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KATE ASHWOOD. CHAPTER XXVI.

Charles Ashwood was walking out a day or two after the intelligence of Mary Power's engagement with Mr. Leicester became public property. 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 was, though occasionally reading, more occupied in meditating on his singular position, and on the cheering prospects for Kate's future life. After his walk had continued for upwards of an hour, he was thinking of returning to Castle Clinton, when he caught sight of Power Court mansion not far off. He was in the plantation skirting the demesne. 'What evil genius brought me here ?,' said Charles to himself, as he endeavored to find some short cut which would take him directly out of a voisinage so little agreeable to his present circumstances. Just as he turned to retrace his steps, he saw a lady coming towards him. He recognised her at once-it was Mary Power! She came near him, 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, &c.

Chailes congratulated her on her approaching marriage. Mary thanked him coldly. The two (what shall we call them?) cu-devant lovers then walked on, scarcely speaking. Each wished that the other would say something, and both felt conscious that anything they did say would be awkward. At length Charles could bear it no longer. He felt this must be their last interview; she now belonged to another; but he did not wish that they should part in ill-will. He desired also that she should at least know that he was not to blame: that he was not the guilty, heartless wretch she might imagine him to be.-He wished that, if in years to come her thoughts should refer to him, she should at least regard him without reproach. He at length broke si-

lence by saying: 'Miss Power, believe me when I say none of your friends wish from their hearts more earnestly than I do that you may be happy in your new home; and may 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 you are pledged to another irrevocably. You may remember a time, not many months since, when I was on a visit at Shanganahah?' Here Mary colored deeply. 'I was constantly visiting here; and my pleasure, my hap. piness consisted in doing so. Often did I long to tell you all; how I loved you-how my whole thoughts were of you. Mr. O'Brien soon became aware of my affection; and as he had learned from sad experience that prudence is a necessary virtue, he advised me to go to my lather, lay my case before him, and obtain his consent. I therefore hastily quitted Shanganahah. and returned to Warrenstown, my father's place. I had not been there long when an unexpected calamity overpowered me. My father had invested a very large sum of money in Jesserson's bank; he received intelligence of its failure at a time when he least apprehended such a calamity. The moment I heard the sad news I thought of you, Miss Power; and of the impossibility of our marriage. I could not bear to tell my father of the intense agony this caused me. I complained of it only to my sister Kate; but I could not long complain. My generous-minded sister, as soon as she heard of the failure, gave up her entire fortune, £10,000, to my father, to do with it what he pleased; though she knew Fitz-James O'Brien's fortune was too small to allow of his marrying her without her having some-thing on her side. We never expected the mines would prove so lucrative. I then made up my mind to complain no more, but to try to bear my misery as well as I could. I resolved never again to visit Ireland, yet lound myself obliged determination. Now you can well understand with no one to guide or love me. I have troubled you too long with the details of my sufferknow aught but happiness will ever be my most you have a constant friend. earnest prayer.'

He now made an effort to tear himself away; but Mary Power took his hand in hers. Mr. Ashwood, Charles!' she replied; 'why did you not speak to me in this way before? I will not figure to himself Mary walking in them-his jilted him. conceal from you now that I was hurt by your drawing-room, where he had planned alterations apparent trifling with me. I did not suppose that I was frivolous enough to give any one engined you did. I must and will own you were by joining her to the man she loved. I am an considered she was acting rightly in doing so, and their mother, though very good, is most Edward was made more unhappy and dismals

But where is the use of such confessions now? Dearest Charles, forget me. Go where you will meet others; and you will find some one who will requite your affection far better than I should have done. But I feel as if I were guilty of treachery in thus talking to you of bygone times; feel as if I were not acting fairly by Mr. Leicester. You know he loves me very much; and if I don't love him as deeply and affectionately as he deserves. I at least respect him very much. I look up to him as the model of all that is kind and generous. I must tell him of this conversation. He won't, I think, be angry with me; and yet he is jealous, very jealous. Mr. Ashwood, I must say good bye: I must ask you to leave me.

Here her tremendous effort at self-control and reserve, which had till then upheld her, forsook her, and she cried and sobbed convulsively.-She could not be prudish with Charles; she was betrayed into showing him all the interior of her heart's affections, and her effort at concealment had failed. She felt she was wrong in thus giving way; but she could not belp it, and she consoled herself with the reflection that she would tell every word of it to Mr. Leicester, and ask him not to be angry with her. The idea of breaking her word to Mr. Leicester never enlered her head. She had promised to marry him, and must of course abide by the promise.

Charles now felt he loved her doubly. How was he to resign so lovely a creature, and that too at a moment when he knew without doubt that she loved him! What could be do but leave her at once? Was it honorable in him to remain with her now that he was conscious of her affection, and that she was at the same time the affianced bride of another? Was it rightwas it manly—to tarry thus, after being desired by her to leave ! He took her hand in his, and pressed it warmly; then pressed his lips on it, and with one 'Good-bye! God bless you!' tore himself away. He felt, on the whole, lighter in spirits than when he entered the plantation.— The feeling of affection reciprocated is naturally a consoling one.

When next Mr. Leicester visited Power Court, Mary looked miserable and wretched, way. Was she dissatisfied with any of the matrimonial arrangements? Did she think his settlement too small!

'Oh, no, indeed, Mr. Leicester,' replied Mary - vou have been most kind to me in everyof your kindness. I must make a confession to you, which I dread doing: you will think badly of me. 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 him. He abruptly left Shanganahah; and I was very angry with him, because I thought he had treated me very badly, and I resolved to think no more about him. He returned to Shanganahah, and never came near me but once. I was very indignant; for no woman likes to be trifled with. Yesterday I accidentally met him in the woods, and he explained all. In consequence of some misfortunes he was not in a position to ask me to be his wife. I heard all this as calmly as I could; but when he took leave of me as he did, and told me how his heart was broken, I burst out crying, and owned to getting this in order by the time I come back, him all my feelings in his regard. Now, do you love me no longer?

Mr. Leinster looked intensely pained. Till that moment he never imagined how he loved to do so almost immediately after making this her, how his happiness was centred in her. At length he replied, ' How could you, dearest why I only visited once at Power Court, and child, promise to marry me, when you loved anhow much that visit cost me. I now hope you other? I could not have expected this from will view my conduct favorably. This is, as I you; I never, never would have asked to marry have said before, perchance the last time we you, had I imagined for a moment that your may meet on earth. Say, at least, a word of heart was engaged. I was in hope you had kindness to me, that I may recall it in years to never loved any one, and that the devotion of come, when you may be a happy wife and mo- the remaining years of my life would have made ther, and I may be, haply, a wretched wanderer, you happy. I now free you entirely from your engagement; and if by my exertions or influence I can in any way further your marriage with the

He now lest her. He did not know till he found himself at home how tremendous was the sacrifice to him. He knew not till he looked at

pose it was too much to expect; and that night he had desired her on the spot to consider herkind Mr. Leicester lay awake, thinking how he could delicately provide some means by which the young couple might be married; and the honor. thought struck struck him, 'I am too old to be running after tenants and collecting rents; what a comfort it would be to have a smart young fellow to collect them for me! A little travelling might do me good, and I can leave the young people to manage my affairs while I am away ;and perhaps they might like the house to begin life in. There would be nothing in young Ashwood's living in the house as my agent; at any rate for a while, till they have time to look about them. Well, it is a comfort to have money when it makes young people bappy.' Such was Mr. Leicester's soliloquy; and indeed every young lady in the county was in love with him when they heard of his kindness.

The next morning he went as early as he could to Castle Clinton, and asked to see Charles. They were not intimate with each other; indeed had only met about three or four times. Charles could not imagine what the purport of the visit might be, when informed that Mr. Leicester was waiting to see bim. Could he want to call him out? But duelling was out of fashion; at any rate he was prepared for a very disagreeable visitor. What was his surprise, when, on entering the library, he was met by a cheerful cordial smile on one of the most benevolent of faces, and a hearty voice (from which a strong brogue did not detract any of the natutural sweetness) exclaimed, 'Well, Mr. Ashwood, I am happy to renew our acquintance.'

Charles was astonished. This was not the usual manner in which rivals meet; he was quite taken aback.

'You are, no doubt,' continued Mr. Leicester, astonished at meeting me here. I have come to make a proposal to you, which I hope you won't decline. You are aware that Miss Power acceded to my request that she should become my wife!

Charles bowed acquaintance.

'I yesterday discovered that her affections were engaged to you, though verbally they were and out of spirits; and Mr. Leicester asked her pledged to me. As soon as this became known, to accompany him on a walk through the gar- to me, I immediately resigned all claim to her dens, that he might have the pleasure of a hand. She also let me into her confidence on tete a tete conversation with her. When they one subject—and I hope I am not abusing it by were alone, he asked her to let him know what here alluding to the fact—that you told her you interest in every thing relating to the marriage, made her look so wretched. She hung down her bad intended to have proposed for her, were it head, and blushed deeply. He then implored not for the failure of a bank, by which your faher to let him know if he had vexed her in any ther lost a great deal of his property. It has occurred to me that you might not consider yourself insulted, were I to ask you to undertake the management of my property at a salary of £600 a year. Perhaps you may consider this beneath your notice; but it is enough to thing; but I fear you will consider me unworthy begin housekeeping upon. Do you understand me now? You may have difficulty in persuading old Power to consent to this at first; but I will back you up.

Charles was so overpowered be could scarcely reply; this generosity of Mr. Leicester's amazed him. Just at the moment when he had made up his mind to return to England in despair, to find a kind friend who would put him in the way of enjoying the most complete worldly bappiness. He thanked him warmly and earnestly over and over again.

'Oh, no thanks,' said Mr. Leicester; 'to see you and Mary happy together is all I ask. I mean to go abroad for a while and stretch my legs, and see a little of the world; and you can both have my house till I return. Meanwhile there is a pretty little place not far from this to be let; I think it would just suit. You can be and I mean to furnish it as a wedding present for Mary. Now I must be off,' continued he; for he did not wish to cause to Charles further embarrassment. He felt happy in the knowledge of having made others so. No one guessed all it had cost him to give up Mary; no one could read his noble heart, and decipher, written therein, that Mary Power was the only one that had ever lodged there, and that he loved her with an intense depth of love; but so pure, so unalloyed was his affection, that he longed for her happiness alone; and if his life-blood had been a bar to it, he would have cheerfully given every drop.

He now drove to Power Court; and without refused point-blank to listen to the proposal Mr.

not forgotten by me as easily as you think. old man, he thought, as he stood in front of his and that she thought any concealment from him austere, and thinks every amusement sinful. when he thought of how the failure of the Jef-

looking-glass, 'and not a handsome one. I sup- of such a nature would be very wrong. That self free benceforth, as he could not bear to think that she only married him from a sense of

> Mr. Power was puzzled; he knew not what to do; he could not but admire Mr. Leicester's generosity of mind, and he did not at all regret that the union between his daughter and Mr. Leicester should not come off, as he had objections to it on the score of family; but that young Ashwood, who had nothing but this Mr. Leicester's agency, should be the substitute, was too bad. His eldest daughter to make such a bad match! He could not think of it; and told Mr. Leicester so.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Mr. Power's consent seemed hopeless; but Mr. Leicester was bent on his philan:bropic purpose, and was not to be turned from it. He visited Mr. Power a second time, and told him that he had heard upon good authority that the Ashwoods were people of very old family; that they were highly connected, and altogether most eligible in every way but the one of money; and indeed till lately they were extremely well off. Mr. Power could not understand Mr. Leicester, he was a new character; he could not enter into such unselfishness. He did not appreciate it .-In vain Mr. Leicester represented to him that the happiness of his daughter was at stake. He looked grim, angry, and irritable.

At last Charles determined to face Mr. Power himself. He urged his point in the most determined manner; he pleaded Mary's affection for him. Mr. Power somewhat relented. He thought of inducing Mary herself to come with him to her father, and join her petitions to his. Eventually Mr. Power was teased into a tardy acquiescence. The young people were determined to lose no time in being married, when the consent was unwillingly wrung from

Mr. Leicester now took Charles about with him to his different farms, showed him improvements and alterations which he wished made in his absence in farmsteads, initiated him into the peculiarities of rent-collecting in Ireland, and of the judicious management of tenantry and workmen. He wished Charles to become quite au fast at everything before his departure. Many remarked though he seemed to take the greatest and had done every thing in his power to induce Mr. Power to give the required permission, stil he never once asked to see Mary since the conversation which took place in the garden, when she owned she loved Charles. He had been at the house twice, but studiously avoided ber .-Mary thought it curious, and was half-afraid he was angry with her, and thought badly of her, and that nothing but his characteristic benevolence prompted him in the way he did. She was mistaken. Mr. Leicester still loved her, and though he, from affection for her, surrendered the position of her lover, he had not completely buried the feelings of one; and he respected and admired her more than be had ever done, since she had made the confession to him of her love for another in the simple candid way she did. On this account he did not wish to see her, till he had completely overcome all the sentiments of romantic affection, and till he could calmly regard her as belonging to another. It may seem strange that he so suddenly took the step he did with regard to Charles; but Mr. Leicester feared his own resolution, and thought it better to take a decisive step on the spot.

Mary did not find her home happy after the break-off of the one engagement and the formation of another. Mr. Power grumbled perpetually, and made sundry allusions to peuperism, and the folly of marrying in poverty; the expenses of bringing up a family, and such-like disagreeable remarks. Mary sighed, and wished that papa would be more satisfied; but he would not; he growled on.

But, dear Mr. Power, look around you, and see how many people are bappy on small means: and now that Britannia and electro-plate ere substituted for silver, and that mahogany is so 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 if she manages properly? Look at Captain and Mrs. asking to see Mary, he requested an interview Persse. What a miserable life they lead, ings. God bless you! and that you may never man you love, remember that in Philip Leicester with Mr. Power, whom he certainly found as though they have ten thousand pounds a year .difficult to deal with as he expected. He first He leaves her perpetually to her own resources, and seldom gives her his company, save when be Leicester made him; told him never to mention has something to worry her about. He is angry Mr. Ashwood's name, and said that he had never because he has no son, and he considers himself his gardens, and remembered how he used to spoken to his daughter since she had shamefully lil-used in consequence. She-poor thingfrets, and laments that she has none, and tries to Mr. Leicester here interposed, and told Mr. derive comfort from her two daughters; but that Mary's happiness was the object of all Power that Mary had never for a moment they are sickly, and every one says they can't during the evening alluded to. He was full of these plana. But his love was unselfish, and his dreamt of giving him up. She had only told live. Besides which, they are made so unhappy enthusiasm at the prospect before him of a jourcouragement to trust me in the manner I ima- next thought was how to make the girl happy, him of her meeting with Charles because she they can't be joyous when their father is at home, next thought was how to make the girl happy, him of her meeting with Charles because she they can't be joyous when their father is at home, next thought was how to make the girl happy, him of her meeting with Charles because she they can't be joyous when their father is at home, next thought was how to make the girl happy, him of her meeting with Charles because she they can't be joyous when their father is at home, next thought was how to make the girl happy, him of her meeting with Charles because she they can't be joyous when their father is at home, next thought was how to make the girl happy, him of her meeting with Charles because she they can't be joyous when their father is at home, next thought was how to make the girl happy, him of her meeting with Charles because she they can't be joyous when their father is at home, next thought was how to make the girl happy, him of her meeting with Charles because she they can't be joyous when their father is at home, next thought was how to make the girl happy in the charles at home, next the charles at home, next thought was how to make the girl happy in the charles at home.

There is no doubt, my dear sir, you would like a perfection of a husband for your daughter, with every possible personal, as well as superficial, advantage; but ask all the fathers-in-law in the United Kingdom if they got everything they desired for their daughters. They will all, in a body, say no.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Meanwhile the inhabitants of Warrenstown were trying to make some arrangements with the creditors of Jefferson's bank. The failure was, as we have before remarked, for a very, large sum of money; but as some of the shareholders were very wealthy, Mr. Ashwood hoped? and with reason, that some residue of his property might be left to him. His wife's fortune was also safe; but that was not very extensive. In the present case, however, it was of great value to the family. Maria and Edward were the only children he had at home.

Edward Ashwood went to London to see after the business affairs; but they were long and tedious. His heart sickened within him, as he. thought of the commission he was to have had in. the Dragoons. He had just passed his examination with fair success; and when walking in the Park he saw a detachment of them riding by he felt his disappointment was hard to bear.--What was he to turn to now? He met a young fellow of eighteen, who had passed his examina tion at the same time.

Well, Ashwood,' said he, clapping him or the back, ' what are you in? I am posted to the -th, and am off to Canada to morrow.'

Edward looked much annoyed. At last he said, sadly, I must give up my chance. My tather had shares in Jefferson's bank; it need not say anything more.'

'Well, that is too bad,' said young Smith, sadly. 'Come home and dine with my father; he will be glad to see you.'

Edward accompanied his triend to his father's house at Putney. It was a fine villa-residence: a large house standing on thirteen acres of land, two of which were gardens and pleasure-grounds, the remainder made a tiny model farm.

Edward was received with a warm welcome by Mr. and Mrs Smith, and their four grown daughters and three sons. These were all that were at first visible; but after dinner no end of little Smiths came pouring down from the nursery and schoolroom; and lastly entered Mademoiselle Dudemps, a fashionable French governess, who did her utmost to rein in the six small Smiths, who were continually shouting French and English at the top of their voices. Edward had never met with such a large family before He was entertained with the variety. He had not met a friendly face since he went to Lowdon; and the genuine heartiness and cordiality of the Smith family pleased him.

The head of the house had made his money in the tea-trade. He began life by keeping a little shop in a small street, where he and his betterhalf stood behind the counter weighing out teaand sugar by the ounce or pound, as the case may be, and bowing obsequiously to the stray customer who owned a carriage. By degrees the small shop prospered and the Smiths went to a much larger one, and sported plate-glass : and/ the carriages that stopped at their door became more numerous. By degrees their less fortunate or older-established neighbors-on either side failed or retired, and Mr. Smith became the ownerof three or four shops: increased the size of hiswindows, sold tea by the large canister, and badorders from several members of the nobility. In fact, the prosperity of the Smiths knewing bounds. Year after year their possessions increased; and about the time when Edward came to London, Mr. Smith entertained very serious notions of selling his business and making gentlemen of his sons.

John, who had become acquainted with Edward at the army-examination, had just obtained his commission. Frederick and Henry had heretofore assisted their father in the management of the shop; but they did not like it. It certainly, was awkward to meet young ladies, whom there had danced with the night before, while they were superintending the sorting of teas, unloading of carts, and many other things appertaining. to their business. Some of the men with whom they were acquainted occasionally encountered, them while they were similarly engaged, and looked upon them ever after with contempt .---At first old Smith laughed at his sons, and endeavored to persuade them that people would respect them for attending to business; but by degrees he entered into their views; and Mrs. Smith being somewhat of the same way of thinking, there were serious thoughts of ahandoning the ladder by the steps of which the ungrateful Smith family had climbed to fortune.

