdıride the organic mrongs or grievancès of Ireland into three classesNational, Religious, and Social"-and under abilites, to reply to the question addressed to by "A Subscrzber.
The great "National" grievance of Treland is its Legislative Union with Great Britain-a Union amposed on the people of Ireland by very bad means, and contrary to the wishes of the great majority of the Irish people. To this grievance it is no answer to reply that the Union
is really beneficial to Ireland, so loag as the people of Ireland, the party mainly interested, are argued with reterence to the enforced union of Belgium and Holland; so too, no doubt, man an Austrian will argue in favor of a llaion in corporating Hungary with the rest of the Em pire. But if the Belginas, it the Huagarians do pedient, as well as unjust to enforce it. This Las been recognised in the case of Belgum; the Emperor of Austria seems to be about to re-
cognise it in the case of Hungary; perhaps some day, Britsoh statesmen may recognise it in that it is much to be regretted that the people the last named country are generally arerse to he justice of with England, we cannot dea government: and the same motives which en sympathies with the Southern States therr great and herosc struggle for nationa corporation with Ptedmont ; and for Lower Cana asserting her rigbt to self-government as the Irish, in insisting upon a repeal of the existing gislative union, have right and justice on the side : and that therefore the refusal to gran
that demand is a wrong, a "National" wrong ficted upon Ireland
The "Eeligious" grievanees are so glaring, Only let us ask ourselves, what would be the state of feehng in Scotland towards England, it Charles the First and Laud bad succeeded in , its peopre stull remaining intensely Presby (erian! And yet there is no sach vital difference betwixt Protestant Episcopalanisrs, and Protestant Presbyterianism, as there is betwist Catho liesty, and Protestantism in any gumse. We will admort, that the wrong done to the Catholic people of Ireland by the Established Church, If ex may not be so great as some pretend; but the sand Establishment is more, far more, thac an anjury; it is an insult; and to a bigh-minded is more galling than the sense of pecunary inyury, however heavy the latter. tt is also no
light wrong to the majority of the people of 1reland that an educational syatem is mposed their earnest and oft reiterated complaints for redress have bitherto been left unanswered. Treland, we will not insist, for fear of falling int commonplace. Every body feels that, in demanding to be relieved from the incubus of a Protestant Church Establishment, and a system science condemn, the Catholic majority of lreland are but inslsting upon that which under Solous would long he ilach people o colland would long ago have insisted wath arms betwixt right and wrong, must, without reference to his opinions as to the expedience of an EstabIrish have rigtt and justice on their side: and that therefore o plong on then religious and ectucational organisations which a
Catholics they repudiate, is to ioflct wrong gross " Rellgious" wrong up,on Ireland.
The "Social" wrongs or grievances of Ire had are summed up in the two words of dre im port, the "Land Question ;" and this grievance
has this peculiarity about it:-That, whilst the "National" and " Religious" wrongs of Ireland are directly amenable to Parliamentary treatment, and may be eradicated by legislative applications, the Land Question has its roots deeper down, and at best can only be indirectis
reached by the political scalpel. Here lies the dificulty: That whilst every body; admits that "property has its duties, as "well as its rights, the latter can be pleaded, and; enforced
in, and by :he ordinary tribunals, or Courts of Law; whereas the "duties" of property are consigned almost exclusively to the domann or
therefore resolves itself into the grave and dif. cult question: Hew to transfer cognisance o
cases involving the "dutes of property," from he tribunal of the lanclord?s conscience, ther hey can e ordioary or exterazt tribunals, which also take certy:
In Eugland, and in Scotland, there is a tribunal, the tribunal of public opinion, whach for no view-that of enlorcing the "duties of pro perty;" and no English or Scotel landlord would dare, in the pre
reat his tenants as b deal with Irish tenants. The Irishman thiore fore, who is unquestionably often the victim of andlord tyranay, to which be is the more obabhorrence to his landlord - often an object o legislature, to secure hum against arbitrary evic lons, often accompanied with somethung little hetter than robbery; as for instance mben a ndustrious, intelligent, and improving tenant is action of the land, without a penny of compen panded or labor and capital he mas have ex en its value. Here the wrong is palpable, even f the remedy be not so wrong is palpable, even hat a Tenant Rught Bull might be so framed, as directly to enforce the "duties of property," Unout eacroaciing on the "rights of property. een easily accomplished; for Feudalism was as owerful vance of their "duties," as to maintain their rins. But the Feudal system has passed al system, under which land is held upon the ame tenure as cotton, or dry goods, of mhich the owner is at liberty to make the most be can. The prociple which underlies this system is this: That the State cannot interfere to dictate the erms or conditions of any contract ; but that its e furction is to enforce their obserrance upon entrre landlord legislation of Ire essence of the is ot England, and of Scotlans, and of the United tates-where the laws respecting the relative ential particular from and tenant differ in no seatial particular from the landord laws of Ireton offend bis landlord, he is as much in the latur's power as is the Irish tenant in Donegal, or ed bag and baggage, without ceremony; and if ey be not grossly behed; Yankee landlords hen they desire to raise their rents, "put the orew on, just as tightly and remopselessly as do the worst of Irish landlords. Still this does not
effect the facts :-That the Irish tenant is often subjected to harsh-(to use the mildest phrase) -treatment by his landlord; that he is often tilessly robbed of the fruits of many years abor and iadustry; and that this barsh and fer dishonest treatment have made him disuch thongs are done. "A Subseriber", witl ear in mind that he asks us to state the grievaces of which Lrisbmen complani, and not to uggest a remedy for them.
Ss much for what we term the Organic wrongs Ireland; we will say but one word on what would call her Functional wrongs.
These proceed from the vicious manner in grod good laws are ofter admastered, and a rerted to a bad purpose. Chief amongst these we would signal the defective administration of justice, as betwixt Her Majesty's Catholic, and Protestant subjects in Ireland; and defective or or Orange mas istro often entrusted to partisan ply that the latter are all rogues mean scoundrels; for much as we detest Orangeism, we can readily good, kund-bearted Ore many commit injustred men, who would not willingly prejudiced ; they in they are, and must be, prejudiced; they, in any case that may come be-
fore them in their magisterial capacity, marolving matters betwixt Catholic and Protestant, cannot but bave a strong bias in favor of the latter; and even the natural suspicion that they have suspicion amongst those whom such a bias would iajuriously affect, and therefore tends to bring the administration of justice by the legal tribunals into disrepute. Juslice therefore, and hg the administration of the laws from the hands of known partizans; from the hands of all nembers of secret politico-relgious societies thout distiuction.
We cannot, from mant of space, do more than dicate what we mean by the Functional grierthe ortand, or wrongs having their origin ave these remarks to the perusal of " $A$ "Subcriber," as an answer, or partial answer to his question, for . We pretend not to bave exbausted the subject. .". We bumbly hope that in treating , we have done so in a logal, and at the same me truthful sprit, nothing exaggerating, naught
shortythat to be a good Catholce it is ne
cessary to hate Great Britain and its Govern ment, or to ree : nothng but eval therena; and neither do we beriere, on con other hand, that Ieland, the British Government has done many and grossly wicked things, of whirh some subsist land bave been cruelly oppressed; the industria energies of Ireland have beea impolitically regood Catholics desire to bear towards their legal sulers have been mantonly suppressed. As a re not to rieans which our religion as Catholics, and our position as British subjects alike condemn ; bu o legal constitutional action, but to the powe the rays of the sun of truth to dissipate the igious aptipatbees ; but to the baturai intelligence nd love of farr play of which Englishmen boast and for which they have on many an occasion
distioguished themselves. Would to God that ow, even 日om, they would do so in the case Ireland; and though we are not so sanguine a ountry would at once restore to to the conditio which we would desire to see it, yet we be eve that, if the people of Great Britain would to the wrongs of lreland, with a vier to ther edress, the trade of the revolutionist and political gitator would be destroyed; and that Ireland might yet become the glory of the Britisb
Crown, and its strength, instead of being, as hat country is to-day, its reproach, and a con

