

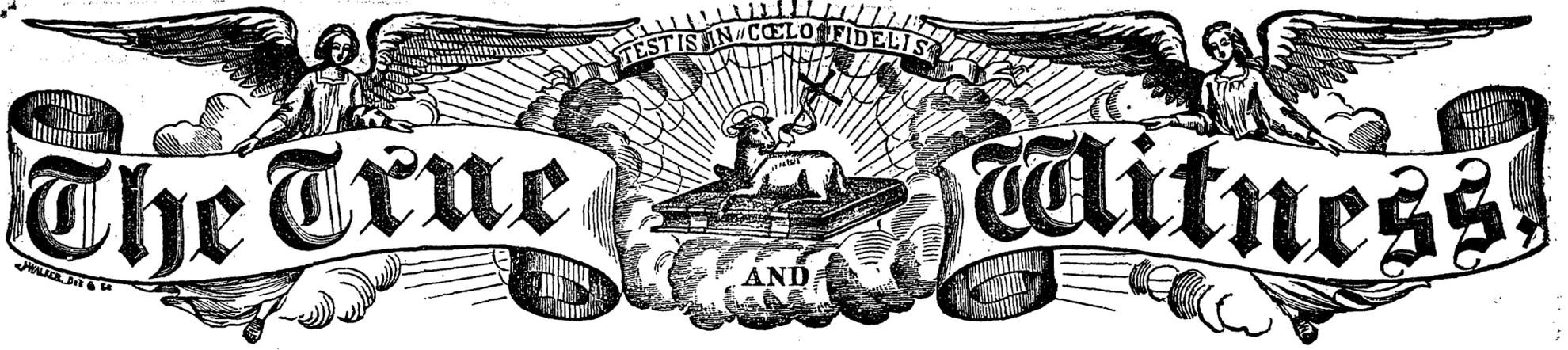
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866. No. 21.

KATE ASHWOOD. CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

'God save us!' said Flaherty; 'I suppose yees have all heard my case. Shure the gentleman is goin' to have our fires quinned on us.—I've had the notice ever since May last; but we niver thought it would come to that: well 'tis a hard thing to bear, and the place in the family for over forty-five years. It's not his father would thraite us in that way. He was the kind good man.'

'Well,' began Jim Connor, the old man who was the first spokesman on the evening in question; 'yees all know the e's a remedy; the law of powder and ball is mist for those as won't mind the laws of humanity. Now what would you say to civilising him a bit? I'll tell yees what it is: if we are to stand by and see ourselves ill-thratt in that manner, there'll be no end of it. There's Mother Whigh, down there, is raisin' the rints; and the poor craythurs have no ways even of payin' the ould rints, let alone the new ones.'

'Well,' responded Tom Flaherty, 'I would not like exactly to see a man tuk sudden; but shure when there's no help for it—well, Coonan, what do you say to it?'

'I got my notice too,' answered the last-named individual, 'and I am as much to be pitied as any one. I niver hurted any man alive; all that Square Wilcox has to say agin me—and, indeed, that is not thure either—was that my poor ould cow broke into his plantation three months ago, and the poor animal is dead since. Wisha God help us—indeed I'd be long sorry to do the like—but there's nobody I'd like to see better in his coffin than that same man.'

Here the men's conversation sunk into a whisper. Murogue's affair then came on the tapis. He had ten children, the eldest of them just thirteen, his wife had died six months before; he had been distrained for rent, which was only just due, and had not a single animal, piece of furniture, or sack of potatoes left. Compassion had been indeed felt for him by the neighbors; and the poor children had been as well cared for as could be; or, at least, they were kept from dying of want.'

'O God!' he exclaimed, 'tis fearful to see my childer actually dividing the potato-skins among them; and poor little Katie was out in the fields the other day, while the others were making the best meal they could out of what widow Malone had to give them. I found her lying on the grass sobbing as if her heart would break. 'Well, child,' said I, 'what's the matter now?' 'Father,' she said, 'I could not bear to see the others starvin', and tryin' to go out the pains of the hunger by makin' the little bit go as far as it could,—a-d shure, daddy, it could not go far—so I thought, maybe, if they had my share they would do better; so I thought, perhaps, God would take me to my mother; and I have come here in hopes I'd die.' I tuk up the poor little craythin in my arms and kissed her, and carried her into the house; the poor chud was as light as a feather; yees could feel the bones without any flesh upon them.'

Here Tom Connor interposed. 'What would yees say if we wrote him a bit o' a note now?—Who can write her?'

Will Collins, a good-looking young man, now stepped forward; and amidst acclamations he described the following on a leaf of paper torn out a prayer-book: 'Misther Wilcox, we warns you not to be after puttin' out our ould tinants as is to be put out; or if ye dus, not all the police in the barny will preserve ye. Take notice in time: prepar' as abuv', wit' 6 feet of ground to hold it. Signed, Molly Maguire.' On top, as is usual in such cases, was a coffin, drawn in the rudest possible manner.