John Smith's prospects came on the tapis

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

As the trunks were put on carts, and the signal to drive on at last given! wealthy country gentleman, highly Mrs. Ashwood sobbed, buterly ... Her husband courageously; it was a hard and a prospects as most young men in the country task to do so; but his resolution was overcome when he finally passed the bounds of his property Gardison of a grocer, badinot a decent connecthe world and telt ashamed of his name he had made in early youth, just before his fa-Smith, especially as many of the young ther's death-and he remembered well how his with 600 had drunk his father's tea all their phaeton, and with what delight he viewed his wes, sweetened by his father's sugar. A few creeks after Edward was the penniless som of a monited gentleman.

His acquaintance with the Smiths did not Eminish in the least after John's departure .-Ele dined at Putney two or three times a week. The Smiths liked him, and he was glad to have extrieadly house to go to; for nothing in the wearld is so friendless as the feeling of being Mone and unknown in a large city.

Oa one of these occasions Edward Ashwood enet a Mr. M'Dougall, who was largely connected in the sugar business. He was an agreeable gentleman-like person, of an old Scotch family. Being a tourth son, he had been obliged to seek fice foctune early in life. His uncle, on the mother's side, was a merchant in London; and he was at the age of fifteen consigned to that uncle's care, and placed in his counting-house, where he pladded on and worked hard for many years, receiving but a small annual stipend, and having the can of his uncle's house. At length his uncle atted at the ripe age of seventr, and having no see to whom he could bequeath his husiness, he Select to Mr. McDougall under certain condi-Trous. He was to pay out of the yearly profits a Tenature to Mrs. Carr, his aunt, besides a large attandent to an only daughter. This rather cringled Mr. M'Dougall; and he considered the that she left Grande Foret, of which she was est solution of the difficulty was to marry Miss Ezer, his cousin; which he accordingly did.

Mr. McDougall took a great fancy to Edexact, and invited him frequently to his house .-He was informed of the disagreeable circum-- struces which had induced Edward to come to - Town, and assisted him by advice as to the best Liegal men to employ. He liked Edward's frank Sogen manner, and often thought of some means The which he could benefit him advantageously to himself. He asked Edward if he would have any objection to business. Poor boy; his thoughts had gone to the army all his life, and reamed at pleasure over India's burning plains . zed Canada's freezing regions; for how far will act thought carry us. He had since boyhood delighted only in martial music, and loved the sight of a red coat. How changed were his fortunes. What a contrast the plodding, weary desk-life presented compared with the gav excitable life of a soldier! His hopes, however, were buried in this respect, and he considered he should be refusing a good offer, should he object, to Mr. M'Dongall's plan. He therestore wrote to his father for his approval of this wager mode of life.

Mr. Ashwood not only consented, but entered warmly into it. It relieved him of a terrible anxiety; for he much feared that Edward, not chaving the means to become an officer, would ealist as a private solder. He had not communicated his fear to Edward, lest it should put the idea into his head, but every day he dreaded such intelligence.

So Edward took his seat in Mr. M'Dougall's - Mice. He at first disliked the work, and thought to tedious and flat. He had lived in the country all his life, and went in or out of the house as fancy dictated. The strict punctuality of Mr. McDougall's house of business worried him ; he found it a perpetual gene; but he was of a very determined character; and seeing nothing else for it, he soon accustomed himself to those an-ALCYETICES.

Mr. McDougall invited him to his house frequently; in fact gave him a general invitation stere, whenever he wished to go; so Edward wax, on the whole, better off then he might have been. The arrangement Mr. McDougall made with him was that he was to have two hundred pounds a year for some years, and then he was to the employed, when he was well acquainted with the business, in buying sugars in the West Andies. He was often very uneasy as to the seasesty of those abroad to whom he intrusted Targe sums of money: and it occurred to him west an advantage he would derive from having asteady, active, willing young man, on whom he could depend.

37r. Ashwood, no doubt, felt severely wounded to his feelings of pride when he contemplated the respective positions of his two sons: the nue, a clerk in a merchants office; the other depending on an agency, which had been given term more from kindness than any other motive. When you consider that he had owned five Tausand pounds a year, you will, no doubt, adeast, that the change was indeed a hard trial to a proud worldly-minded man. How fortunate Fae now thought himself in having allowed Fanny to marry Mr. Merton. She, at any rate, was comfortably provided for.

Tt was arranged that the Ashwoods must feave Warrenstown. Every thing on the land was to be sold; and a day was appointed for the action. How could the family remain in the Rouse, and hear in the distance the noise of atrangers selling their cattle, their sheep, their to Sir George Grey more than a month since. No torses! especially as they knew well all the answer having, as yet, been received by the prelates gentlemen of the country would be there, and that many disagreeable remarks would be passed se the family. Some would say that Mr. Ashwood's pride must have a fall; others, that Mrs. Astwood was not the grand lady she used to Les The Ashwoods were not popular; at least Mc. and Mrs Ashwood were not so, whatever the young people might be; and consequently few people were really very sorry for them .-Some secretly rejoiced at their misfortune; and the Ashwoods knew this: They had never been ever-kind to those in the neighborhood who could not be of some use to them; and this was matter. That in reference to the question of freewelleremembered. Such is life. The family, dom of education - one of the objects sought by this Merefore - which now consisted only of Mr. and Mcs. Ashwood and Maria-left Warrenstown orial of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Dubwastle sad and sorrowful hearts. How melancholy lin Captic on the 2nd inst., when his Excellency is

The particular had ruined his prospects. How they felt as the carriage drove to the hall-door where there was a beautiful young plantation son's work. What a melancholy day this was; well might poor Maria rejoice at its close, for she had suffered keenly during the tedious jour-

The party remained in London only long enough to see Edward, and then crossed over to France. They fixed their residence in a small ple. town in Picardy. There they resolved to wait till the affairs of the bank were arranged, that they might know how much they could count upon as having at their disposal. But such matters are generally slow; law does not travel at railway speed. Here they felt themselves very miserable and depressed. There were but few English. Mr. and Mrs. Ashwood had never paid more than one or two flying visits to France since their marriage.

Their reason for choosing Picardy as a place of residence was the proximity of Grande Foret, where Kate and Fanny were formerly on a visit with Madame de Chateaubourg; but Grande Foret had now lost its attractions. Madame de Chateaubourg was obliged, in consequence of some family disagreements, to leave the place a few weeks before the Ashwoods came to France. Madame de Chateaubourg had endured a great deal of persecution from her husband ere this step was taken, and it was with much reluctance very fond. She went to Italy with her two children, who did much to comfort her and raise her spirits, and proved, by their affectionate and loving care of her, how much they loved

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

We understand that a young lady, the daughter of a highly respectable Protestant solicitor in this city, lately deceased, has gone 'over to Rome' and entered a convent of Sisters of Mercy in England, with the intention of embracing the religious profession in that useful order.—Waterford Citizen.

Mr. De Vere's proposal for a State Endowment of the Catholic Church in Ireland, the recommendation of the Times that the Irish clergy should be paid by the State, and the letters read and speeches made at the National Association of Ireland in connection with the subject, open up one of the widest and most important questions which have ever occupied the Catholics of this empire.

The Most Rev. Dr. Leaby writes :-'The question of a State provision for the Catholic clergy is, I perceive, again introduced. I take this opportunity to say that I, for one, am for the voluntary principle, and for it alone, and I am opposed to any measure that would make the Catholic bishops or priests of Ireland the stipendiaries of the State in any shaps or form. Although I do not by any means assume to speak for others, I believe I but express the sentiments and feelings of the bishops and priests of Ireland.

Mr. O'Neill Daunt, another member of the Asso-

ciation, writes:-'We complain of the grievance of one State Church; and by way of removing the grievance, it is hinted that we are to have two State Churches! But it is with proud satisfaction I am able to announce that any possible scheme of state-endowment, whether by a share of the present temporalities, or by treasury stiperds, would be unanimously rejected by the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland.

Our Prelates see the Catholic religion thrown for support on the voluntary contributions of its faithful votaries, and they see that it is full of strong life, and that it grows and flourishes. They are not so unwise as to exchange the proved, tried system of voluntaryism, which is fraught with spiritual health and vigor, for the opposite system of state support, which certainly has not promoted the expansion of Protestantism. . . But, descending to the lower ground of mere expediency I am convinced that in seeking the removal of the present grievance, any deviation from the principle of voluntaryism would be fatal to our prospects of success. That principle is the great bond which now unites us to the English Dissenters. If, yielding to any insidious influence, we were so foolish as to deviate one hair's breadth from voluntaryism-if we listened for a moment with approval to an offer of state endowment in any mode or form for the Catholic clergy of Ireland - we should deservedly exchange the invaluable alliance of the English Dissenters for their bitter hostility. . . . If our clergy became pensioners of the treasury, the confidence of their flocks, which they now possess, would be greatly diminished and religion would be greatly damaged.

Dr. O'Brien, Dean of Limerick, says:—
'If England has made many mistakes regarding the amelioration of this country, if she has done her grave injustice, I say she never committed a greater mistake than in thinking of purchasing the Catholic clergy (applause). We would look upon the reception of a pension from England as purchase. Pension means nothing else than that by the force of corrupt gold she should dissever the priests from the people of Ireland (hear, hear). The priests have been accustomed to lead the people, in times of persecution and oppression they have stood by them, and if it be necessary to suffer injustice to the end, and to share oppression, even if extermination be the consequence of their fidelity, the priests will never desert them (loud applause).

Soon after the return of the four Archbishops from London, a general meeting of the whole of the Irish hierarchy was held to receive their report of the re sult of the deputation to the Cabinet on the Education Question, after which meeting the propositions of the bishops on the whole subject were forwarded to their propositions, although there were grounds for expecting such before the opening of Parliament it appears extraordinary-to use no hersher termthat it is through a newspaper report of a Presbyterian deputation-a communion numbering only one eleventh of the population—the hierarchy of 78 per cent of the Kingdom should first be made acquainted with the answer of the Imperial Cabinot to an important section of their propositions. This whole subject, and the recent proceedings have roused the popular passions, and the following resolution, prompt action, taken on it by the Committee of the National Association, at its meeting on Tuesday, Alderman M'Sweney, J.P., in the chair, indicates the determination to move firmly yet temperately in the association - public attention having been been called to the answer of the Lord Lieutepant to the mem-

represented to have stated that There is not the slightest intention on the part of the Government to disturb the principle of the national system of educa-tion in Ireland.' The O'Donoghue, M.P., be requested to ask explanation of the Government in the House of Commons how far this statement represents the intention of the Unbinet.'

Already applications have been made from different quarters, urging the Association to take action in the forthcoming election in Louth, as if the Lord-Lieutenant has correctly stated the intentions of the Cabinet, in the matter of education, the Chief Secretary, the Right Hon. Mr. Fortescue, is seriously committed, and the more so, inasmuch as in his address, at the late election, he went far towards advocating the claims of the bishops in the matter. The Association will take no steps, however, in so grave a matter, without the fullest assurance as to the true state of the case, and the gravest deliberation, in a special meeting, it necessary. Sir Robert Peel complicated the Government on the same question; let Lord Wodebouse take warning from the exam-

. Sir John Gray has already given notice of motion on the Church, and Major O Reilly on the Education Question. The former is likely to exceed all his previous public efforts in treating that great subject -one to which he has devoted months of the closest time and research sided by all that has ever been written on the question, for and against the tempo ralities in Ireland .- Cor. Weekly Register.

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT. - Easter coming so early this year, the opinion gains ground that if the Reform Bill is brought on at all before then, the second reading will not be fixed for any day this side of the Easter recess. If so, the session will be the lightest one for the next two months, and very unusually heavy after that. In common decency, 'the negro party' can scarcely get up any considerable row about Jamaica till after the Commission reports; so that, if the Reform Bill should be deferred till the time I have referred to, there will be nothing to fight about but the Fenians or the Established Church in Ireland for some weeks to come. Accounts received here in private circles represent the state of society in Ireland generally, and in Dublin particularly, as being very unsettled indeed. Among other things it is stated that, to the knowledge of the Dublin detectives, there are about four thousand strangers in that city who have only turned up since the Fenian trials, and who have no ostensible occupation there, but who seem to be in no want of money, and who have been observed to take part, either as simple spectators or as an exciting element, in more than one street row. It is further alleged that though these men have done nothing as yet to put themselves within the power of the law, the police believe they are in Dublin for a purpose, and keep their eye upon them accordingly. There is no fixed payment for the judges acting on a special commission: but I am informed on good authority that Mr. Justice Keogh and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald will receive not less then £3,000 each for their extraordinary judicial services at Dublin and Cork .- Dublin Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion.

The Landlord party who came up, last week, to hold their class meeting in support of Law and Order, and largely did they muster, had an orderly, moderate, and influential gathering, the few resolutions passed being, on the whole, unexceptionable. That, however, is all that meets the public eye; behind the scenes alone could the cause of this moderation be understood. It had been arranged by the Orange party, under the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Enniskillen and other noble brethren, to recommend the Executive to withdraw all the troops from Ulster, leaving the preservation of the Peace in that Province to the Orangemen-with what object it is not necessary to state-and also to strongly urge the most severe measures of coercion against the country generally. On this becoming known, a private meeting of Liberal Landlords, to the number of thirty, none of them below the rank of Deputy-Lieutenant, was held, and intimation given by them that, in order to prevent collision, on so grave an occasion, they solicited an interview with the Conservative section, in order to consider the proposed resolutions, and come to an understanding on the course to be adopted at the meeting. The interview was granted, its result being the mild and unobjectionable declarations made at the meeting.--Cor. of Weekly Register.

THE ORANGE SOCIETY .- It is now thoroughly unseized by the police. It was at first supposed that these weapons were intended for the Fenian circles. but it turned out that their destination was the Orange Lodge of Ulster. The cases were conveyed to hardware merchants, whose politics are anything but those of the Fenians; and had not the police opportunely seized them, the rifles and bayonets would now be in the hands of the Northern Orangemen. The Liberal papers of Antrim and Londonderry notice the preparations of the Orange Lodges as a most significant and alarming fact-a view which we put forward in the Herald last week. We trust that not a day will be lost after Parliament assembles without the Government being interro gated by some Liberal member on the matter. The public have a right to know the extent to which the arming of the Lodges has been carried, and whether the Government sanction or permit it. We deliberately assert that nothing more dangerous to the peace of the country can be imagined than the equipment of the Orange masses in the North, in anticipaio of an armed conflict. The Orangemen are but too anxious to take the field against the Catholic inhabitants, and the fact that the latter are now able to defend themselves effectively, rather increases than dimishes the peril to the country threatened by the preparations of the Lodges. - Tuam Herald.

THE AMERICAN FERIANS .- Fresh arrests on charges connected with Fenianism have been made. The color sergeant who was arrested in Limerick is still in custody there, one of the charges against him being that he admitted an American colonel, named Byrne, into the Castle Barracks. Another person has Fermoy, and attempting to administer the Fenian oath, and a man named Hugh Byrne, an American, has been arrested in his bed at Baltinglass. No documents were found, but he was remanded. It would seem, indeed, that the American Fenians are and arms to some deluded Irishmen, and devote themselves to the easier and more pleasant work of sowing sedition, while their unfortunate dupes risk everything in their defence.

ILLEGAL DRILLING .- From reports that reach this city almost daily, it appears that the Fenian drillings are carried on about this county with as much vigor as ever. The usual caution is observed by the parties, sentries being posted around wherever they assemble, and as a consequence it is almost impossible to surprise them at their work. Last Sunday a body of about sixty men were drawn up in a field in the neighborhood of Ballinhassig, and put through various military evolutions. They were seen from a distance by a gentleman belonging to this city, but on his endeavoring to get close to them and witness their movements, the usual whistle was given by the sentries, and the men broke up into groups of three or four and went rambling about the place. In several other districts the Fenians have been seen by passers-by most diligent at drill, but on the slightest attempt at approach it ceases, and the foot-ball is resorted to .- Cork Constitution.

A police inspector and four, detective officers surrounded a most respectable house in the neighborhood of Pleasant street yesterday, and made a dill- master ditto; the matron ditto; the porter ditto; gent search in it and about it for Stephens, but and last week a Protestant teacher was appointed. without getting any trace of him. -- Correspondent of There are 505 immates in the house, nearly all Oa-

A supplement of the Dublin Gazette has been issued, and contains the announcement that the following counties and parts of counties will be proclaimed from the 14th instant: The county of Ros-common, the city of Armagh, the county of Cavan, the county of Wicklow, the county of Wexford, Longford, the baronies of Moydown, Ratheline and Accounts from various parts of the country. express the great satisfaction of the population at having their respective counties proclaimed. Many Protestant families in the south and west have been for weeks afraid to go to bed . - Times Cor.

Corporal Mulvahill was tried to-day by court martial for treasonable language towards the Queen and government - Ib.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS. - The opinion is fast caining ground that the escaped Head Centre of Fenianism is in this neighborhood.—Limerick Southen Chronicle.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES .- We understand that on Saturday last an order was issued by the authorities for a return of the number of persons employed ic the various government and other public offices. who are capable of bearing arms .- Freeman.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS FOR IRELAND .- On the 2nd instant the 60th Royal Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gibbes Rigaud, passed through Livespool en route to the Curragh of Kildare, via Dublin. This regiment has been recently stationed at Dover, whence it came direct to Livtrpool. The troops embarked on board the City of Dublin steamers Windsor and Trafalgar .- Daily Telegraph.

Supposed Abrest of Stephens .- It has been generally believed that Head Centre Stephens had not left Ireland. Consequently the police have made several arrests, and a great number of searches in different parts of Dublin, but hitherto without success. A new arrest is now reported, that of a beggar, who was found under circumstances of great suspicion plying his trade near Thurles. The prisoner is described as answering in all personal respects to the missing Head Centre, while his ' make up,' though decidedly artistic, was a little too transparently fictitious to provide for his passing securely under the eyes of the police .- London Shipping Gazette.

A man named Arthur Williams has been committed by the City of Dublin magistrates for having incited a crowd to assault the police in Kevin-street, on the night of the 28th ult., and with having made use of seditious language in the public streets. prisoner shouted 'To h-1 with the red rag of England, and hurrah for Feniarism !- The day of the Irish Republic will soon arrive.' When brought to the station-house he exclaimed, 'To h-1 with her Majesty-to h-l with Judge Keogh.' He was also charged with having assaulted the constables while in the execution of their duty.-Mail.

At the Belfast Police Court Thomas Henry O'Brien, lieutenant in the 88th Irish-American Volunteers, and John Peter Dunn, who had also been in the American army, were brought up on remand, charged with being members of the Fenian Society. The prisoners were arrested on the 18th of January in Gordon O'Neill's publichouse, by Sub-Inspoctor Harvey and a body of police. The prisoners were respectably dressed, and appeared to be men of more than ordinary intelligence. A parcel containing a number of drill books were found at their lodging. The prisoners were let out on their own reeognisances to appear when called for.