The Health Committee seems inclined to take ction against the threatened Invasion of Cholera A meeting of this Committee, convened by $B$ Devla, Esq., was held last week, at which City. Several gentlemen were proposed, all no doubt competent ; but the choice fell upon $\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{r}}$ mended. This will be an excellent appointment carried out, and Dr. Grdwood will, we ar ure, prove himself a most useful officer
Another thing agreed upon was not so good dea for instance it was determined that the City Clerix shoula be instructed to apply to the Harbor解 leanings of the cess pools, and filth of the City We cannot understand such a proposition. Dirt is merely somethng in its wrong place; and the
filth of which the City wants to rid itself, be cause out of place among human beings, would e prinity, enabling them to renovate their ex bausted land. In England guano is imported a great cost from the Islands of the Paciic cultaral knowledge of Canadian farmers, that bey should waste, or allow to be wasted, a fer tutle, but which if properly emploged might enable them to treble the produce of their half-starved farms.
Brise than this is the proposition to poiso restore life and activits to our bungry lands. That which would be in its right place, if burie by the plough in the soil, would be in the wrong place again, if cast noto the waters which counted holy things, partaking in a particular Westerno to such light esteem, that, from mere lazioess, o waitonness, we defle hem, we pollute them, we then of the Cunitloe, as doubly disgraceful to us: 'disgraceful to our agricultural intelligence and diggraceful to our sense of decency and re gard for cleanliness.
their linty Wing Committee for our lat for that require is energy, If they be firmly and impartially enforced. The ormmunity will no doubt sustain the Corporation please to take to cleanse the City. In such a crisis as that with which we are menaced, we danger. We would iarest the Health Officer with almost dictatorial powers, to abate all nutsances, and to pasash with a hagd laand, all we belieye might safely be confided to an experienced gentleman lise Dr. Girdwood: and conded by the Corporation, and the ctizens, if not suficient to ward off the pestilence entirely, limit the ravages of the destroping angel.