Now came the subject of posting the letter. How was this to be done? The writer, however, was a brave fellow, and determined to do the business thoroughly; so he set off at the same hour to have the letter in before morning. There was this danger to apprehend: the letter would be surely remarked in the morning in so small and unimportant a post-office. Mr. Wilcox would, of course, on receipt of it, set every engine to work to discover the writer of the friendly warning. Then Collins might meet police on the way to the post. He therefore took every possible precaution on arriving near the place; looked up and down the small main street of Kilmoyle before posting the letter; seeing no one, he ventured to do the deed. He had not gone far when he met a friend, who carelessly asked him what he was doing so late. 'Was at a wake,' he replied, and passed on.

We must now describe to our readers Mr. Wilcox's residence—a large comfortable country-house, well furnished. A handsome avenue leads to the hall-door; fine plantations surround the place; the stable and outhouses present a most comfortable appearance; all are neatly arranged, so as to combine neatness, cleanliness, and good taste. There are servants innumerable in the house; numbers of gardeners are em-

ployed in the hothouses. In short, there is but one word necessary to explain everything—it was perfect.

On the morning after the events we have recounted, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox were seated at breakfast in a luxurious breakfast-room; every want of human nature was lavishly supplied.—Mrs. Wilcox was well dressed—a handsome woman, in the prime of life. She looked very delicate; and many people said she was not happy with her husband. The post came in; several letters were handed to Mrs. Wilcox, and one to her spouse, who, however, was too much engaged with some rashers and poached eggs to take much notice of the post-bag.

'An invitation to the Lawson's,' said Mrs. Wilcox; 'Lady Mary has just returned from Paris, and wants us to spend a few days with her. Another invitation from the McArtens to dine on Friday next.'

'I won't go,' replied Mr. Wilcox. 'Why not?' answered his wife. 'We have not been any where for a long time; and my sister Frances, who cannot stop with us much longer might like the variety.'

'Hang your sister Frances! I don't care whether she likes it or not. I tell you, once for all I won't go; and there's an end of it.'

Mrs. Wilcox knew further argument was useless.

'What shall I say to Lady Mary?' asked Mrs. Wilcox.

'Stay; I should rather like to go there,' responded Mr. Wilcox; 'I should be out of the way when those evictions are going on; and yet it would perhaps be better not; they would say I was afraid; besides, I have business. No, I won't go.'

'But,' pleaded his wife, 'I should like it so much; you know she and I are old friends.'

'I can't help that,' answered her husband, in his roughest tones. 'Business is business, and it must be attended to; you ladies have no idea of all men have to do. Say no; and that's all about it.'

Poor Mrs. Wilcox bit her lip, and looked annoyed. She dared not say anything more.

'Here is a letter I have never opened,' continued Mr. Wilcox; 'I suppose it's a petition from some of those rille tenants. I tell you I'll not mind a word of their petitions; no, not if they were all to go down on their bare-knees to me, or that they dropped from starvation before my face. Why don't they go to the poor-house? We are heavily taxed for their support; and they won't take what is there for them. The poor-house! a deuced dead too good for any of them! Now, Maria, note of your pity, if you please, for I won't stand that either. You should know your duty as a wife, and that is to submit. Not the least use saying anything for them.'

He now broke open the letter, and started when he saw the style of announcement it contained. He was, as the conspirators very fairly remarked, a coward; and his cheek became deadly pale as he read the warning. He had scarcely anticipated such, for he had relied too much on the terror he excited in the neighborhood. He imagined that no one would have dared to threaten him; but he was disappointed. Mrs. Wilcox soon perceived the state of discomfiture her husband was in, and asked him the cause. He threw the paper over to her.

'That is what the rascals are at,' he exclaimed; 'but I would like to see them attempt any thing of the kind.' He rang the bell, and desired the servant to send the constable to him immediately. 'The wretches!' he said, between his teeth; 'I'll make them suffer for this. They shall learn that I'm not to be provoked with impunity.' He trembled violently, though he endeavored to compose his exterior, for he would not even wish his wife to see how agitated he was. He was cowering within, but tried to make her believe that he was not afraid, only angry. 'The impudence of the wretches!' he continued; 'but they'll have the worst of it.'

The constable was not long in making his appearance, and he and Mr. Wilcox were closeted together for many hours, devising the best means for detecting the source whence the communication emanated, and also making arrangements for being better guarded for the future.—He was to have a large number of police always at command. He was of too obstinate a disposition to let his fears triumph over his determination. He had given notice to quit to these people, and not even the black gentleman himself would make him draw back; but he suffered dreadfully; perhaps really more than many of his tenants. If he walked in his garden, every bush or shadow was supposed to be a man. He started in his sleep constantly; and when awaking in the night always fancied some one was lurking in the room.