The most important arrests that have been made up to the present in this locality in connection with the Fenian movement have taken place at Carrickon-Suir. Under orders from (we are led to believe) Sir Hugh Rose, Commander of the Forces in Ireland, the military authorities at Carrick-on-Suir have placed under arrest Colour-Sergeant McCarthy, Corporal Brennan, a native of Carrick, where his father formerly occupied the postition of porter at one of the banks; and private Kiely, a native of Dungarvan, all belonging to the 53rd Regiment, a detachment of which is now stationed in that town. While these arrests were being made, a party of five policemen, under Mr. M'Loughlin, S.I., went down to the factory recently erected in that town, one by one, in order not to create suspicion, and took into custody four men. The police also arrested three other civilians, who, with the four men of the factory, were lodged in the bridewell. The names of the seven are-P. Morrissey, Wm. Dobbyn, John Ryan, alias, Brien; John Maher, Richard Hoare, and derstood that the Orangemen are arming. At Dun- Wm. Maher, who was recently allowed to stand out dalk several cases of rifles and bayonets have been on bail, having been in jail on the charge of having pikes concealed in his premises. A preliminary investigation, which, of course, was private, was held at the bridewell, before Samuel Hanns, R.M., and Lorenzo H. Jephson, Esqra. All the parties are charged, on the informations of a Constable Talbot. with having attended Fenian meetings and being Fenians. The magistrates remanded them for examination. The important feature in connection with the arrest is the alleged complicity of the three soldiers - M'Carthy, who has been thirteen years in the army, Kiely, and Brennan- in the unfortunate movement that now agitates the country. On these men being brought before Messrs. Hanna, Wilson, and Jephson, and the charge read to them, they made no answer. If what rumour states be true M'Carthy has been actively engaged in seeking to draw his comrades from their allegiance. We believe he has been heard to boast that he is a cousin

of Stephens, the Head Centre .- Clonmel Chronicle. THE FERIAR WEAPON .- Nothing is more indicaive of the folly and weakness of the Fenian project than the active manufacture of pikes. What a reliance! What would be thought of a people bent on revolt who busily employed themselves in the manufacture of bows and arrows, and really bows, and arrows may in present circumstances have the advantage over pikes, for the arrow is a missile though a poor one. It is sad evidence of the unteachable Irish nature that they have learned nothing in rebellion. Here they are where they were in 1798, and there is not a head amongst them but the pike head. But the world has not stood still since '98, when the pike head had its best day, and neverbeen arrested for tampering with the soldiery at theless could not win the day. Our army is not now what it was then; its weapons, its composition, its leading are all improved. Vinegar Hill would now be shelled in half an hour, and the rifle would pick off mobs of pikemen half a mile off. If the Fenians imagine they can beat the Queen out of her kingalmost too cunning to be reached by the law as it at dom with a degger of lath, they may consistently put present stands. They hand over their documents their trust in wooden poles with iron points at the end of them; but for their own sakes, before they try the rash experiment, let them compare the capabilities of these poor weapons with those of the rifle and the new artillery. They expect fire arms we are told; but why, then, manufacture so many pikes? And in '98 there were 'gunsmen,' as they were called, par excellence, but to be counted by scores, while the pikemen were to be counted, if counted at all, by hundreds and thousands. And what came of it? The army to be dealt with now would not be badly-led raw militia and yeomanry, always ready to take fright, but well trained sol diers, confident in their leadership and the superiori. ty of their arms and tactics. Against such troops pea-shooters would be about as available for missiles as pikes for close quarters. Such being the case, the seizure of pikes seems a mistake, and a malignant enemy would offer a handsome supply of tools so harmless against well equipped troops. is true they might be turned against unarmed men, and so be formidable for assassination, but for war they are a mockery and a snare. - London Exami-

> PROTESTANT OFFICIALS IN A CATHOLIC UNION .-In the Sligo Poorhouse the clerk is a Protestant; the

The Dublin correspondent of the New York News writes as follows relative to the probable capture of Stephens the Penian leader :-

I fear things are going badly with James Stephens. He is all but hunted down, and if the information! have received be correct, he stands but a poor chance of escaping for another week. I will now state a few facts about him which you will not find in the newspapers, but for the accuracy of which I can safely vouch. On Wednesday last while the streets were filled with military and police, Stephens quietly spent the evening in a house not fifty yards from Nassau street, one of the leading and most frequent. ed thoroughfares, situated in the most central portion os the city. On the following evening he was seen walking on the South Circular Road with four other men, and on yesterday he was tracked by a female detective to a house in Aughrim street, distant more than two miles from the house in which he found refuge on Wednesday. The information was soon conveyed to the detectives; a body of police were marched to the spot, and a cordon of men formed round the whole street, to prevent the escape of any one. The houses in the street were then carefully searched but Stephens was not to be found. The fact is that Stephens has his detectives as well as the Government, and that he is far better acquainted with the movements of his enemies than they are with his. Still I incline to think that he has had a very narrow escape this time, and everybody knows what becomes of the pitcher which goes once too often to the well. By the way, I should mention that another reward has been offered for his apprehension. On Sunday last a proclamation was posted throughout the city and suburbs offering a reward of one thousand pounds for such information as will lead to the arrest of James Stephens, and a reward of one thousand pounds is also offered 'to any person or persons who shall arrest' him; and a further reward of three hundred pounds is offered for such information as shall lead to the arrest of any person who has harbored him. An incident of rather grave character occurred

last week-one that may lead to serious political consequences. A deputation of graduates from the Queen's University, consisting, in point of fact, of four lads from Belfast, and Sir Robert Kane's son from Cork College, waited, about a month since, on the Lord Lieutenant, praying the Government to refuse the promised charter to the Catholic University. This deputation was, soon after, followed by one somewhat more influential, Lord Lurgan and a few respectable laymen being of the party, superadding to the prayer of the former the more general request to perpetuate mixed education as that most suited to the special circumstances of Ireland. Next came the Presbyterian General Assembly with no less than three deputations, one in support of the Queen's College's and Queen's University, as they are, to the denial of all modification which would include the Catholic University in their legal benefits; another praying for a new scheme of intermediate or grammar schools, founded on the same principle as the Queen's Colleges; and lastly, a glowing declaration as to the working of the same principle in the National or primary schools, with a prayer that aid to denominational schools may be refused, and the socalled mixed system preserved intact. To one only of these deputations did the Lord Lieutenant commit the Governmen: in replying to their demands, that of Friday last, in reference to primary schools. On that occasion Lord Wodehouse warmly endorsed the laudations of the Presbyterial memorial in tayour of that system, stating, amongst other discouraging things, that—' There is not the slightest intention on the part of the Government to disturb the principle of the National system of education in Ireland. Casuists might understand this as a diplomatic ruse to silence impending clamour on the part of that presumptuous and turbulent sect, the Ulster Presbyterians, the best endowed, the most rapacious, the most inconsistent, the most Urange, and the least Irish section of the Queen's subjects in this realm; because though meditating many reforms in that system, its principle-whatever Lord Wodehouse understands by that - is not to be disturbed. That auch an unworthy equivocation may be the design is rendered probable from a kindred circumstance. A circular is in circulation in Ulster, drawn up, it is understood, by the Very Rev. Dr. Bagot, Protestant Dean of Dromore (Newry) attempting to prove that the admission of the Catholic University as a college of the Queen's University alters in no way the principle of the latter; but, instead, that it is calcuated to degrade the position of the former and elevate the Methodist College, Beliast, and the Presbyterian Ma. ger College, Derry, to a level with it. This circular issued with the considence of the Government, coupled with the declaration of Lord WodeLouse is not an assuring sign that the Education Question is in so hopeful a position towards settlement as most Catholies were led to suppose, whilst a far worse aspect remains to be reported.

Tuesday last, the 16th instant, was witnessed in the bay of Kilkeel, one of those intrepid actions which cause the hearts of spectators of such a scene to beat high in admiration of that courage which, in hope of saving human life, prompts the hardy fishermen of our coast to need, on no occasion, the offer of reward to induce them at all times to attempt the rescue of those in despair off our coast, On the morning named above, a fishing boat owned by James M'Intosh, of this town, left the shore manued by a crew of six, to fish long-lines. They had scarcely finished shooting their lines, when the wind which had previously been pretty steady from S. W., sud-denly veered to N.W., blowing fearful gusts as it generally does from that part at this sesson. Those in the boat immediately perceived the imminent danger they were in, and at once made what little sail they could hoist, leaving their lines behind, and attempted to reach the land. A short time proved to them that this was totally impossible, as they were going a lee fearfully, and in a heavy cross sea at the time almost swamping them. Their great danger now became apparent to those on the shore, and the distress of the wives, mothers, and friends of those in the frail boat was becoming very painful to witness—the banks being lined by a large number of persons whose hopes for the safety of those in the boat were each moment becoming fainter. They were at hast observed to lower sail and attempt to row. This they continued to do for a considerable time, but in the face of such a gale they could barely keep the boat up. At last, after witnessing their efforts till delaying an attempt at rescue longer would give no chance at all, as the men were evidently getting weaker and the boat going a lee and into a heavier sea, ten fine young fellows on the instant volunteered and in an incredibly short space of time they were shooting before the gale at the speed of an arrow, reaching the distressed boat in a very short time, and, having divided the crews, the exertions of the fresh men soon began to tell; for the boat forged ahead, and after a long and very severe pull right in the ' teeth of the storm,' these gallant fellows landed both boats safely amid the plaudits of a large assembly on the beach. The bravery displayed by the rescuing crow in the above case merits not only the highest praise but is deserving of a reward from the Humane Society.—Newry Telegrarh.

GALLANT RESCUE OF A BOAT AND CREW. - OR

Swing Distemper. - Accounts reach us of the continued great mortality amongst swine in the neighborhood. The distemper which has so long prevailed would appear not to be dying out, nor becoming less virulent. A loss scarcely, calculable is from this cause sustained by the poorer classes, and we don't find that any steps are taken to provide a remedy .- Tyrawley Herald.

APPLES PRODUCED IN JANUARY .- Specimens of apples grown in the open air, and which have just been taken from the tree, were left at this office yesterday. They are the largest we have seen at this season, and were produced in the garden of Joseph P. Smartt, Esq , Kilmainbam .- Irish Times.

per by the Rev. R. Belaney was read at a recent meeting of the National Association. The essay. which is in the shape of a letter; is printed in extenso, ing our grievances, fury to be for the purpose of expose in the Freeman's Journal, and gives many interesting. andl painful details on the subject about which it sbrawot, In reference to the system adopted, towards the poor in Irish workhouses, Father Belaney says: In England people in their reduced state will, rather than beg, go into the workhouse. But in Ireland a different feeling among the poor prevails. Hence, while one in 20 of the population in England thankfully accepts parochial relief, not one in:85 in Ireland applies for it. Nor is it strange. The principle on which poor law relief is administered in Ireland is to disgust the people with it. The diet alone, two meals a day and no meat, nor meat soup from Christmas Day to Obristmas Day again, is devised to deter the most destitute, who have legs to become tramps, from entering it. Meat, or meat soup thrice a week, forms a part of the English workhouse dietary. When the Poor Law Commissioners, in 1857, ordered the same distary to be adopted in Ireland. the guardians in the Ballinasloe Union defeated that good purpose, while they appeared to be complying with it. They advertised for tenders from the butchers of the place to supply the workhouse, containing about three hundred inmates, with ox heads. No butcher gave in any tender from the impossibility of fulfilling such a contract. The result has been-that, from that day to this, the paupers of that union and I believe it is the same in most of the unions in Ireland - never see meat or meat soup but on one day in the year - an economy which enables the guardians of the rates to reduce the expense of a pauper in the workhouse to is. 71d. a week!-Now, this point of attack upon the poor agricultural labourer, like a two-edged sword, cuis two ways .first, it hinders him from availing himself of union assistance, which is made to many more offensive, especially if they are Catholics, than a jail. Second while the unemployed will rather die for want than take the relief which they are entitled to, but which they cannot get, except in a way which makes them loathe it-the rate payers-that is, the landowners of the country—the gentlemen sho spend the Irish rents in England and the gentlemen who spends it at home—have it to put, along with the half of the and closed. The Eastern Orthodox Church has nelabourer's wages in their own pockets. Were the Irish to cast themselves on the rates as the English do, the price of Irish labour would rise to the same level as it does in England. Employers would then find that their best policy was to give work upon terms which would enable people to live by it, instead of paying f.r their support in the workhouse. But as it is, the workhouse system does not in Ireland as it does in England, serve to protect the rights of the poor man in the labour system. The owners of the land, who have the labour of the country at their disposal, encounter no check on the score of rates (as would be the case in England) for making agricultural labour in Ireland cease to ue self-supporting, as it can be demonstrated not to be, at this time

Nicholas Markey, one of the six gentlemen who originated the Catholic Association, and whose name was long familiar to the Irish public as the friend of O'Connell and Sheil, died on Monday, at his me how tew among them were acquainted with the residence in the county Louth, in the 65th year of English language, and how little the question of inhis age.

FLAX. -Mr. Kirkwan, of Castlebackett, has sold an acre of flax which was grown in 1864, for £48. Deducting the expenses, somewhere about £12, this shows an immense profit. - Galway Express.

Dr. White, city coroner, held an inquest to-day on the body of George Clark, who was murdered on Friday night. From the evidence it appeared that the three men who inveigled him to the banks of the canal were Fenians, who believed him to be an informer, but he denied the fact, and is corroborated least no doubt as to their legal incorporation, their by the police. A verdict of wilful murder was returned against a person or persons unknown, and that John Lawler, Samuel Kavanagh and a man called 'the doctor' were present at the time. Gavin, Convocation, on the other hand, depends on the who was arrested as 'the doctor,' has been dis- breath of Lord Rus ell's nostrils; it has no locality, charged, there being no proof against him .- Times | no money, and has to ask the neighbouring autho-Dublin Cor.

RUN FOR GOLD .- For the last three days there has been an immense run for gold on all the banks, including the Bank of Ireland. As rumour has it, four million in bullion has been withdrawn from the Dublin branch by England .- · Saunders.

AN ABUNDONED Smr .- Captain Brayley, of the ship Gresham, has just arrived at Spithead from Hong Kong and the Cape of Good Hope, and reports having sighted on the 27th of January, outside the Bay of Biacay, at some distance to windward, a ves-sel apparently dismasted and very deep in the water Captain Brayley beat up towards the wreck, and nearing it launched one of his boats, and proceeded on board. It was found to be a large ship waterlegged, and evidently of old build. There was no living person to be seen. Over her had swept some tremendous ses, which had carried away her bulwarks fore and aft, boats, deck houses, and one cathead with its anchor. 'The broken part of the chain cable lay amidships on the vessel's deck, and on a heap of broken spars, the ship's capetan, winch and other gear. Underneath this were lying, jammed down by its weight, three human bodies, frightfully mutilated. One was apparently that of a ship's officer, the others those of two seamen. Captain Brayley supposes them to have formed part of the watch when the vessel was struck by the wave that had wrought such de struction. Where the bodies lay, the decks had been torn up by the ringbolts which the boat had dragged with it into the deep. Through the openings in the riven planking projected parts of the bodies of two more, the limbs forced in between the broken beams. No other remains of life could be found. The ship's stern was carried away and part of the carge-timber in deals and banks - wasked out. The bowsprit with all the head and gear and cathead, was gone .--A search among the wreckage on the broken dack led to the discovery of a bell, which had on it the name of 'Jane Lowden.' What has become of the rest who sailed in the Jane Lowden, if such be the barque's name, must be mere conjecture, unless news should come that they have escaped to land in their boat. Such a craft would carry at least five or six hands more than these accounted for.

The Captain, the sole survivor of the barque Jane Lowden, of Padstow, which was reported by the troop-ship Gresham to have been seen at sea water. logged, has arrived at Texel, in the Ida Elizabeth .-He states that nine of the crew were washed overoard, and siz died on board of injuries, cold, and hunger. The captain was thirty-three days in the maintop, and during the last twenty-eight days never tasted food. He was taked off the wreck on the 23rd of January. One man lived in the maintop to within ten days of that date.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLIGS IN WORKHOUSES AND PRISONS. - Mr. Galton, the Secretary of the Westminster Clerical Committee, informs us that :-

Two meetings of the Westminster Clerical Committee on Workhouses and Prisons, were held on Monday the 29th ultimo, and again on Monday last, the 5th instant, at 8, York Place, his Grace the Archbishop being in the chair, for the purpose of considering the expediency of adopting measures to make a people free indeed. Mr. Hope, the patron bring our grievances before Parliament during its present session. Several important resolutions were adopted, amongst which were the following:

1st. To call upon Catholics throughout England to petition Parliament to remedy the grievances of our because of indisposition, he leaves to me the agree-catholic paupers. 2nd. To invite the Oatholics of Middlesex to petition for a fair and equal treatment of our Catholic juvenile offenders consigned to the Feitham Industrial School. 3rd. To lay a statement of our poor law grivances and their proper re-Houses. 4th. To invite the public press throughout next fortnight.

THE AGRICULTURAL CLASSES OF INCLAND. -A pa- England to sid us in obtaining redress of these THE DANDY OF THE CARINET. -Mr. Goschen is by the Rev. R. Belaney was read at a recent grievances. Obth. To organise a public meeting in what you would call a young swell -a dandy. He London at an early date, for the purpose of expos-

> Prince: Orloff has addressed a letter to the Times on the meeting which he attended in London to promote intercommunion between the Anglican and Greek Churches, of which so full an account appeared in the Moscow Gazette, and was afterwards, by the medium of the Times correspondent at Berlin, published in most of the English papers. Prince Orloff whose letter is dated Brussels, the 4th inst.) says he has allowed a whole month to clapse in silence, with the view of ascertaining how the idea of intercommunion would be received by his fellow countrymen, and he is most happy to be able to state that the Russian press has greeted with the warmest sympathy the foreshadowing of a prospect of Christian unity put forward by the Eastern Church Association. 'Two distinct opinions,' the Prince observes were brought forward in the course of the discussion into Two distinct opinions, the Prince observes Some members were in favour of immediate intercommunion, without waiting for dogmatic unity. Others felt that dogmatic unity must naturally prenecessary to promote on both sides a careful study of the history and doctrine of the two Churches, and to work out as clearly as possible the wide extent of and practice on which they may differ. The impression left upon my mind by this meeting was that a deep feeling of Ohristian love had brought together persons of different countries assembled in Ohrist's name, who, after some hours of conversation, carried away with them the conviction that, let the results be what they might, they, at least, had fulfilled their duty as Christians in striving earnestly to find a means for bringing nearer to each other two impor tant and severed branches of the Church of Christ. Prince Orloff denies that he is seeking the union of the Churches with any political object, and says he would consider such an arriere pensee a sort of sacrilege. He also denies that he has had to excuse himself to his own countrymen for having participated in the prayers with which the mesting o pened ver forbidden its members from joining in any form of prayer with other Christians, more especially with those who pray for the peace of the whole world and the union of divided Christendom.' The Prince adds an explanation of the statement that the Archbishop of Canterbury proposed to him to send bishops to Russia. That statement is, he says, an error it may be of his own committing, though he cannot account for it. At all events, Dr. Longley never expressed any such intention as has been attributed to him. 'It was rather,' say Prince Orloff, 'a suggestion on my part that some learned Churchman might be induced to go there whenever the idea of intercommunion should attain a greater development; for in 1866 an eminent member of the Church of England had expressed to me his desire of visiting Moscow in order to sound the opinions of the Russian clergy, but abandoned his resolution on hearing from tercommunion had been agitated at that time.'