The Revdi' Director of St. Ann's Cpurch $\$ 10$ for the 'St, Ann's Band; from the Volug' teer Company of Firemen, Section No. 2, under the commanad of Lieutenant IEelan.


musement with instruction: and combine Murphy is fully master of his subject, having levoted much time and attention to the micros ure that none who attend will hare cause to egret baving doue so, The lecture will begin
it Eight o'clock, but is order to. have good ats, it will be necessary to attend early. Fo the gounger members of the audience there will some very beautiful effects.
At a meeting of the proprietors and freeholders Suaday, 26th of February, 1866, the held ing resolutions were agreed to; J. F. Beique and F. A. Brien, Esq., as Secretary to the sid meeling:

1. Proposed by M. Esdras Manseau, seconded M. ¥d. Magovera, and,-

2. Proposed by Mr. Michael O'Keeffe, seconded by Mr. Morris Hanoon, and-
Reaolved -" That the said Mision of Danville
seen with pieagure snd gratitude, that the Rer.

3. Proposed by M. U. Benaerille, seconded M. C. Millier, and,
Resolved - "Tbat the $P$ Pesident and Socretary of
 Proposed by Mr. M. Hannon, seconded by Mr. O. Demers, and,-


## F. F. Briqua, President.

Patriotism and Place.Brgging.-In the purse of the debate in the House of Commons ment to the Address, a very positive, and very mportant statement was made by one of the some of the most prominent leaders of the Fenian move
"He bad rasen to know that some of those vers,
persons mho were most hecire in promoting the conapiriay in New York, had frequented tio lobbr of
that House, solicit )uf for the patronage of that Gor since done their
Tine's Report.
The Westminster Review-January, 1866. Leonard, Scolt, \& Co., New York; Dawson
Brothers, Montreal.
The current number is hardly up to its usual andard of excellence; yet some of the articles Livingstone's Travels, will be read with much interest. The contents are as follows:-1. John
Stuart Mill oo the Pbilosophy of Sir William Hamiton; 2. Precursors of the French Revolu-
tion ; 3. Lord Palmerston ; 4. Coleridge's Writ ings; 5. Phpsiological Experiments, Virisection;
6. The Polish Insurrection of $1863 ; 7$. Dr Luvingstone's Recent Travels; Contemporary
The London Quarteriy Review-Tanuary, Dawson Brothers, Montreal.
The Quarterly abstanas altngether from disussing any of the exciting politico-religious uestions of the day, to whicl as an organ of
Anglican Conservatism we should have en pected it would have devoted considerable at-
ention. But. it eschews controversy, and on
Ber olitics it bas but one article, the rest bein devoted to subjects purely literary-1. Living-
stones' Zambeni and its Tributaries ; 2. Simon
de Montfort Eiad Enoch Arden ; 4. M. Sainte-Beuve ; 5. Grote's Plato; 6. Miss Berry's Memoirs' 7. Palgrave's
Arabia; ; 8. Carrature, and Grotesque in LiteraLa Revue CaNADienNB-February, 1860. Jacques et Marze, contiaued; Church and clical of Dec., 1864 , 18 Commercial Relations Events of the MMonth.

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The Toronto Leader of Thargday containg the fol
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The matier ought to be inquired inio, and such maes
sures taken as will prevent the repotition of 80
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rince during tbe Last quarter of the year 1865 .


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on of quariz crusbed, the total yield of gold being


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orr of 1864 of 586 oz 18 d ta.
Swalit Pox. - We are informed on the rery bes
authoritht there are a large number of cases of gmall-por among the Indiang at Oaughnawaga, snd
thatthe practice of inoculation is carried on almos
universally by their medicioin momen, vaccination univerbally by their medicine momen, vaccination
not being undertod, and their prejulices being
gitrongly againgt its employment. Frome the proxi-
 tron places, the presence of the disease to a consider.
able extent io an important fact but mhen we consi-
det that inoculation is pertormed, the fact becomes
 Sine. We bave alioo haeard of other portions of the
country bhere inoculation is performed in preference
to vaccioation. As this direct violation of a moat


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ST. PATRICK'S DAY
the st. patrick's society
PROMENADE CONCERT, CITY CONCERT HALL,
satorday byening, 17th marci. Arrangementa ara being made, and will
ounced in a fow day.

F. H. OASSIDT,






## ST. PATRICK' HALL.

notice to architects.
THE time for the receplion of plang for thit Build-
 By order of the Direet
R. MaStanke,

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WINTER COURSE OF lectures,
ST. ANN'S HALL the footh lecture of the counse wednesday evening, 14th marci EDWARD MURPHY, ESQ.
"TER wonders of the miorosoopen






Rec. Treagater.

20 23.1896

| THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-MARCH 9, 1866. |  |  |  |  |
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|  | ansiously communicated to him. They were as fol- lowa:- I bave thought of a better and more expedi. |  |  |  |
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tages the "Royal" effers to its
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 thi great strengtenning tonio give better satisfaction, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for
 o any one thast will prodace a Dertifioate prbbishe HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Chronic or Nervous Debiiltaty, Diseaces of the
Kidneys, and Diseases ansung from a disordered Stomach. Resultang from Disorders of the Digestive


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 REMEMBER
that this bitters is not ALCOHOLIC oontains no rom or whiser, And Can't make Drunkards,
${ }_{5 B} 5 \mathrm{READ}$ WHO SAYS SO:







Respectully yours, $\quad$ T. WINTER, Rozborougb, Pa.
From Rer. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed









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"THE LAMP,"


 of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive hine be
nediction of the Ho Has Father on the undertakking. A
distipguished Preate wrote from Rome as follows to distinguished Preiate wrote from Rome as follows to
to Proprieror of the Jamp: I Lave reesented the
Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much ple



 Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar
of Christ, which is bever unf
of his Emult,







 parties, which onables these journals to hold their
ground and unless Catholics will give hhir hearty
and cordial support to their owa perrocals in 8 gim and cordial gupport to their own periocale in a sim
lar manaer, it is imposibibe for them to attain supe
riority. The Lasp has now the largeat Oirounation of an
Ththolic Periodical in the English langaage.

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Ist-There will be no charge of one per cent to the
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The undersigned avails himbelf of this. opportunity
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EHEAP AND GOOD GROOERIES, do. THR SOBSORIBER begs leare to inforin his Oug
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Colored and Gucolored JAPAN
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