INDEPENDANCE OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH. - Parliament has met, and up there starts, on the opposite wall, an uncouth, misformed, colourless shadow, like that which occasionally puzzles even an elderly, experienced horse. This is Convocation. At least half our readers will ask every year what it is, what it does, who made it, where does it meet, what is it for? These are questions very natural to ask, but not easy to answer. When the Grand Duchess asked what the Fellows of All Souls did, there was at uninterrupted existence for four conturies, their handsome buildings, their magnificent library, their very moderate endowments, and their select quality. rities for the use of a room, and a tricing allowance for current expenses, which last we rather doubt of its gettting. It does not possess a beadte's staff, a candlestick, a broom, or a door-mat. It can do nothing, except obtain by an indirect, but infallible, quickly on his track, and as there is a treaty for the method the legal recognition of a heresy; for it has only to coadema a book and the lawyers will take care to approve it .- Times.

have helped another distinguished man out of this if not the whole, of the proceeds of the forged cheque world. M. Foucher, the accomplished French bar- in his pussession, and this will, of course, be recov-rister, having been struck with paralysic or apoplexy ered in the event of his being apprehended. while in the act of pleading in the Cours des Cassation, was removed to the Judge's chamber, while doctors were sought in all directions. When the doctor arrived he forthwith bled the apparently dving man. M. Koucher never rallied, and di-d before midnight. Of course, he might have died if no lancet had taken away his life-blood. But how long we cannot help asking, will it be before the denunciation of bleeding in all cases of exhaustion, which is now universal among the best English coctors, is taken up generally by the medical profession abroad It is only a few years since the lancet did its work with Cavour, and the practice of spring and au tumnal bleeding still prevails in Italy to a wonderful extent. It is said to be a regular rule in many convents, and the most delicate women are 'let blood' in anticipation of their accouchements. Here, in England, even the agricultural mind has happily become anti-phlebotomist, and only the most ignorent farmers bleed their borses and oxen every spring and fall .- Pall Mull Gezette.

A DREADEST CALCULATION .- In the course of a speech delivered at the Burns Club annual dinner at Edinburgh on Thursday evening, Professor Masson, who proposed the toast 'The Poets of Scotland,' said he had made a calculation that probably in the British Islands at the present moment there are 200, 000 people writing verses (laughter). 'I stick to 200,020 exactly. I cannot give you the data on which I made my calculation, but they satisfied my. self at the moment when I made it. And they are not only making verses, but I assure you making verses which would have attained a reputation had they written in the last century. The quantity of verse which is being produced in English and Irish vicarages, in Scotch manses, and in all sorts of places, is utterly enormous. I do not think that it is any objection to literature that it is becoming voluminous, and that its practitioners are becoming numerous .-Perhaps in some future time the distinction of a man will be, that he will be pointed out on the streets as a distinguished man, that he has not written a book' (laughter).

PRESENT OF A BIBLE TO GENERAL GARIBALDI. -The British League Bible-classes of Edinburgh and Leith have forwarded to Garibaldi an Italian Bible, in seven parts, and bound in purple morocco, and bearing the following inscription, both in English and Italian: - Presented to General Garibaldi by the British League Bible-classes, in admiration of his private worth, his patriotic and heroic achievements in the cause of Italian liberty, and in grateful reme a brance of his daring, self-denying deeds, having, under providence, produced for lib rated Italy the free use of the Word of God, which alone can of the classes, has received the following letter from Caprera, in acknowledgment of the gift:—' Caprera, Jan., 1866. To Mr. John Pope—Sir, The General being unable to return thanks with his own hand, because of indisposition, he leaves to me the agree the gift of the Bible. - Believe me, your most obliged, Francisco Pallutulli. Secretary to the General.'-Morning Post .- [What will he do with it.]

It is stated that sixty-four election petitions will medies before all members of Parliament in both be presented in the House of Commons within the

wears the brightest and nattiest of gloves, the most infinitesimal of white neck-ties, silk facings to his coat, elaborate shirt front, diamond studs, and the rest of it. "In fact, he is quite an exquisite, the very opposite of his patron, Mr. : Gladatone, who swathes his neck in a wisp of black silk handkerchief, and wears a frock coat at least six seasons out of date and fashion .- London Letter.

The Times of Monday, in a leader on the Reform Bill, says: 'As the time draws near for revealing the plans of the Ministry, it appears to become more and more certain that the Reform Bill of 1866 will consist simply of clauses lowering the franchise in boroughs to £6 rating, and in counties to £15 occupation. It would seem, unless he has been sadly belied, that Lord Russell has acted upon the advice of Mr. Bright, and has, greatly daring, resolved, to stake the existence of his administration on the success of a bill which shall give us £6 for £10 householders, and a £15 for £50 county tenants. We cannot suppose that the Government believes that such a bill as is now predicted will be accepted as a settlement cede intercommunion. All, however, were agreed of the Reform question. It is crude, violent and of upon one point—that it would be both useful and fensive; it expresses no policy, it corresponds to no sims. The conduct of the Ministry on Reform seems to show that they are themselves conscious they are settling down. They yaw from side to side, and Gospel truth held by them both, as well as to limit roll and plunge with every fresh gust and every and facilitate the discussion of all points of doctrine passing wave, but such things are premonitory of passing wave, but such things are premonitory of disaster, and we can only hope that if there is to be a shipwreck, something valuable may be left by way of salvage. A RACE AFTER A CRIMINAL. - A race of rather an

exciting charactar is going on at the present moment the course being on at the present moment, the course being the broad Atlantic and the goal New York, and the circumstances are somewhat similar to those that occurred in the case of the notorious culprit Multer when be made his flight from this country after the Murder of Mr. Briggs. The culprit on this occasion is a man named John Burton, who held a responsible position in the establishment of a City merchant, and who also holds the appointment of consul to a foreign State, and the crime of which he is accused is the forgery of a cheque for £800 upon the Oity Bank, Threadneedle street. It would appear that the above amount was presented at the bank, purporting to be drawn by the firm to which the absconding clerk belonged, and the signature secmed to have been so well fabricated, and, the cheque was presented under such circumstances, that no suspicion was entertained, and the money was paid. The culprit's plans seemed to have been well laid, for he sailed in the Saxonia one of the swiftest of the New Fork mail packets, on the very day after he got possession of his booty, and before the forgery was discovered he was fair on his way across the Atlantic. His absence from his duty of course created suspicion and this led to inquiry and to the discovery of the forgery. Inquiries were at once set on fout, and the enatter was placed in the hands of Heydon, the ex-perienced City detective, and succeeded in tracing the fugitive, and he ascertained beyond a doubt that the criminal had taken his passage on board the above-named vessel for New York in an assumed name, and that he was accompanied by a lady. Within four days of this discovery being made the officer had started in pursuit, and the two vessels are now making the best of their way to their destinny tion. It will be remembered that in Muller's case that the criminal took his departure in a sailing vessel, and that his progress was consequently comparatively slow, and the result was that although inspector Tanner did not go after him until several days had elapsed, the steamer in which he took his passage outstripped the other vessel, and arrived at New York a long time before her, and the vessel containing the culprit was bearded by the inspector upon her arrival at a short distance from New York. In the present case, however, there is no chance of the Saxonia being outstripped by her follower, and she will, in all probability, arrive at New York several days before the one in which the officer has taken his passage, and if Burton should make his way from New York into the interior, the chase may probably prove a very lengthened one. It is anticipated, however, that he will make a short stay at New York after his voyage, and in this case the officer will be extradition of criminals between this country and the United States, there will be no difficulty in the culprit being delivered up and brought back to this THE VICTIMS OF BLEEDING .- The lancet is said to | country. It is believed that the culprit has nearly, Star,

> pool states:-It would appear that, in spite of all the efforts of the government to crush out the conspiracy, it still contrives not only to flourish, but to spread, particularly in England. As previously stated accredited agents constantly pass between Liverpool and New York, but by the rapidity of their movements, their reticence, and care in keeping documents, &c., out of sight, they completely succeed in baffling the police. One of the most energetic delegates from New York has recently been hard at work in Liverpool, and induced some forty or fifty Irish residents, mostly of a better class, to assemble together to discuss the present aspect of the brotherhood in the district. We understand that the principal resolutions passed at this meeting were-nist, that every effort should be made to counteract the teachings and presching of the Catholis clergy who denounce Fenianism; and secondly, that no means should be left untried to induce Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen to join the Feninn ranks. To attain this object, the delegates make use of lavish promises of land in Ireland and Canada, and promotion to such of the brotherhood as may take part in the military movements. After working with considerable success in Liverpool, the delegate proceeded to the manufacturing stats of the North, and it is understood that his reports give a glowing account of his success, not only amongst the Irish population, but amongst the English and other operators. As a matter of course, the delegates do not trust to promises alone. They appear to be always well supplied with money, and timely gifts of small sums have been found particularly effective in securing a large number of recruits from all classes of the working community. A few days ago the delegate mentioned went over to Ireland to have an interview with the ambassadress, whose arrival in this country, from New York, we anticipated a few weeks ago. With respect to Ireland we are informed that, in spite of the trials and convictions of some of the chief Fenian leaders, the movement is still progeessing, and that in several counties hither-to unsuspected, drilling and other illegal practices are common. It is said that even women are now employed in the making of bullets and other warlike articles, it being supposed that they can more easily escape detection than men. In Ireland, where the people are naturally more credulous than in this country, there is still great talk of Canada being annexed to the 'Irish Republic,' and that the Emperor Napoleon has positively promised, when the time for the insurrection arrives to aid the brotherhood with all the power and might of France. All this may sound very ridiculous to many newspaper readers, but the fact is undeniable that, in spite of the partial collapse of the movement in America, in England and Ireland it is on the in-

FENIANIEM IN LIVERPOOL -A letter from Liver-

IS THE CATTLE PLAGUE SMALLPOX ? - The question so carefully and ably discussed by Dr. Murchison in his paper last week has necessarily excited much which we print this week we have received many others that deserve attention, but for which we cannot find space. It is not very useful to indulge in | fendants had no part, and of which they had never speculative discussion on a matter which admits of even had a knowledge. - Boston Pilot.

THE DANDY OF THE CARRET.—Mr. Goschen is absolute experimental test. If the cattle plague be smallpox, four things follow:-1. Oattle which have suffered from the plague and are convalencent should be incapable of taking smallpox by inoculation, or of being successfully vaccinated. 2. Cattle which have suffered from the true cowpox should be protected from the cattle plague. 3. Cattle which are vaccinated with lymph from vaccine pustules in the human subject, or with matter taken from human smallpox pustules, should also be protected from the cattle plague after the first induced disease has passed through its stages. 4. Human beings inoculated with the matter of the cattle plague should show characteristic symptoms such as those of Mr. Hancock, and capable of further propagation. Of course all these experiments will be tried carefully, but to carry them out successfully under conditions of scientific accuracy is not within the opportunities of everyone. The exanthematous character of the cattle plague has now for some little time impressed itself on English observers. Mr. Ceely, of Aylesbury, who is one of our first authorities on the subject of small pox and vaccination, and who is one of the Cattle Plague Commissioners, was, we believe, early impressed with the resemblance of the eruption to that of smallpox, and had laid this view before his medical colleagues. Dr. Sanderson, whose letter we publish to-day, and who has an important part of the experimental inquiry now in progress for the Commission, explains the difficulties which have impeded experiments. No doubt they will now be pushed on with activity. Dr. Sanderson, however, has, it will be seen, grave doubts of the validity of the anology on which Dr. Murchison so strongly insists, and which he supports with so much learning and acuteness. The majority of those who have investigated the matter at all concur with Dr. Murchison. Besides Mr. Ceely's first impulse in this direction, and the observations of the Norwick Medical Committee, we have Mr. Rayner, of Uxbridge, an experienced and able practitioner, who at once detected independently the resemblance of the communicated eruption on the one hand of Hancock to cowpox; then Dr. Quain, who saw the same patient Professor Spooner, and Dr. Murchison, Mr. Hancock was brought by Dr. Quain on Tuesday night to the Pathological Society. We give an account of the discussion which ensued. But discussion is of little avail where experiment can decide. An unexpected difficulty has arisen, it is true, in the alleged deficiency of vaccine matter at the National Vaccine Institution. It is said that the authorities there do not feel justified in giving up for beasts what was meant undoubtedly for all mankind; but then for mankind only They have not funds to obtain and supply the quantities asked from them since the publication of Dr. Murchison's paper. This difficulty, however, we appreciend can soon be got over .-Meanwhile, we hope private practitioners, having smallpor cases or recent vaccination on hand, will prepare points and lend their aid in distributing them. Dr. Murchison is personally in want of vaccine matter at this moment for himself and various correspondents.

UNITED STATES.

A R. C. BISHOP'S OPINION,-Bishop Timon, in a sermon preached at E.mira, N.Y., last Sunday, strongly denounced the Fenians, their organization and its objects and purposes. The Bishop procounced the whole movement the most gigantic swindle and humbog of the age, and said he verily believed that if the so-called Fenians persisted in their suicidal career, and insane notion of conquest, they would not only bring disgrace upon themselves, but destruction to the poor deluded people of Ireland.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON THE STUEP. - Speaking of the late performance of their Chief Magistrate, the Washington correspondent of the Tribune says :-

The spectacle be presented stands alone in the bistory of this country. Before him a surging crowd with wild and excited faces; among the number many who during the war were notorious for their disloyalty to the country; interupting the President with those boisterous and coarse exclamations which are familiar to the habitues of the prize ring and drunken ward meetings: and before that crowd the President of the United States, talking in a loud and excited tone, gritting his teath and accompanying his words with violent gesticulations; denouncing the majority of Congress in unmeasured terms, indulging in vulgar attacks against persons be called by name; speaking in a stylo which Marshal Ryn-ders would besitate to claim as his own, and, in acnate him, playing a trick of demagoguism which the common forms of politeness and decency. but for the sad circumstance that the actor was the Chief Magistrate of this country. A performance like this could not but have a very serious effect upon the relationa between the Prostdent and the legislative branch of the Government The speeches addressed to the multitude during the day by some of the most unscrupulous leaders of the Copperhead party had all consisted in violent denunciations of Congress, and expressions like this: The stable on the hill yonder must be cleaned out! had been used more than once. When after all this the President followed in the same strain, proclaiming himself the martyr of the cause of popular rights that was to be assassinated, the provocation was about as direct as it could be made, without raising the cry, that Congress must be driven out, and designating the victims. The whole proceeding was not only the grossest violation of propriety, but it disclosed in the Chief Executive of the Republic a recklessness and violence of temper which in times of excitement like these cannot be looked upon with. out alarm.'

A SINGULAR CASE IN BALTIMORE. - A CASE DAS come to trial in Baltimore and dismissed by the prosecution on account of inability to sustain the indictment, which interests a large class of persons in that city. It is snother story of partisan and sectarian malignity directed against Dr. Wm. H. Stokes, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and some Sisters of Charity who were indicted with him. The indictment averred that Dr. Stokes and Sister Euphemia, who was in charge of Mount Hope Institution from June, 1864, had conspired, by false pretences and representations, to entice people hav. ing the care of insane persons to place them at Mount Hope, in charge of said conspirators in order to cheat and defraud them of what money they might pay for board, The false pretence on the part of Dr. Stokes was alleged to have been in his published reports which he knew to be false and which were calculated to mislead, by making the public believe Mount Hope to be a well managed institution, whereas, in fact, it was not, but was used to confine people improperly, and to wrong and maltreat them, &c., &c. Pretty zerious charges. To the indictment the defendants demurred. The prosecution introduced Dr. Stokes's reports covering twenty years, which were objected to by the defendant on the obvious ground that they covored a space of eighteen years prior to the connection of Sister Euphemia, his alleged co-conspirator, with the institution and beyond the scope of the period named in the indictment. The Judge, however, allowed the reports to be given in evidence-not to all intents, as offered, but with qualifications and restrictions, and the next question arose as to the character of proof by which their integrity might be assailed. Upon this point the Court ruled, that if the prosecution desired to establish the guilt of the parties and the falsehood of the Reports by proof, of specific acts of misconduct, they must, of course, prove those acts to have been committed with the participation, or, at least, knowledge of the accused. This the counsel for the prosecution confessed their inability to do. In other words they substantially professional interest. Besides the communication admitted, in open court, that they could not convict the parties thus wantonly assailed, without being

The Baltimore Gazette remarking upon this case: says:- That there would have been no such effort to injure the Mount Hope Asylum, or prosecute those who conduct it, if it had been other than a Roman Catholic institution, every one in this community is fully aware. The moral impossibility that the charges could be true, is equally well understood here, and we shall be glad if we have contributed to the dissemination of that knowledge elsewhere. There are circumstances connected with the origin of the prosecution to which, perhaps, we may bernafter call the attention of the community.'

It is reported from New Orleans that recently the negroes on several of the Red River plantations rose and tried to murder their overseers. They were then dispersed by the militia and several of their ringleaders were captured.

The Rochester Evening Express says: - With the cheap farms and no war burdens to shoulder, the producer in Canada has a great advantage' over the people of the United States.

The Washington Intelligencer asserts and re-appears that Congress will impeach and remove President Johnson, and the Chronicle, another of 'Dead Duck-Forney's papers, that all our Johnson talk about impeachment and assassination is meants to prepare the country for a forcible interference with Congress unless it bends before long to his will.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. - The Herald's Toronto telo-gram says: - Reports from the English detectives, at Pittsburgh, say that the Fenian Gen. Sweepy's plan is, to make a demonstration against Canada, about the middle of March, with a small force, and strike New Brunswick via the Maine frontier will the main columns.

Sweeny's plans have been adopted by the Feriant sitting in Council at Pittsburgh, and a million of dollars appropriated towards carrying them onl-At the same meeting, Senator Edward L. Carey, al New York, took the floor, and said when be war invited to join the Fenian Brotherhood he was promised that they meant fight, and he pledged every dollar he was worth and his life to the cause; had instead of fight be saw the large amounts some dered in the purchase of houses instead of ships, furniture Instead of muskets, patent leather boots instead of shell and shot, and cocktails and overerstews instead of powder and ball.' He concluded by: saying that he was authorized to state to the convention that a certain Irish merchant in New York: when the movement began would present them with two large ships.

In a recent American paper we find the following : -A Fenian delegation, consisting of Mayor Wallach of Washington, B. Doran Killian, George France Train, Congressmen Rogers and Hogan, and others, had an interview with the President last evening.— The President appointed Wednesday for a special interview, so that papers concerning the recent alleged outrage on American citizens in Ireland en E be perused, and a reply prepared. Comment is needless. - Montreal Gazette.

A CONTRAST.-Although Great Britain, in common with France and other European powers, 12cognized the belligerency of the Confederate States, yet she always refused to hold official intercomes with any representative of the Confederate Government, because she never recognized the confederacy as a untion. Confederate agents in Canada were likewise persistently refused any official intercourse with members of the Government here.

The Boston Traveller states that :- At the United States arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, three hundred and sixty men are still engaged; in the msnufacture of iron gun-carriages, of the Rodman pattern, designed for the thorough arming of the forts. of the coast from the borders of Maine to the shores. of Ualifornia and Oregon. The carriages are for guns of ten or fitteen inch bore, and at present orders are on hand for one hundred and lifty.

Discusting -The telegraph informs us that where the action of the Senate or when the vetoed Freedmen's Bill was made public, the negroes in the gab-leries raised a storm of hisses, while in the whitegalleries evidences of applauso and disapproval were. both manifested. The negro as long as he behaves with propriety has no doubt a perfect right to admittance to the Halls of Congress, but no bluck-guard or boor should be permitted to vent their opinions regarding grave questions of state, be be white or black, in any such way. It is but 62/ late that such things would be tolerated, and the time 3. ders would besitate to claim as his own, and, in ac-cusing his political opponents of a desire to assassi-will be selected from a class who at least understands

DISEASED MEAT. - A Chicago contemporary makesa the following strange statement: - We are assured by daily eye witnesses of the fact that hogs baving: the ' hog cholera,' sheep afflicted with the disgusting disease known as the 'scab,' and diseased beel cattle, are sold in large numbers at the Union Stock Yard. in this city for Chicago home consumption. We are assured that hundreds of 'cholera hogs' and scorre of diseased sheep and cattle are purchased example week at those yards by our city dealers because of their cheapness in prices, and are slaughtered and exposed for sale in the beef market on Kinzie street. where nearly all our city butchers are supplied with fresh pork, beef, and mutton that is furnished to end

HAUL OF SHUEGLED CLOTHING BY THE U. S. ATA THORITIES. - Not long since the revenue officers at this port were notified that a Canadian, whose anomal we are requested to suppress for the present, had next. an agent to this city to solicit orders for garment to be made of British goods in Canada and sent. Sant. innocent of Custom house duties. The agent paracured some thir y or more orders from various wellknown people, some of them considered loyal cirizans. and others, again, whose antipathy to the Pedagar Government is no secret, and by some unknows. means the garments, made up to the measure of thore ordering them, were smuggled across the river to Detroit, and from thence forwarded to this city, 30 care of some fictitious party. A portion of the gordes had been delivered, when the officers made a set zare. capturing twenty-eight suits or parts of suits of man nufactured clothing, tog-ther with three large tranks full of unmanufactured and contraband fabrics.— Parties having received their suits were visited and obliged to give them up to the officers or pay the falls daty th reon. The whole amount of the setzuro is estimated at \$2,500. As yet no arrests have born. made. The list of those who sent their measure and an order to the Canadian merchant, contains names. that will astonish the public when promulgated.-Chicago Journal.

The Chicago Republican publishes full statistics off. the Whiskey manufacture of Illinois, which it de-clares shows that while the Government has derived an apparent increase of revenue under the \$2 182, its operation has been to close most of the distilleries. or cause them to materially curtail their business. The farmer too, has been deprived of a market for many millions of bushels of grain, which, under a more moderate tax, would have been consumed inthe manufacture of spirits. During the three months. that the 60 cent law was in operation, the revenue: which it yielded to the Treasury was as great as for the whole nineteen months under the 20 cent law, while the consumption of grain was fifty per cana. greater in proportion. During the six months inwhich the \$1,50 tax was in operation the relative revenue fell off, as compared with the 60 cent rate. nearly three-fourths, while the consumption of grain decreased nearly thee and half millions of bushess-And during the operation of the \$2 tax the decrepant. consumption of grain as compared with the 60 per cent standard, was over six and a quarter millions of bushels, and over eight and a quarter millions of dollars less revenue was received than under that. allowed to attempt to prove facts, in which the 'de- rate. This, it thinks, is pretty fair evidence of 'the wisdom of a more moderate rate of taxation on abrebranch of home manufactures.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE MARCH 9, 1866

The True Witness.

A + - Frank L'. 17 178 '

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE WHIZTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FLEDAY personal attack upon Mr. Evre. A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J Gillies.

Q. E. OLERK, Editor."

TERMS YEARLY: IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, n case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we

The Taus Wirness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August 163, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

мавон-1866.

Friday, 0-Five Wounds of our Blessed Lord. Saturday, 10-Holy Forty Martyrs. Sunday, 11 - Fourth of Lent. Monday, 12-St. Gregory, P. D. Tuesday, 13 - Ste. Francisca, W. Wednesday, 14-Of the Feria. Thursday, 15-Of the Feria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Whatever hopes we might have entertained of the speedy and bloodless suppression of the revolutionary movement in Ireland, have been blasted by the news per late steamers. A Bill tfor suspending the Habeas Corpus act has been hurried through both Houses, and has received the Royal Assent, thus indicating that the Government has reason to dread an outbreak. Many arrests have since been made, amongst others of some officers of the Northern Army who had returned to Ireland. Blood too has been shed. A man named Clarke has oeen orutally murdered, under circumstances which give but too good grounds for believing that the assassins were Fenians. Clarke himself was, it is said, an office holder in that secret society: but he incurred withe suspicion of having given the information which led to the late seizure by the Police of a equantity of arms, and materiel of war in Duh-. lin. In this statement all the papers agree, and · there is great excitement in Dublin.

The immediate cause of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act is said to have been a report that a steamer, the Cuba, had sailed from New York with the intent of throwing men and arms on the Irish coast. On this side of the Atlantic this was known to be a canard, but it reached England, and there obtained credence. The search for Stephens is still pursued, but he baffles the police. According to a paragraph baffles the police. According to a paragraph father. Witness explained to him the necessity for in the Dublin Irishman it would seem that the so doing, as he had never up to that time written officers of the Northern Army lately sent over · to Ireland, report unfavorably for a movement at the present time. It is added however as en-"couraging, that all the Protestants of the North of Ireland are Femans, that nearly all the Freemasons are Fenians, that Stephens is a Freemason, and that most of the officers who come over from America are Freemasons. Nice allies these for Catholics!

His Grace the Primate of Ireland has published his Lenten Pastoral for the Diocese of Armagh. We extract the following paragraph:

As for secret societies - societies condemned by "the Church-the sinfulness of joining in those unholy associations is now so well known, that only such as are wilfully blind to the truth of God, can be rignorant of it. Freemasonry has been so often struck by the anathemas of the Church of Christ, that all good Catholics recoil with horror from the least connexion with it. We rejoice to think that there wis hardly one in this diocese, who pretends even to the name of Catholic, that would not shudder at the idea of becoming a member of that Society. The Fenian and Ribbon Societies, and all such societies, by whatever name they are called, are, like the Freemason society, ruinous to the spiritual interests of those who enter them. This truth we must continue to inculcate, no matter what offence, our doing so. may give to the misguided men, who imagine they can serve their country by trampling on the laws of God and his Church. We must not, for any consideration, suppress the truth, which it is the duty of the Minister of God to proclaim. Many indeed will be greatly displeased with us for proclaiming that truth: but we must remember the words of the Apostle: 'If I pleased men I should not be the servant of Christ.'- Galatians, i. 10."

In the House of Commons Sir George Grey has moved for leave to bring in a Bill for abo-Justing the existing Oaths taken by Members of Parliament, and which were very offensive to Catholics: and for substituting in lieu thereof the following to be taken by all members, without distinction :--

"I. A. B. do swear I will bear true allegiance to Queen Victoria, and defend her to the utmost of my power from all conspiracies and treasons against her person, crown, and dignity."

After a speech from poor dear Mr. Newdegate, who felt much pained by the prospect of staving to abandon the insulting oaths now in force, leave was given to bring in the Bill, which we hope may soon become law. The de- and the first named offences; but what can be cular Government that ever existed, since there tribunal of conscience. The Land Question setting down in malice. We do not believe in

discussion of the cattle disease and its mode of treatment. There was however an animated de- ungentlemanly, more snobbish, in a word-than so many good and redeeming qualities. ate on the Jamaica business and Mr. Bright's for a ladi at college to reproach his comrades

THE BRITISH JURYMAN. - We have bad another instance of the manner in which the British Juryman discharges his functions when his Protestant prejudices against Catholic institutions, are skilfully appealed to. As in the famous case of Achilli ver. Newman, it has again been made, unhappily, but too plain that trial by jury affords but teeble protection to the Papist continue sending the paper, the subscription shall and to the Jesuit. And yet as a general rule, it would be false to affirm that the English are not lovers of truth and justice.

In the case to which we refer, the plaintiff was Mr. Justice Fitzgerald; the defendant was the Very 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 plaintiff; but, as asserted by the latter, for the purpose of vindicating the character of his son who had been expelled for misconduct from Oscott College .-The case was tried at the beginning of February, before the Lord Chief Justice, and a special jury, when the facts elicited were as follows.

Young Mr. Fitzgerald was a boarder at Oscott, finishing his studies preparatory to entering one of the Universities. He was often in scrapes. It was proved that on one occasion, having managed to obtain possession of the passkey to the dormitories, he got an impression taken of it in wax: that he frequented taverns; that on one occasion he had introduced a bottle of spirits into the college, and had made one of his fellow-students drunk; these, with many other violations of College rules and good discipline were proved against him, but for none of these was he expelled. Kindly looking upon them as boyish indiscretions, not necessarily indicating a bad heart, Dr. Northcote, the Principal, contented himself with giving a very serious admonition to the thoughtless young man, but assured him that if he offended again, his offence could not be overlooked. Young Fitzgerald professed great penitence, and at his urgent request the Principal promised not to acquaint the Judge, his father with the circumstances. These facts were all admitted by the young man himself in his cross examination, of which we subjoin an extract :---

"That Dr. Northcote had said to him on that occasion that if any serious offence were to occur again, he must expel him, as he had exhausted all the other means of punishment applicable to a youth in his position, and that he spoke of writing to his (witness's) father about it, and that Dr. Northcote had said something to the effect that unless he wrote his father might suspect he had acted harshly in sending him away afterwards, and that he asked him to give his promise not to commit any further offence, which he did. The doctor adding, 'David, I am risking my character with your father for prudence and moderation in not writing to bim,' and the witness promised not to give any further trouble."

Dr. Northcote's evidence was that on this occasion Fitzgerald Came to him, and asked him not to write to his anything which was unfavourable to him, and that if he sent him home, as he should for his next offence, his father might justly complain, and think that he had lost his temper, and inflicted a harsh sentence for one offence when, in effect, it would be for an accumulation of offences. The youth promised not to commit any other offence, and witness said, 'I risk my character with your father for justice, prudence and moderation against your word of honour; is that safe?' The youth said, 'It is, and your confidence shall not be abused; or words to that effect. Witness said, 'I take your word, David, and will not write to your father to-night."

The freaks of the young man were thus upon promise of amendment overlooked; but unfortunately graver matter soon came to light, which led to his expulsion.

parents, and members of the Catholic aristocracy. receives within its walls in a few instances the children of the humbler classes of society, to whom it gives a cheap education, and whom it trains up for Holy Orders. These young men are sent to the College, and are generally sunported, by the Bishops of their respective dioceses. Now it seems that this young Mr. Fitzgerald had a soite against these " Church Students" as they are termed, to whom the ridiculous nick-name of "Bunkers" was also attached. In order to gratify his spite against them, he organised amongst some of the lads of his own age. and social standing, a society to which he gave the name of "Anti-Bunkers;" and that he might be able to taunt the Church Students with their humble condition in life, he caused enquiries to be made as to their parentage-the answers to which he carefully noted down in a book kept by him for the purpose. Thus of one of the Church Students it was carefully noted down that "his uncle or brother kept a small grocery establishment:" of another that his relative was a Canal Inspector, or discharged some humble though honest functions, and so on. This book fell into the Principal's hands: Mr. Fitzgerald acknowledged himself the writer, and the England still treats Ireland, we cannot make organiser of the Anti-Bunker Society: and hereupon he was expelled. There were the facts of the case as proved before the Court.

the action of the Principal of the College? We many faults; as towards Ireland it has been in, and by the ordinary tribunals, or Courts of will pass over as boyish follies, not to be punished guilty of many and grievous sins; but for all that, Law; whereas the "duties" of property are too severely, the bottle of spirits, the drinking, it may safely challenge comparison with any se- consigned almost exclusively to the domain or

offence? What more ungenerous, cowardly, as great; since there are few, if any, that have with the accidents of their birth, and the poverty of Ireland in two divisions-Organic and Funcof their parents? A real gentleman always tional; the first comprising those which proceed makes it his duty to show especial deference in from a vicious organisation; the other those prosuch cases to the poor with whom his lot may be cast, just as a gentleman will always display laws or institutions good in themselves, and still courtesy to a woman, and espouse the cause of capable of being restored to a healthy action. the weak against the strong. Mr. Fitzgerald's first offences proceeded from an exuberance of animal spirits which it might be harsh to punish 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 hereupon his father brought his action against the Principal of the College, confiding in the prejudices which the " intelligent British Juryman" naturally entertains against

Papistical institutions. Nor was this confidence misplaced. The Jury would hardly hear out even the case of the plaintiff so anxious were they to find a verdict in his favor. Before all his witnesses had been examined, the foreman of the Jury-a Quakerstarted up, and declared aloud that there was no more need of witnesses-" as the jury had already heard enough, and wished to bring the case to a conclusion." The Protestant zeal of this good man, and "intelligent Juryman," was rebuked, however, by the Lord Chief Justice, who sarcastically replied that, before delivering their verdict, "the Jury had better patiently hear both sides." So as a matter of form, for the verdict was from the first a foregone conclusion, the trial was continued, and resulted in a verdict for the Plaintiff—damages £5, and costs.

Again, as in the Achilli case, there seems to be a pretty general feeling amongst Protestants, that the Protestant zeal of the jury in the above reported trial, does not redound to the credit of British institutions. The Pall Mall Gazette devotes an editorial to the subject, in which the facts of the case as elicited before the Court having been fairly stated, the conclusion is arrived at, that—for offences such as those proved against the young Fitzgerald, "he would have been quietly sent away from any public school in England." This we believe; for those public schools, though deficient in the religious training of their frequenters, used to be, we believe still are, nurseries of gentlemen, in which snobbism, and such ungentlemanly conduct as that proved against the Oscott student in the case of the Bunkers," is put down with a strong hand.

The above details may no doubt appear very trival: but it is in connection with the trial that we record them, and as illustrative of the feebleness of the barrier that even trial by jury opposes to petty persecution, when it is assailed by the prejudices of Protestantism.

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Montreal, March 2nd, 1966.

DEAR SIE-The question has often been asked-' Of what have the Irish to complain, and why are they so dissatisfied?" Many well informed Protestants, and many Catholics, would be puzzled to answer this question. You, Sir, who are so well informed on Irish questions should give a programme of Irish grievances, and keep it before the public, in order to show to the world that there is just cause for the discontent which prevails in Ireland. By doing this you will satisfy a great majority of your readers, among whom. Sir, is,

your obedient servant,

A Subscrizes.

"Infandum renovare jubes dolorem;" you ask us to go over ground always painful to Oscott College, besides the sons of wealthy travel, and which we have already often travers ed. Yet at " A Subscriber's" request we will again do our best to state the grievances of Ireland, as they present themselves to us. We do this with diffidence, however, for we remember the prover's that he only who wears the shoe, can tell where it pinches; and it may therefore well happen that, in enumerating the grievances of Ireland, we may, in the opinion of Irishmen better qualified to judge of these things than we can pretend to be, omit, or pass lightly over, matters of gravest import. Still, in the interests of Irishmen, we think that it is better to understate their case, than to aggravate it; and we believe that of the two, he who altogether denies the reasonableness of Irish complaints, does less rejustice and injury to Ireland, than does he who by an indiscriminate abuse of all British institutions, and by imputing to the British Government faults for which it is not responsible, brings into suspicion the truth of those often well founded complaints which he urges against those institutions, and that Government. We would, if we must err, be better pleased to err on the side of moderation, than of exaggeration; and therefore we premise that, though we can see meny things to condemn in the manner in which common cause with those who denounce everything English, and revile the government of Great Britain as the most cruel and tyrangical And who can deny that these facts justified in the world. That Government we admit has rights," the latter can be pleaded, and enforced

This premised, we would distribute the wrongs ceeding from a vicious or defective working of

We would also subdivide the organic wrongs or grievances of Ireland into three classes-"National, Religious, and Social"-and under these heads we will endeavor, to the best of our abilities, to reply to the question addressed to us by "A Subscriber."

The great "National" grievance of Ireland is its Legislative Union with Great Britain-a Union imposed 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 long as the people of Ireland, the party mainly interested, are of a contrary opinion. So too, no doubt, it was argued with reference to the enforced union of Belgium and Holland; so too, no doubt, many an Austrian will argue in favor of a Union incorporating Hungary with the rest of the Empire. But if the Belgians, if the Hungarians do not like such a Union, it is bad policy, inexpedient, as well as unjust to enforce it. This has been recognised in the case of Belgium; the Emperor of Austria seems to be about to recognise it in the case of Hungary; perhaps, some day, British statesmen may recognise it in the case of Ireland. Whilst therefore we think that it is much to be regretted that the people of the last named country are generally averse to a legislative union with England, we cannot deay the justice of their claims to an independent government: and the same motives which enforced our sympathies with the Southern States in their great and heroic struggle for national independence; for Naples protesting against incorporation with Piedmont; and for Lower Canada asserting her right to self-government as against Upper Canada—compel us to admit that the Irish, in insisting upon a repeal of the existing legislative union, have right and justice on their side: and that therefore the refusal to grant that demand is a wrong, a "National" wrong inflicted upon Ireland. The "Religious" grievances are so glaring

that it is scarce necessary to insist upon them.

Only let us ask ourselves, what would be the

state of feeling in Scotland towards England, if Charles the First and Laud had succeeded in permanently imposing Episcopacy upon the latter, its people still remaining intensely Presbyterian! And yet there is no such vital difference betwixt Protestant Episcopalianism, and Protestant Presbyterianism, as there is betwixt Catholicity, and Protestantism in any guise. We will admit, that the wrong done to the Catholic people of Ireland by the Established Church, if expressed in terms of pounds, shillings and peace, may not be so great as some pretend; but the said Establishment is more, far more, that an injury; it is an insult; and to a high-minded sensitive people like the Irish, the sense of insult is more gailing than the sense of pecuniary injury, however heavy the latter. It is also no light wrong to the majority of the people of Ireland that an educational system is imposed upon them to which they are averse, and that their earnest and oft reiterated complaints for redress have hitherto been left unanswered.-But upon these, the "Religious" grievances of Treland, we will not insist, for fear of falling into commonplace. Every body feels that, in demanding to be relieved from the incubus of a Protestant Church Establishment, and a system of Education which their Church and their conscience condemn, the Catholic majority of Ireland are but insisting upon that which under analogous circumstances, the Protestant people of in their hands; every body who can discriminate betwixt right and wrong, must, without reference to his opinions as to the expedience of an Established Church in the abstract, admit that the Irish have right and justice on their side: and that therefore to persist in imposing on them religious and educational organisations which as Catholics they repudiate, is to inflict wrong, gross "Religious" wrong upon Ireland.

The "Social" wrongs or grievances of Ireland are summed up in the two words of dire import, 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 indirectly reached by the political scalpel. Here lies the difficulty: That whilst every body admits that "property has its duties, as well as its

bates have for the most part been confined to the urged in extenuation of the last and crowning is not one which has not been guilty of sins fully therefore resolves itself into this grave and difficult question: How to transfer cognisance of cases involving the " duties of property," from the tribunal of the lanclord's conscience, where they can but too rarely obtain a fair hearing, to the ordinary or external tribunals, which also take cognisance of, and enforce the "rights of pro-

In England, and in Scotland, there is a tribunal, the tribunal of public opinion, which for the most part accomplishes the object we have in view-that of enforcing the "duties of property:" and no English or Scotch landlord would dare, in the presence of such a tribunal, to treat his tenants as but too often Irish landlords deal with Irish tenants. The Irishman therefore, who is unquestionably often the victim of landlord tyranny, to which he is the more obnoxious, because his creed is often an object of abhorrence to his landlord-invokes the aid of the legislature, to secure him against arbitrary evictions, often accompanied with something little better than robbery; as for instance, when an industrious, intelligent, and improving tenant is packed off the land, without a penny of compensation for the labor and capital he may have expended on his farm, and whereby he has increased its value. Here the wrong is palpable, even if the remedy be not so obvious; yet we believe that a Tenant Right Bill might be so framed, as indirectly to enforce the "duties of property," without encroaching on the "rights of property."

Under the old Feudal system this might have been easily accomplished; for Feudalism was as powerful to enforce upon landholders the observance of their "duties," as to maintain their "rights." But the Feudal system has passed away, and has been succeeded by the Commercial system, under which land is held upon the same tenure as cotton, or dry goods, of which the owner is at liberty to make the most he can. The principle which underlies this system is this: That the State cannot interfere to dictate the terms or conditions of any contract; but that its sole function is to enforce their observance upon both parties thereunto. This is the essence of the entire landlord legislation of Ireland, of that as it is of England, and of Scotland, and of the United States—where the laws respecting the relative obligations of landlord and tenant differ in no essential particular from the landlord laws of Ireland. If a tenant at will in New York or Boston offend his landlord, he is as much in the latter's power as is the Irish tenant in Donegal, or Connemara; he is liable to be, and often is, evicted bag and baggage, without ceremony; and if they be not grossly belied, Yankee landlords when they desire to raise their rents, "put the screw on," just as tightly and remorselessly 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 pitilessly robbed of the fruits of many years' labor and industry; and that this barsh and often dishonest treatment have made him disaffected towards the Government under which such things are done. "A Subscriber" will bear in mind that he asks us to state the grievances of which Irishmen complain, and not to suggest a remedy for them.

Ss much for what we term the Organic wrongs of Ireland; we will say but one word on what we would call her Functional wrongs.

These proceed from the vicious manner in which good laws are often administered, and a good organ, or good political institution is perverted 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 vicious, because too often entrusted to partisan or Orange magistrates. We mean not to imply that the latter are all rogues and scoundrels: for much as we detest Orangeism, we can readily believe that amongst Orangemen there are many good, kind-hearted men, who would not willingly Scotland would long ago have insisted with arms | commit injustice. But they are, and must be, prejudiced; they, in any case that may come before them in their magisterial capacity, involving matters betwixt Catholic and Protestant, cannot but have a strong bias in favor of the latter: and even the natural suspicion that they have such a bias tends, and most naturally, to generate suspicion amongst those whom such a bias would injuriously affect, and therefore tends to bring the administration of justice by the legal tribunals into disrepute. Justice therefore, and sound policy, indicate the propriety of withdrawing the administration of the laws from the hands of known partizans; from the hands of all members of secret politico-religious societies without distinction.

> We cannot, from want of space, do more than indicate what we mean by the Functional grievances of Ireland, or wrongs having their origin in the morbid working of good institutions. We leave these remarks to the perusal of " A Subscriber," as an answer, or partial answer to his question, for we pretend not to have exhausted the subject. We humbly hone that in treating it, we have done so in a loyal, and at the same time truthful spirit, nothing exaggerating, naught

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-MARCH 9, 1866.

cessary to hate Great Britain and its Govern- vertisement of a Lecture to be given on the ment, or to see nothing but evil therein; and neither do we believe, on the other hand, that loyalty to our Queen and country enjoins upon us | ders of the Microscope." the duty of closing our eyes to the fact, that, in Ireland, the British Government has done many and grossly wicked things, of which some subsist to the present day : whereby the Catholics of Ireland have been cruelly oppressed; the industrial rulers have been wantonly suppressed. As a re- minute absorbent vessels which take up and conmedy for these things we look not to revolution, to legal constitutional action, but to the power Rea, will be magnified to the size of an ox. of the rays of the sun of truth to dissipate the After which the lecturer will introduce his fogs engendered by national prejudice, and re- audience to the new Magnesian Light. Thus ligious antipathies; but to the natural intelligence and love of fair play of which Englishmen boast, amusement with instruction; and, as Mr. and for which they have on many an occasion distinguished themselves. Would to God that now, even now, they would do so in the case of Ireland; and though we are not so sanguine as to believe that any mode of dealing with that country would at once restore it to the condition in which we would desire to see it, yet we believe that, if the people of Great Britain would but manifest the intention to examine seriously into the wrongs of Ireland, with a view to their redress, the trade of the revolutionist and political agitator would be destroyed; and that Ireland might yet become the glory of the British Crown, and its strength, instead of being, as that country is to-day, its reproach, and a constant source of weakness.

The Health Committee seems inclined to take action against the threatened invasion of Cholera. A meeting of this Committee, convened by B. Devim, Esq., was held last week, at which it was proposed to name a Health Officer for the City. Several gentlemen were proposed, all no doubt competent; but the choice fell upon Dr. Girdwood, whose name was accordingly recommended. This will be an excellent appointment if carried out, and Dr. Girdwood will, we are sure, prove himself a most useful officer .

Another thing agreed upon was not so good; when for instance it was determined that the City ·Clerk should be instructed to apply to the Harbor Commissioners for leave to make holes in the ice, opposite the town, in which to discharge the cleanings of the cess pools, and filth of the City. We cannot understand such a proposition. Dirt is merely something in its wrong place; and the filth of which the City wants to rid itself, because out of place among human beings, would be a source of immense wealth to the farmers in the vicinity, enabling them to renovate their exhausted land. In England guano is imported at a great cost from the Islands of the Pacific; and it says but little for the energy, and agricultural knowledge of Canadian farmers, that they should waste, or allow to be wasted, a fertilizer of the soil, which would cost them but little, but which if properly employed might enable them to treble the produce of their half-starved

But worse than this is the proposition to poison our own waters with that which should be used to restore life and activity to our bungry lands.-That which would be in its right place, if buried place again, if cast into the waters which we drink. In the East, water, a river, are accounted holy things, partaking in a particular manner of the nature of the divinity: but we Westerns, to our shame be it said, hold them in such light esteem, that, from mere laziness, or wantonness, we defile them, we pollute them, we desecrate them. We look upon the proposition then of the Committee, as doubly disgraceful to us: disgraceful to our agricultural intelligence, and disgraceful to our sense of decency and regard for cleanliness.

For the rest we congratulate the Committee on their activity. What they require is energy, for our laws are for the most part wise and good, Livingstone's Recent Travels; Contemporary if they be firmly and impartially enforced. The community will no doubt sustain the Corporation in any action, however energetic, that it may please to take to cleanse the City. In such a crisis as that with which we are menaced, we would do as did the Romans in times of public danger. We would invest the Health Officer with almost dictatorial powers, to abate all nuisauces, and to punish with a high hand, all infractions of the sanatory laws. Such powers we believe might safely be confided to an experienced gentleman like Dr. Girdwood: and the exertions of such a Health Officer, properly seconded by the Corporation, and the citizens, if not sufficient to ward off the pestilence entirely. would do much to mitigate its horrors, and to limit the ravages of the destroying angel.

The Revd. Director of St. Ann's Church acknowledges, with many thanks, a donation of teer Company of Firemen, Section No. 2, under the command of Lieutenant Helan.

short, that to be a good Catholic it is ne- would desire to call attention to the adevening of Wednesday next, at the St. Ann's Hall, by Ed. Murphy, Esq., on "The Won-

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The lecture will be illustrated by means of Mr. Murphy's magnificent Oxyhydrogen Gas Microscope, in which he will display a number of beautiful and interesting objects, most of them of his own preparation; amongst which he will energies of Ireland have been impolitically re- exhibit the stings of the mosquito and the wasp, pressed; and the loyalty and affection which all with the poison-bag, &c., and also a beautiful good Catholics desire to bear towards their legal dissection of the human stomach, showing the vey the chyle to the blood. This curious and not to means which our religion as Catholics, and interesting object, we believe has been specially our position as British subjects alike condemn; but prepared for this lecture. Our old friend, the it will be seen that the lecture will combine Murphy is fully master of his subject, having devoted much time and attention to the microscope, and the marvels that it reveals, we are sure that none who attend will have cause to regret having done so. The lecture will begin at Eight o'clock, but in order to have good

seats, it will be necessary to attend early. For the younger members of the audience there will be an exhibition of the Magic Lantern, with some very beautiful effects.

At a meeting of the proprietors and freeholders of the Mission of St. Anne of Danville, held on Sunday, 26th of February, 1866, the following resolutions were agreed to; J. F. Beique, Esq., having first been named to act as President, and F. A. Brien, Esq., as Secretary to the said

1. Proposed by M. Esdras Manseau, seconded by M. Ed. Magovern, and,-

Resolved-" That the Mission of St. Anne of Danville accept with much gratitude the very generous gift of a bell, which the parish of St. Zephirin has been pleased to make to it."

2. Proposed by Mr. Michael O'Keeffe. seconded by Mr. Morris Hannon, and-

Resolved -" That the said Mission of Danville has seen with pleasure and gratitude, that the Rev. M. Trahan, not unmindful of his former flock at St. Anne of Danville, has been pleased to interest himself with his parishioners to obtain for us the afore-

3. Proposed by M. U. Benneville, seconded by M. C. Millier, and .-

Resolved -" That the President and Secretary of this Meeting be instructed to forward a copy of the above Resolutions to the Reverend M. Trahan, to beg of him to acquaint his parishioners with them, and to assure them that the said Danville Mission tenders to them their thanks and gratitude.'

Proposed by Mr. M. Hannon, seconded by Mr. O. Demers, and,—

Resolved-" That a copy of the above Resolutions be sent for publication to the Journal des Trois Rivieres, the TRUE WITNESS, and the Defricheur." (Signed),

J. F. Brique, President.

PATRIOTISM AND PLACE-BEGGING .- In the course of the debate in the House of Commons upon The O'Donoghue's motion for an amendment to the Address, a very positive, and very important statement was made by one of the speakers-Sir P. O'Brien-with reference to some of the most prominent leaders of the Fenian dress, by stating that that gentleman, was unavoidably movement on this Continent. Sir P. O'Brien detained from coming on account of immediate official business which called him away to Ottawa. And as said:--

"He had reason to know that some of those very persons who were most active in promoting the conspiracy in New York, had frequented the lobby of that House, solicit has for the patronage of that Govby the plough in the soil, would be in the wrong ernment which, failing in their object, they had since done their utmost to subvert" (hear hear) .-

> THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW-January, 1866. Leonard, Scott, & Co., New York; Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The current number is bardly up to its usual standard of excellence; yet some of the articles, that on the late Lord Palmerston and on Dr. Livingstone's Travels, will be read with much interest. The contents are as follows: -1. John Stuart Mill on the Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton; 2. Precursors of the French Revolution; 3. Lord Palmerston; 4. Coleridge's Writings; 5. Physiological Experiments, Vivisection; undertaking, as was amply testified by the immense 6. The Polish Insurrection of 1863; 7. Dr. numbers which had attended the Concert that evening. Literature.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-January, 1866. Leonard, Scott, & Co., New York; Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The Quarterly abstains altogether from discussing any of the exciting politico-religious questions of the day, to which as an organ of Anglican Conservatism we should have expected it would have devoted considerable attention. But it eschews controversy, and on politics it has but one article, the rest being devoted to subjects purely literary-1. Livingstone's Zambesi and its Tributaries; 2. Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester; 3. Tennyson's Enoch Arden; 4. M. Sainte-Beuve; 5. Grote's Plato; 6: Miss Berry's Memoirs; 7. Palgrave's Arabia; 8. Caricature, and Grotesque in Literature and Art; 9. The Coming Session.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE-February, 1866. -The contents of this number are as follows:-Jacques et Marie, continued; Church and State, considered with reference to, the Ency-\$10 for the St. Ann's Band, from the Volun- clical of Dec. 8, 1864; Commercial Relations Betwiat the U. States and Canada; The Events of the Month.

ST. ANN'S CONCERT.

This Concert came off last Monday evening, Feb. 26th in the Mechanics' Hall. To merely say that it passed off with eclat, would, to our mind, convey but a very poor idea of the prodigious success which it proved, and the mammoth gathering which graced the evening's entertainment. The large Hall was crammed to its utmost capacity, almost every second seat bearing a double burthen; for those who had the good luck to secure seats themselves, commiserating the hard lot of their less lucky friends and acquaintance, who might happen to be seen most uncomfortably jammed up in the crowd that thronged every inch even of standing space, accommodated the sufferers, even at the expense of their own ease and convenience, by extemporising their knees into temporary seats. The writer himself had the good fortune to meet with one of these kind Samaritans who relieved him in this manner, and saved him from the chance of being subjected to undergo the not over pleasant experiment of having it tested, in his person, what amount of pressure a man's body might be able to bear, or how near the human frame might be compressed into the dimension of a pancake without actual strangulation or suffocation ensuing.

And indeed the high expectations, which influenced the public to come in such large numbers to this Concert, were not disappointed. For the programme was excellent, and the manner of its execution was every thing that could be desired. But where every body did so well, it might appear invidious to particularize; yet we are not content to pass over the proceedings with a mere generalization. However, we have only to mention, without one word of comment, such names as those of Signor Baricelli, and Mesers. Prince, Ackerman and Torrington to suggest the idea of excellence in their respective departments of art. The Glee Olub were well received and repeatedly applauded. The St. Ann's Band, for whose benefit the Concert was given, delighted their patrons, the public, and presented, as they stood ranged in a circle on the platform, a most picturesque appear ance, being arrayed in their darling new uniform of green, with gold braided facings, glittering in the gas lights, and reflected in their resplendent brass instruments. Their performance, too was in the highest degree creditable to themselves, and their talented master, Signor Baricelli, considering that their existence dates no further back than aix months, the period of their organisation. In fact, their execution was so perfect, that it was the declared opinion of competent judges present, that they would become an honor to the city in a short time, if they continued to make the marvellous progress that they have done up to the present under the able direction of their teacher Signor Baricelli, whom we have already had the pleasure of mentioning.

The singing of the Lady Amateur, Miss Wilson,

was a gem. This young Lady is highly gifted with the talent of vocalism. She possesses a voice of uncommon sweetness and compass, and seemed to fill, with apparent ease the utmost limits of the building with the volume of its sound. And yet there is nothing masculine about it—it is essentially feminine in all its qualities, being soft, sweet and mellifluent; but eapable, at the same time, of being inflated into the melodeon strains of the swell organ. This being her debut on the stage as a songstress, her success was most complete, as was apparent from the rapturous plaudits which followed each successive stanza. There is no doubt she was the "star" of the evening, and had by far the largest share in the admiration of the audience, in common with Mr. Bamall. I do not know how to explain the charm, but there is a something, a je ne sais quoi, as the Frenchmen say, in this gentleman's voice, which delights the listener. drives away all sense of lassitude, and makes us wish the more be sings, the more to hear him sing-which is certainly the highest encomium that can be bestowed on the merits of any artiste. His voice is powerful, yet flexible; virile, yet pleasing, perfectly distinct, and of great depth and tenderness. He ex-cells, especially, in songs whose pathos and delicacy of sentiment are to be brought out, as was evident, on the occasion in question, from the touchingly feeling manner in which he gave his "Sing me to rest Mother," a beautiful composition, and his "Come home Father." where the spirit of pure love, chastened and subdued, mingles with the melody of something melancholy, and every note breather forth the soul of all prevailing truth and affection. It is unnecesto say that he, too, was invariably encored on each appearance, and that the rich store of 'golden counions which he had already accumulated for the short time he has been amongst us was increased double and treble, if such a thing were possible.

At the end of the first part of the programme, the Rev. M. O'Farrell came forward and excused the abhe (Rev. M. O'Farrell) did not receive the note, which informed him of Mr. McGee's inability to attend, till an hour or two before the Concert opened the audience could not, under the circumstances, expect an elaborate speech from him, as he was unable to make the necessary preparations to address them as he would have desired. Making a few happy observations, then, on the great love which the Irish Nation had displayed from the earliest ages for music and the fine arts, and the taste which she had always shown for the noble pursuits of Apollo, as is evidenced in the rich remains of bardic lore and bardic tong which have survived both time and storm, and still continue to form the delight of modern times-gems which can never fade, never fail to win their way to the heart. and lie embalmed in memory's most hallowed shrine. The reverend gentleman concluded by observing that it was his dearest wish, as far as in him lay, to keep alive and foster in the Celtic heart that ennobling, heavenly flame, which shed such glory on the early pages of their country's history; and that it was with that intention that he had started St. Ann's Band, and for which mark of their good will and kindness, he begged leave to tender them, over and over again, his most heart felt thanks and gratitude.—Com.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, PERTH.

Perth, Feb. 2nd 1866. The annual meeting of the Perth St. Patrick Society, was held in the Catholic School house on Sunday the 18th inst. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year:

Very Rev. J. H. McDonough-President. Michael McNamara-1st Vice President, James Noonan, Jr. - 2nd Vice President. Ed. Kennedy—Treasurer.
P. J. Cosgrove—Rec.-Secretary. A. L. Ferland-Correspondent Secretary.

M. G. O'Connor and T. Brady-Marshalls. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. P. Griffin, P. Ryan, P. Leonard, Jas. Byrne, Thos. Murphy, M. S. O'Conner, W. Walsh Hogan.

A, L. Ferland. Correspondent Secretary.

The Judges of Sessions at Quebec has sentenced seven volunteers to pay a fine of \$5 each and costs for disobedience of orders to fall in, when commanded to do so by their officer.

RECIPROCITY TREATY. - Until the 17th instant, 30 cars on the Ottawa and Prescott Railway will be employed constantly in the conveyance of lumber and other articles to be affected by the abrogation, from Ottawa to Prescott, for transportation to the

DIGGESM OF CHARLESTON. - The mother Superior of of the Ursuline Convent and Academy, at Valle Crucis, near Columbia, S. C., acknowledges, in a letter to the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, the receipt of contributions from the charitable, in various parts of

the country, Canada and even Europe, amounting since November last to \$1,173 68. She says. · Our friends will be happy to learn that, through their kindness and liberality our condition is much ameliorated, and that Valle Crucis promises to become at some fature day, with the blessing of a kind and bountiful Providence, the 'Valle Consolationis,' as was expressed by one of them. We are endeavoring to collect around us the nucleus of an academy, and will strain every nerve to rebuild our institution as

THE RESULT OF THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS .- The result of the contest in the several Wards and for the Mayoralty is announced as follows:

soon as we can obtain the means.'

MAYORALTY.
Majority for Starnes
MAST WARD.
Lanctot112
Dubord104
Msjority for Lanctot8
BT. ANTOINE WARD.
McCready551
Valois420
-
Majority for McOready131
ST JAMES WARD.
St. Charles400
Lamothe257

Majority for St. Charles 143
ST. MARY'S WARD.
Labelle285
Duprat237
Matanton de la 11
Majority for Labelle 48
PRONTING SERVICE -It is rumored that the Vol
ers now on active service on the frontier, are to

to be called in immediately.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ON THE FRONTIER. - We understand that along the Frontier from Philipsburg to Costicook, Volunteer corps are being formed for defensive purposes. This part of the country has been left comparatively defenceless from want of local corps, the companies stationed in these localities last winter having been sent from Montreal and Upper Canada.

More TROOPS FOR CANADA. - The Army and Navy Gazette states that the following movements of regiments are in progress :- The 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles and the 83rd Regiment, go to Ireland temporarily, but eventually relieve the 1st Batt. 8th and 1st Batt. 60th, which regiments embark next month for Maita, taking the place of the 2nd Batt 4th Regt., 1st Batt. 22nd, and the 100th, which three regiments go to British North America.

MOVEMENTS OF THE MILITARY.-It appears to be definitely understood at the Capital that the 16th Regiment, now stationed in Hamilton and London, will shortly be removed—one wing going to Ottawa and the other to Montreal. It is not anticipated that the garrison in Hamilton will be raised in consequence of this change, but it is probable that the 16th Regiment will be immediately replaced by another command. A battalion of the 60th Rifles, also one of the 25th Regiment, 'The King's Own Borders,' are mentioned as likely to be moved westward.

The Toronto Leader of Thursday contains the following on the disgraceful conduct of some of the volunteers in that city:

We beg to call the attention of the proper authorities to the disgraceful conduct of a number of men in the uniforms of volunteers, last night. On passing the palace of the Roman Catholic Bishop, there was a very disgraceful hooting and shouting, interpersed with such expressions as 'to hell with the Pope.' Such conduct on the part of persons who are wearing the clothes and taking the pay of the public, is in the last degree discreditable, and de serves to be visited with exemplary punishment. -The matter ought to be inquired into, and such measures taken as will prevent the repetition of so gross an outrage in future.

THE GOLD FIRLDS OF NOVA SCOTIA. - The Royal Guzette furnishes information from the Chief Commissioner, touching the gold products of this Province during the last quarter of the year 1865. These returns show that operations are commencing at Stormont, Wine Harbour, Sherbrooke, Montague, Waverley, Oldham and Renfrew. In October last the number of mines worked at these places was 71, the same employing an average of 681 men, and 34 crushing mills in operation. There were 2157 tons of quartz crushed, and the amount of gold yielded was 2389 oz 3 dwts and 16 grs. In the month of November there were 78 mines being worked, 672 men employed on an average, and 2226 tons of quartz crushed, the total yield of gold being 2012 oz 14 dwts 20 gts. In the month of December. there were 6? mines being worked, 666 men employed on an average, and 2320 tons of quartz crushed, the total yield of gold being 1641 oz 8 dwts 2 grs. — One crushing mill, erected at Renfrew, was added in the mont of December. The total yield of gold in the combined districts, for the quarter ending December 30tb, 1865, was 6044 oz 6 dwts and 15 grs, being an increase over the corresponding quarter of 1864 of 586 oz 18 dwts.

SMALL Pox. - We are informed on the very best authority that there are a large number of cases of small-pox among the Indians at Caughnawaga, and that the practice of inoculation is carried on almost universally by their medicine women, vaccination not being understood, and their prejudices being strongly against its employment. From the proximity of Montreal to the village of Caughnawaga. and the daily intercourse which occurs between the two places, the presence of the disease to a considerable extent is an important fact; but when we consider that inoculation is performed, the fact becomes so important as to demand the prompt interference of the authorities, to put down a practice which the law prohibits, and against which there is a heavy fine. We have also heard of other portions of the country where inoculation is performed in preference to vaccination. As this direct violation of a most important statute propagates instead of preventing the disease, we trust that the profession, in places where it is practised, will, in the interest of the public, see that those concerned do not go unpunished. In the meantime we call upon the Government to take prompt action concerning the practice at Cangbnawaga .- Canada Medical Journal.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Dalhousie Mills, D McDenald, \$2; Isle Verte, Rev H Marceau, \$5; Rockburn, J Murphy, \$1; New Glasgow, P Shovelin, \$2; St Thomas, J Fairbairn, \$2; Sorei, Rev F Pratte, \$2; Quebec, J Foley, \$2 West Osgoode, J Conway, \$2; London, J State, \$1; St Sylvester, J Cearr, \$2; Panmure, P Whelan, \$2; Marysville, Miss White, \$2; Thamesville, M Cook, \$6; Port Mulgrave, D Webb, \$2 50; Pointe aux Chene, Mrs D Cameron, \$2 50; St Catherine de Fossambault, Miss B Coughlin \$2.

Per P P Lynch, Balleville, -D Hanly, Tyendinaga

\$1; T Marron, Madoc, \$4.

Per J Bonfield, Egansville,—Self, \$2; J McKiernan, \$2; J Quaily, \$2; D Leary, \$2; D McDonell, \$2; W O Gorman, \$2; T Sheridan, \$2; W O'Toole

Per W Chisholm, Cornwell,-W Hill, \$1; H D

McDonell. \$2. Per A B McIntosh, Chatham, - J. Doyle, Raleigh, Per E McCormick. Peterboro,-T Honlahan, \$4; A McGarrity, \$3; J Doherty, \$2; Owen McGarthy, \$2; G Whibbs, \$2. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 7, 1866. Flour-Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Middlings, \$2,50 \$3,76; Fine, \$4,25 to \$4,45; Super., No. 2 \$5,10 to \$5,25; Superfine \$5,40 to \$5,50; Pancy \$6,50 to \$7,00 Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,00; Superior Extra \$8,00 to \$5,50; Bag Flour, \$3,15 to \$2,20 per. 118 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 20c to 23c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$23,50 to \$24,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,40 to \$5,60:

Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.16.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.45 to \$5,50 Seconds, \$5,90 to \$6,00; First Pearls, \$7,80 to \$6,00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 bs. ..\$8,00 to \$8,50 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 6,00 to 7,50 ..\$4,00 to \$6,00 Sheep, each, Lamb, 3,00 to 5,00 \$5,00 to \$7,00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. March 7, 1866. . d. s. d. 0 to 1₹ 0

Flour, country, per quintal, Oatmaal. Indian Meal, 8 0 to 8 Wheat, per min., 0 to 0 Barley, do, per 50 lbe •••• 4 to 2 do. Peas, 0 to Oats. do. Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 to Do, salt 1 to Beans, small white, per min 0 to Potatoes, per bag 0 to Onions, per minot, •••• Beef, per lb 8 4 to Pork, do 0 7 to Mutton do 5 to Lamb, per quarter 5 0 to • • • • Lard, per lb 0 10 to Eggs, fresh, per dozen I 6 to Apples, per bri Har, per 100 bundles, 35,00 to 35,60 \$5,00 to \$7,50 Straw \$1,00 to \$3.00 Flax Seed Timothy Seed. 10 0 to 12 Turkeys, per couple 12 8 to 15 8



ST. PATRICK'S DAY,

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY WILL GIVE A GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT.

CITY CONCERT HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH. Arrangements are being made, and will be announced in a few days.

F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

The route of Procession on St. Patrick's Day will be as follows-In the morning the different Societies will start from the St. Patrick's Hall, Great St. James Street, proceed by way of Radegonde and Lagauchetiere Streets.

After Grand Mass reform in Lagauchetiere Street, thence by way of Blenry, St. Oatherine and St. Denis Streets to Notre Dame, returning by way of Notre Dame and Great St. James Streets to the St. Patrick's Hall.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE time for the reception of plans for this Building has been extended to 6th of APRIL next. Full particulars can be had on application to the

undersigned, at the Office of the Directors, No. 40 Little St. James Street, every day from 2 to 4 P.M. (Saturday excepted.) By order of the Directors,
R. MoSHANE,

Becretary.



ST. ANN'S HALL.

THE FOUTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE will be delivered on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th MARCH.

EDWARD MURPHY, ESQ.

"THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE."

TO illustrate this Lecture Mr. Murphy will exhibit, by means of a powerful OXYHYDROGEN GAS MIOROSCOPE, a number of wonderful and curious. chiects: after which there will be a Magic Lantern entertsinment, in which he will introduce some no. velities of interest; and at the close he will exhibit the New Magnesian Light, the most brilliant. artificial light known. Lecture to begin at EIGHT o'clock.

Tickets-25 cents.

NOTICE.

AN ACTION hath been instituted, en-separation de biens, in the Superior Court here, under the number, 2725, at the instance of Susan Adelaide Holmes, of Montreal, wife of Benjamin S. Curry, of Montreal, merchant, against said Benjamin S. Curry.

Montreal, 28th February, 1366. STRACHAN; BETHUNE,

Atty. for Plaintiff.

WANTED. FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, & SCHOUL MISTRESS with a diploma for elementary school, able to teach both languages. Direct (if by letter post-paid) to the undersigned;
PATRICE OULLINAN, 13412

Sec. Treasurer.

Feb. 23, 1866,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ETS BAA FRANCE OUN JASHTROM

In the Senate, on the 10th, M. Rouher protested against the speech delivered by M. Boissy in Friday's sitting. Marshal Forey's used that the return of the Prench from Mexico could not take place so, speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be ment out.

Mr. Rouber declared that Marshal Forey had expressed in his speech merely a private opinion. The views of the Government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne and the draft of the address

The first eight paragraphs of the address were then dopted: a The Presse has received a second warning. It in-

tends to appeal to, the Council of State, against the two warnings which it has received.

The Revue Contemporaine, a Paris journal generally regarded as written under the auspice of the French Government, confesses that France has got herself into a ' fix' by not recognising the Confederate States of America; when all her sympathies were with the Southlandishe hoped the South would win. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News contends that: the Emperor Napoleon made a terrible mistake in reference to the Mexican question. All along his Majesty's with and thought were that the South was going to accomplish its secession; and on that as-sumptions the Mexican scheme was cautiously planned. E The South has lost, is utterly extinguished not only as a belligerent but as a political entity, and now the Mexican project has to be given up. It is not difficult to foresee what line of conduct

even the more moderate of the Opposition will press upon the Government. They will endeavor to show that, sither from the incapacity of the agents employed in the regeneration of Mexico, or from the circumstances they had to deal with being far more serious than they anticipated, the Empire has not yet struck root in the country, and that the prospect that it will soon be solidly established has not be come more encouraging by the cessation of the war in America, and the reconstruction of the Union, which was doubtful when the Emperor wrote to General Forey. It is not certain that the Empire will long-survive French intervention, or that the fabric built up at so much cost against encroach. ment is so formidable as was intended. As it now seems that the vast scope originally given to the design has dwindled down to the mere reparation of the wrongs of individuals and the recovery of cershould not persist in an undertaking the cost of which is far out of proportion with the object which the course of events has forced the Government now to assign to it. It may be mortifying that a mighty and praiseworthy enterprise should thus terminate, and that so much blood and treasure should have been spent in raising up a throne which may not survive intervention; but the more difficult the situation, the more necessary to abandon it before it becomes aggravated by the collisions of the American Filibusters. Owing to the position of the Mexican question at-

tention has been directed to the strength of the French forces in that country. The Times Paris cor.espondent states that they consist of two divisions of infantry and one brigade of cavalry, with the usual contigent of artillery and commis-sariat. The infantry consists of the 51st, 62nd, 81st and 95th regiments of the line, which have each two battalions; the 7th and 18th battalions of Chas scurs a Pied, the 2nd and 3rd battalion of the 1st regiment of Zonaves, the 1st and 3rd battalions of the 3rd Zonaves, the 2nd battalion of African light infantry, and six battalions of the Foreign Regiment. or in all 21 battations of infantry under Generals Castagny and Donay and Brigadier Gens. Aymard, de Maussion, Neigro and Briancourt. The cavalry, under General de Lascours, consists of four squadrons of the 12th Chasseurs a cheval, two of the 5th Hussars; the 1st, 2nd and 6th squadrons of the 1st Chasseurs d'Afrique, the 2nd and 4th of the 2nd Regiment, and 4th and 5th of the 3rd Regiment, or in all 13 squadrons of light cavalry. The artillery, under General Courteis Roussel d'Hurbal, comprises nine bacteries - 8th battery of the 1st regiment, 2nd of the 3rd; lat of the 4th and 5th regiments on foot; the lat of the 6th Pontonniers, and the lat of the 7th, 9th, 11th and 12th regiments of mounted artillery. If the battalions, &c., were as their full rise I total strength of comi about 35,000 men, but do not now much exceed A rather smart political caricature, entitled,-

Maximilian's Collapse, is now being circulated clandestinely in Paris. It represents the Emperor Napoleon-vainly attempting to inflate a gutta-percha figure of Maximilian, which, robed in an imperial mantle thickly studded with Bonaparte bees, is seated on a rickety throne, with its feet resting on 'lot-tery loan bonds 1864 65' The head and arms of Maximilian hang dangling half inflated. His crown has fallen to the ground, where it lies broken; while that of Napoleon is toppling on his head. Behind the throne stands 'Jonathau,' (an admirable like ness of President Johnson) grinning maliciously, for he is the cause of the disaster; he has perforated the windy figure of Maxmilian with a stiletto marked Canning Monroe doctrine.'-Pall Mail Gazette.

A gentleman writing to the Times from France Bays :- I travelled from Abbeville to Amiens, with some French officers. One of them, a captain of Cuirassiers, told me that he was of Irish extraction, and bore an Irish name, but that his family had long been settled in France. In the same regiment were two other officers similarly circumstanced. Each of them had received a circular begging the aid of their purses and persons in furtherance of the Fenian cause, to wrest their native country (Ireland) from the English invader. He believed every officer in the French army with au Irish name had been applied to in a like manner. The captain, who had served with us in the Crimes, evidently thought the Irish an oppressed people, and that they would win their independence.

An official indiscretion in Paris has made the following revelations as to the French Press. The circulation of the Siecle is 45,000; the Moniteur, 20,009 the Patrie, 16,000; the Presse, 15,000; the Opinione Nationale, 14 800; the Constitutionel, 13.166; the Debats, 9.166; the Temps, 8.838; the Union, 6.900; the Avenir Nationale, 6.266; the Gazette de France, 6.000; the Monde, 5.266; the Charivari, 3.400; the Pays, 3.333; the Epoque, 2.201; the Union of Commence 2,333; the Villes et Campagnes, 2,300; the Liberte,

The following, according to Dr. de Boismont, who has made the subject his special study, is a summary of the various modes of suicide committed in

France from 1821 to 1860	Number, Males	Females
By banging	14,242 12,152	2,090
By drowning	4,390 4,337	53
By charcoal	4,224 2,917 1,552 1,272	280
By voluntary fall.	1,380 863	518 282
By poison	100	54
- F • 1 (1) 1 1 · • • •	38,671 28,930	9,741

It is said that M. Belmontet, the well-known imperialist post, had the rash idea of going to the last ball of the Tulleries dressed as Diogenes looking for an honest man with his lantern. Fortunately, per haps, for himself, his son, who is the Emperor's godchild, dissuaded him from carrying out his plan.

How Sisters of Charity Take Revence.—The pronounce his theories, to a class of admiring juveyear 1835, was sadly signalised in Paris by scenes of niles, than to deal with stubborn matters of fact, and overwhelmed me with insults. I do not believe your

lution of 1830, but it, was still more marked by the horrors of the cholera, which then made its first appearance in France. One day Sister St. Mary was-going into the charity hospital, when she was rudely insulted by a working man who followed and labused ther, and would even heve struck here it some one had not prevented him. "The good Sister knewlonly how! io pardon and pray v Some days passed in In the be ginning of the month of April hundreds of cholers patients were crowded into the wards of the bospital? mingled with the dead bodies of those who daily expiredias One morning, a new patient was brought in, whose u condition appeared desperate. No n more room! was the abrupty answer of the person charged with the reception of patients — doctors and nurses can attend no more. But Sister St. Mary was there; and recognised the patient, and exclaimed-I will take charge of him -I will find him a corner somewhere. Do not refuse him; I will tend him myself.

She immediately enters on-her-task, and without neglecting the other patients, she attends to this one with the most assiduous care. At the end of sight days the man was in, a state of convalescence; but one morning he missed from his bedside the good Sister St., Mary, his benefactress. 'Alas!' he was told, 'she took the cholers herself, and died during the night. In fact, my very dear friends, the good Sister died attending the wretch who had insulted her some days before; she had recognised him, and revenged herself on him after the manner of the Saints. She died on the 8th of April, 1832. - Guiliois Fouvelle Explic. du Cat. 167.

AN ETHNOGICAL DISPICULTY .- A curious circumstance lately occurred relative to the skulls of St. Mansuy and St. Gerard, bishops of Toul. The two heads had been preserved in the same reliquary, and as the labels had fallon off, there seemed no means of distinguishing one from the other. In the difficulty, Mgr. Lavigerie, Bishop of Nancy, requested M. Godron, known as an ethnogolist, to examine them. That savant immediately recognised one of the heads as that of a Gaul, whilst the other evidently belonged to a man of a different nation. That distinction was confirmed by the fact that St. Gerard was of Gallic origin, and St. Mansuy a Scotchman. Likewise, the presence of four teeth in the skull of the latter, a circumstance afterwards found to be mentioned in one of the labels, fully established his identity . - Galignani.

SCENE IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE. - A commissionaire brought a message already written to the office in the Rue Lafayette in Paris. The clerk began quietly to count the words, when suddenly he gave a start, and widely opening his eyes at the messenger, asked him, 'Are you sending this despatch yourself, tain claims, they will contend that the Government or has it been confided to you by another? ' I only bring it, sir, for a gentleman in the Rue Fountaine.'
'Oh! I see; his address is at the bottom. In any case, however, wait here a mement.' A person is cautiously sent round by another door and a policeman is called in, and the words of the despatch are anxiously communicated to him. They were as follows :- 'I have thought of a better and more expeditious means of killing Faure-(bigned) Mery.' A policeman's instinct is to believe crime to be probable because it is possible; so the gentleman in the blue coat and tight waist went to the house of M. Mery, placing some of his brethern of the force in various surrounding attitudes to observe the premises and to see that no one escaped. And yet the denouement was extremely simple; M. Mery and M. Dulche have been for some time dramatising the poem of Don Carlos for the music of a beautiful opera to whom the sweet-souled composer Verdi is just now giving the finishing touches. You will recol lect that Schiller, the author of this beautiful work, kills the Marquis de Rosa (the part in the opera destined for Faure, the singer) by a musket shot. Mery was thinking some other mode of death might be more agreeable to the audience, and so he sent this telegram to his friend. The clerk suspected it to be something serious, and the policeman, of course, smelt in it the last arrangements of a horrible plot to assassinate. The affair has caused much laughter in Paris.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELLS, Feb. 8 - In to-day's sitting of the Senate a debate took place upon the Penal Code. The Minister of Justice spoke in favour of the aboition of capital punishment, but the proposal was ultimately rejected by 33 to 15 votes.

SPAIN.

MADRID. Feb. 7. - The members of the Moderate party in the Chamber of Deputies have held a private Rzewuskt, and Kalinski. meeting, at which it was decided to support

amendment proposed by Senor Mayano. The amendment is as follows:-Our financial difficulties, increasing from day to day, will cause the ruin of agriculture and manufactures. It is necessary to balance expenditure with revenue, but as it is impossible to raise the taxes, already too heavy, we must make reductions to the amount of 300,000,000 reals. It is only by

avert the dangers which threaten us.' The following is the text of the despatch dated Feb. 5, addressed by Gen. Della Marmora to the Ita-lian Minister at Madrid, in consequence of the declarations contained in the Spanish Red Book respecting the policy of Spain toward Italy:

this means that we shall re-establish our credit and

I request you to remind Senor Bermudez de Castro that if the September Convention, while acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, nevertheless placed certain conditions upon the application of that principle. These conditions concern France exclusively. You will therefore declare that as regards other Powers, their non-intervention in the political affeirs of Rome always remains the unqualified principle upon which the conduct of Italy will be invariably based.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The session of the Chambers has been protogued until Feb. 15. The Committee upon the provisional exercise of the Budget have accepted the proposal of the Ministry, extending its duration until the end of April next.

The despatches on the Italian question prove beyond doubt that France has pledged herself to the maintenance of the convention, and the letter of Lamarmora to M. de Malaret, and the reply of the latter, in which he speaks of the necessity of up-holding the two distinct royalties of Italy us defined by recent treaties, and Rome in its actual limits, prove beyond dispute the existence of a full understanding between the Cabinets. How will such an understanding act however? Those best able to judge consider that a second defeat of the Ministers, a second dissolution of Parliament are imminent. In such a case the members will be even more Mazzinian than the present one, and a coup detat remains the last and most desperate resource of the Cabinet.

Enrolments are everywhere making for Venice, at the bounty of 150 fr: each man, and are publicly carried on in Naples, Bologua, and Florence. A serious riot, in which the troops and people exchanged shots, took place last week at Oesens, consequent on the raising of the new taxes, which are daily becoming more unpopular.

It seems to many calm spectators of events not unlikely that Napoleon will evade the stipulations of the Convention, and retain a portion at least of the army in Rome, on pretexts with which the impatience and menaces of the revolutionary party will be sure to furnish him. The difficulties of the Italian Government seem to augment each day. Having beer at Florence for some days after the formation of the new ministry, I had an opportunity of ascertaining the general want of confidence expressed as to any benefit resulting from the change. The exprofessor of political economy, Signor Scinglois, the sible trinity. new Minister of Finance, will find it much easier to

deficient exchequers With all the others necessaries. Even from the Ozar I would not endure such con-off life already so heavily taxed, the nation will duct, far less therefore from his servant. Leave my hardly submit to pay for, light and air, — items which — presence instantly. Iappear for the first time in the forthcoming budget. The Popel rose from his ilchair as he spoke, range The duration of the new Ministry, is therefore inot

expected. revolution, has accomplished in the country are every where painfully obvious :- Cor. of Weekly Regislen. or to it is en garrelts a dremation - - i in ibore

The ex-minister Minghetti bas put forward; in a pamphlet, as plan for extrinating Italy from debt

based upon the Church property: —
A bargain is to be struck with the clergy; the odious appearance of a despoilment, whio their partisans attribute to all the projects that have been put forward for the realisation of Church property, to be avoided; the clergy are to carry out , the projects of the Government, and the State is to be largely a gainer. A period of ten years is to be allowed for the enfranchisement of ecclesiastical property; the clergy are to make the sales; and out of their capital, which Signor Minghetti estimates at 1,800,000,000, they are to pay one-third, or 600,000,-000 in three or four annual instalments.

In consequence of the declarations contained in the Spanish Red book respecting the policy of Spain towards Italy, the Cabinet of King Victor Emmanuel have despatched an energetic note to Madrid.

Roms - Letters from Rome speak in cheerful terms of the health of the Pope. The Romans have been keenly hurt at the insults offered to their Sovereign by the Russian Ambassador; and the fresh testimonies of loyal homage and fidelity offered to his Holiness, since the day of the melancholy interview are regarded as so many acts of filial reparation. It is now denied that France and Austria have not been requested to use their good services in obtaining a removal of diplomatic relations between the Papal Court and St. Petersburg. Russia prefers for the present to stand upon its 'outraged dignity,' leaving the chances of reconciliation to time and forgetfulness. His Holiness, we are informed, is desirous that the Russian embassy of Rome should be replaced by a smple legation. This news does not come from the most authentic source; and we state it merely for what it is worth.

Apropos of the new loan, the Italian Liberal journals have published a letter, professing to have been written by the Roman Minister of Finance, in which the condition of the treasury as spoken of in the most alarming terms. We learn from the Monde that the minister in question has written a circular relative to the momentary difficulties of his government, but that it is identical in no single particular with the forgery which appears in the Italian press.

Volunteers are still proceeding in considerable numbers to Rome, from Belgium. Fifty-two left in the course of the week. Their enthusiasm over the prospect of serving the Church, and if necessary, dying under the Pontifical banner is described as something pathetic and elevating. On Monday last 129 Zouaves quitted Brussels amid the acclamations of an immense crowd who had collected at the railway station to witness their departure. Hats were raised on every side, and the air resounded with shouts of Long live Pius IX. These morceaux for the readers of the Liberal journals.—Tablet.

Various versions have hitherto been current as to the interview between the Pope and Baron Meyendorff, the Ruseian Ambassador, on New Year's Day, which ended in the Pope's abruptly dismissing the Ambassador from his presence. A Vienna paper now publishes the following (as it states) authentic account of what actually took place upon the occasion: -

The Russian Ambassador hoped the Holy See would be induced to replace the Polish bishops displeasing to the Russian Government by well-affected men, and that the Pope would do for Russia what he did for Austria when he appointed Bishop Haynaid archbishop in purtibus. Baron Meyenadorff broached the subject as follows:

"Is your Holiness aware of the state of affairs in Poland? It is deplorable and fearful.'

"Astonished at this sudden turn of the conversation, the Pope replied in a calm voice-' Certainly, I am aware of that. But only the originator of all the evil can bring about the means for its removal.'

'To this Meyendorff replied-' All the evil in Poland is the fault of the Holy See, which appointed unsuitable bishops, such as the prelates Felinski,

because unjust and incorrect, Pius replied, but still with remarkable quiet—' You are mistaken. The Holy See is not the originator of the evils of Poland. it is not we who choose the bishops; we only confirm those proposed by your Government; the latter can but accuse itself. Your Government and no other, proposed Felinski as archbishop, Rzewuski as administrator, and Kalinski as bishop. I licensed those prelates at the request of the Russian Government. And what took place? You carried away the archbishop and the administrator into the interior of Russia, and you now refuse to accept the Bishop of Chelm, have arrested him and torture him

cruelly. But he, the archbishop, and the administrator, are rebels,' replied Meyendorff. 'Now that the Im perial Government is enlightened as to their operations, it executes the just punishment they deserve. It was in error when it proposed them. But that is a circumstance at which your Holiness cannot feel surprised. Although infallible, your Holiness has been mistaken in three cases, those of Cardinal Andrer, the Abbate Passaglia, and Chevalier Fausti.'

Baron, returned the Pope, still in a moderate tone, let us leave that subject alone. You are not a competent judge of my infallibility. Nor does it become you to complain of the Polish bishops and accuse the Holy See as if it were the cause of the evil wrought in Poland, so long as you (the Russian Government] so cruelly torture, pursue, torment, transport, and murder that unhappy nation and its martyrs, the clergy; so long as the entire land is fluoded with blood and tears; so long as the Government daily practises new attacks upon the Catholic faith and the Church of which I am the head. To auswer thus, Baron, is inconsistent.'

But all those are pure inventions and calumnies of the Western press, returned Meyendorff, haughtily. They are romances of venel correspondents bought by the Poles, they are falsehoods of adventurers wearing the soutane (clerical robe) who are re-ceived and protected by your Holiness instead of being expelled from Rome like scabby sheep. It was they who originated the late revolution at the summons of Mazzini and Microslawski; it was of them that the National Government was composed, which gave orders that even Poles and Catholica should be murdered in the streets, and condemned licensed bishops to death; it is these men, the greatest enemies of the Oatholic religion and of Rome, who now despicably crawl before your Holiness to blacken Russia and the Czar, to whom we owe everything.

I have no occasion to listen to calumnies, Baron,' said the Pope, with dignity, 'for I have ample proofs of the proceedings of Russia in Poland, as well as with regard to the late revolt and the National Government. Here, in this secretaire, I perceive the Russian ukases, which afford the plainest Church and the Polish nation. But I have also other documents, which have taught me that the late occurrences in Poland'-

Catholicism, and revolution are one sole and indivi-

'That is too much l'exclaimed the Pope vehe

ThebRopal rose from his fichair as he spoke, range shown to the dool.—Reuter.

We learn that the next Consistory is put off to the

19th of March, and that on this occasion the Pope will name an American Cardinal.

Letters from Rome give the speech of the Pope at the English college, in which he mentioned the prosperity and greatness of (England, but regretted that she should have been forgetful of her glorious title of the Holy Island." The Pope hoped that her immense possessions and boasted institutions would serve the cause of the true faith.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has given £200 towards the new Catholic cathedral in London.

Some Vienna papers give currency to a report that a number of papers have latterly been seized, which proves the existence of a treasonable plot agninst the life of the Emperor. It is, however, officially stated that the report is without any foundation.

PESTH, Feb. 8. - The draught of the Address in reply to the Emperor's Speech at the opening of the Hangarian Diet was brought forward in to-day's sitting of the Lower House.

The Address expresses confidence in the Sovereign, and congratulates His Majesty on the Constitutional sentiments contained in the Speech from the Throne, and on his recognition of the continuity of rights. The Address accepts the Pragmatic sanction as the basis of negotiations, and points out that the safety of Austria and the independence of Hungary are not antagonistic. It announces that a special Bill will be prepared for the settlement of matters common to Hungary and the rest of the monarchy, and declares the readiness of the Diet to negotiate with the other provinces while reserving the independence of each. It also states that the desire of the Diet is to bring about the real restoration of the Constitution, and expresses hopes that His Majesty will speedily be crowned as King of Hungary. The address thanks His Majesty for having summoned the Croatian and Transylvanian deputies to the Diet at Pesth, and demands that the Hungarian Crown be fully re-integrated by the reincorporation of Dalmatia and Fiume with Hun-

It further solicits an amnesity for political offenders, and demends the re-establishment of municipal autonomy, and the nomination of a Hungarian Minis-

RUSSIA.

Another scheme has been set on foot for Russianizing Poland. The Moscow Guzette waxes sentimental over the injury done to woman by the commonly low estimate of her influence in society. This great wrong must at once be righted, not in Russia Proper where things have attained a pitch of perfection that shuts out the suggestion of ammendment; but in Poland where contumacious rebels are the logical offspring of ignorantly contumatious mothers. To educate the Pole, and to mould his feelings in conformity with the intentions of the powers that be, nothing is required but the denationalisation and perversion of the Polish women. They shape so-ciety, says our Russian authority; and he goes on with some confusion of meaning to insist that society therefore is bound to shape them. He is somewhat clearer when he states the 'it would be extremely imprudent to leave the education of young Catholic girls to the caprices of chance, or to confide it to the hands of Polish schoolmistresses.' The way to avoid the imprudence is to entrust their education to the Muscovite authorities, by whom they will be trained up in a devout reverence for all that is Russian, and a correspondingly intense dislike for everything Polish. Well may a French journal observe :-

'The practices of despotism are everywhere and at all times the same, and the oppressors of the human conscience, imbued with the same principles, professing the same contempt for the most sacred rights, recognise each other by certain signs, and fraternally join hands across both time and space.'-

JAMAICA.

THE JAMAICA INQUIRY. - The Imperial Commission to inquire into the late outbreak in this island, and he means of suppression used, has already got through with a large number of witnesses. may state, generally, that the character of the outbreak has been fully made out by this evidence to be what Governor Eyre called it. This outbreak was a formidable rebellion to all intents, and one which would have quickly spread to the entire island had it not been 'headed' and hemmed in in time. As to organization existing among the followers of Paul Bogle, and the premeditation of the murderers at Morant Bay and elsewhere in Saint Thomas in the East, we thick the evidence of the geveral policemen who were captured at Stony Gut, and of one or two other witnesses, who were present accidentally at that capture, quite conclusive. The fact that the Queen's troops met and dealt with large bands of rebels at every main point of communication between St. Thomas in the East and the adjacent parishes. where those bands had gathered with the avowed intention of passing onward; the state of feeling, and the actual declarations of the people who were near to them, and the circumstances that those bands all contained a number more or less of rebels who had been at Morant Bay, have been all made known to the Commissioners by that unimpeachable testimony. Who, after knowing the character of the uneducated negro, and every excitement, can, after the testimony given, doubt the necessity of the quick action which was taken to nip the evil in the bud? Abundant evidence has also been given as to the object of the rebels, and it is now impossible to deny that the murder of the whites and better class of colored inhabitants and the confiscation of their property were intended.

Un the other hand, parties who desire to make out the accusations that have been heaped against the authorities and the white inhabitants of this island. and to bear out the Exeter Hall ideas of the amiability and harmlessness of the negro, are doing all they can to bring evidence for the purpose before the commissioners. Notwithstanding, however, the efforts of our Jamaica demagogues (aided by the powerful means and influence afforded both pecuniarily and through the sending out here of experienced counsel and advocates by the negrophilists of England) no progress whatever has been made by those parties. --On Monday, the 5th inst., a woman named Susan Bennett, produced, as we understand, at the request of the Exeter Hall party representatives before the Commission was examined as a witness. She coolly deposed to baying ben sent for summarily to be shot, though perfectly innocent of all participation in the rebellion, and to having received instead of death -her accusers being unable to prove anything against her—one hundred lashes on her bare back, from a cat with wire thongs. She was fired at, she said, when let go, and also, afterwards, in the dwelling of a friend who had given her refuge; again taken up ten days afterwards, and punished with ten lashes more. Her dwelling was burned down, and she evidence of Russian policy towards the Catholic suffered much other cruel treatment. As it was necessary to allege a motive for this treatment, she stated that Mr. Woodrow, a gentleman for whom she te occurrences in Poland'—— had worked two weeks, and who refused to pay her,
'They prove,' interrupted Meyendors, 'that Poland, had got her taken up that she might be shot, in order to evade the payment, and to put her out of the way. The story appearing so improbable, his Excellency back, and were able to depose on oath afterwards J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medidisorder, which were the effect of the unhappy revo- solve the embarrassing problem of an alarmingly master sent you here thus to sneer at the Pope. - that she had never received one stripe!

CHILDREN PLAYING WITH A BEAR. - Mr. Atkinson neard the following story in his Siberian rambles : Two children one four and the other six years old. rambled away from their friends, who we e hay making. They had gone from one thicket to another, gathering fruit, laughing and enjoying the the fun.
At last they came near a bear lying on the grass, and, without the slightest apprehension, went up to him. He looked at them steadily, without moving; at length they began playing with him, and mounted upon his back, which he submitted to with perfect good humor. In short, both seemed inclined to be pleased with each other, and the children were delighted with their new playfellow. The parents missing their truants, became alarmed, and followed on their track. They were not long in searching out the spot, when to their dismay, they beheld one child sitting on the bear's back, and the other feeding him with fruit! They called quickly, when the youngsters immediately ran to their friends, and Bruin, apparently not liking the interruption, went away into the forest.

. MATTER OF FACT King .- A 'young girl was presented to James I, as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who intro-duced her boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. 'I can assure your majesty,' sa'd he that she can both speak and write Latin, Greek and Hebrew.' There are rare attainments for a damsel, said James; 'but, pray tell me, can she

Stop one car with the finger, and press the other to the end of a long stick, and if a watch be held at the other end of the wood, ticking will be heard, be the wood or stick ever so long.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diagrona IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the facsimile of Curris & Peakins is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. 25 cents a bottle. Office, 48 Dey Street, New York; and 205-High Holborn, London.

March, 1866.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- All the finest perfumes are obtained from tropical flowers, and of these essences of the Aromatic Flora of the Tropics, this is one of the most permanent, pure and delicious. It imparts to the breath a pleasant fra-grance, when used to riose the mouth at the morning toilet, and neutralizes the taint of the cigar .-Gentlemen who, in spite of the present passion for beards, have still a prejidice in favor of the razor, will find that this designiful toilet water exempts them from the usual penalty of shaving-smarting and tenderness of the abraded chin.

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without

this none is genuine. 208
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Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St Montreal C. E.

DINNA WE HEAR THE SLOGAN ?- When the last lingering ray of light seems gone, and some almost im-possible, though long wished for event transpires that brings back both hope and life, it is a circumstance not easily forgotten. Not more joyful was the sound of the slogan to the cars of the Scotch girl, Jessie at Lucknow than the assurance to a sick and dying man that you have a medicine that will cure him. Down's Elixir has caused nany a heart to feel glad by restoring the sick to health when all other medicines had proved worthless. See advertisement in another

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Yours giatefully, ALFRED TUCK,

Soap and Candle Maker, Craig Street, Montreal.

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BLISSFUL IGNORANCE. - According to the late Sir Astley Cooper, no man ought to know, from any physical sensation, that he has a stomach. Let those who are daily reminded of the existence of the organ, by pain, and all the concomitants of dyspepsia-whose stomaches digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance, under the inflctions of the rebollious member — try, merely try, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. As surely as they do so, their living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for ease. They will forget that they have stomachs, save when the appetite, created by this genial sto-machic cathartic reminds them that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be more oppression after eating, pain in the right side, nightmare, or constipation. The cures effected by this dure and incomparable vegetable alterative are complete and radical.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-LA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

Gentlemen-Having stated, it verbaily to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. - Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of Roxborongh Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects .-Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed

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J. S. HERMAN.

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JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofiand's German vor, richness of bou-quet, and permanen-that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, cy, has no equal. It will also remove which had become very distressing, the use of one from the skin rough battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure. for there has been no symptoms of its return for the Pimples. It should last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to always be reduced be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its with pure water, before applying, ex
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