Diligent search was made for the writer of the letter; a large reward was offered; all in vain. No discovery was made. Mr. Wilcox never drove or walked without policemen; one sat on

his coach-box, another on the back seat. When on foot, one of them walked some distance in advance, so as to be on the look-out in case of any lurkers behind walls, hedges, or ditches;—another followed him; both were always well armed. Who can imagine happiness under such circumstances?

The winter wore away, however. The long dark days were passed; and Mr. Wilcox was beginning to feel peace again within his bosom, so long a stranger to any pleasurable sensation. The people were put out, as had been arranged, and such a scene of horror presented itself to the sight of the passers-by. The Sheriff and bailiffs proceeded to the domiciles of those under sentence. Every article of household furniture was ruthlessly thrown down outside the door; the fire was raked out; the poor children were sent out on the roadside almost naked; the mothers wailed piteously, and pressed their infants to their bosoms; the older ones clung to their mothers' sides, shivering with cold; the snow was fast falling around. The fathers looked defiantly on at the proceedings. The relieving-officer came up; and some—indeed most—of the people took refuge in the workhouse; some, however, who had friends in the neighborhood, sought a temporary shelter from them.

Time wore on, and Mr. Wilcox was beginning to feel more comfortable, and to triumph over some who had told him to beware, to take care of himself, and such-like friendly advice; and he began to be less anxious about the police being always with him.

CHAPTER V. 'Cal. Cæsar, I never stood on ceremonies, yet now they fright me. There is one within, besides the things that we have heard and seen, Accounts most horrid sighted seen by the watch. A lioness hath whelped in the streets; And graves have yawnd, and yielded up their dead; Fierce fiery warriors fight upon the clouds, In ranks and squadrons and right form of war, Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol; The noise of battle hurried in the air, Horse did neigh, and dying men did groan, And ghosts did shriek and squeal about the streets. O Cæsar, these things are beyond all use, And I do fear them.'

We must now revert to the shebeen house again, and see for a second time its begrimed walls, and the disagreeable company who frequented it. We must be again spectators of a scene similar to that which took place on the night we were first introduced to the party assembled in this not very delightful abode. The time Mr. Wilcox's ejections again are the subject of discussion. O'Flaherty and Coonan are among those present. This time it is not to compose a threatening letter; it is not to discuss the means of giving warning; but deadly revenge is their object—revenge in its fullest extent. They are there to discuss the best means to accomplish the murder of Mr. Wilcox. For nothing but the last drop of his heart's blood will satisfy them, now that they have worked themselves up to this horrible deed.—They are now discussing the means of escape when the deed is done; the arms to be used; who is the best person to perform the horrible act; the time, the opportunity, &c.

'Flaherty, will you do it?' said Tom Connor. 'You are not a bad shot. My son will go with you, and will take a second shot at the ruffin, if the first misses.'

'I don't mind,' answered Flaherty; 'but where's the gun to come from?'

'Oh, niver mind that, my boy; I've seen to that, and they'll be here to-morrow. The assizes come on on Tuesday. He'll be going to the grand jury. Now, I'll tell yees what. He will drive to town one way, and return the other, then's yer time. It's not in flesh and blood to go through what we do.'

Tuesday following was a drizzling foggy day, much to the satisfaction of the conspirators. It was early in February, and the trees were still bare, which was greatly to their disadvantage; for a friendly tree's shelter would have afforded more of a hiding place, than merely the few furze bushes which skirted the road from Clonfarron to Landfort—Mr. Wilcox's domain.

The two men arrived at the spot on the road which had been selected as the most appropriate spot for the murder to take place. What must have been their feelings during that wait—for it was a long one—as Mr. Wilcox was detained in the town much longer than was expected.—Hour after hour they waited, this deadly purpose in their minds. One or two other vehicles passed. They started up thinking it must be the long-expected one. At this very time Mr. Wilcox was driving on within a short distance of them. He had been depressed and out of spirits the whole day. His wife, who had felt an unexplainable fear and dread of his leaving home that morning, had begged and implored to be allowed to accompany him on his drive; but he took some crotchet into his head, and refused. She was much attached to her husband, notwithstanding his

roughness and inattention to her wishes; and she found herself unable to take any interest in her usual avocations. Towards evening, when she found the hour approaching at which she expected Mr. Wilcox's arrival, she became so nervous, that she resolved to put on her bonnet and shawl, and walk to meet him. Just as she quitted the house she heard the sound of carriage wheels in the stable-yard; but her husband was not there. She inquired where he was.

'The master,' answered the coachman, 'was not quite well, and said he had a headache, and would like to walk. He got out of the carriage at the town forepost the furze, at the cross roads. We came back by Killbough road, and the master went to look at the works in the bog.'

At this moment a distant shot was heard.

'Who can that be?' inquired Mrs. Wilcox's starting.

'I don't know, ma'am,' answered the coachman, 'unless Misther O'Brien's keeper. He might be shooting something for the house.—Mr. O'Brien has a liking for game.'

Still Mrs. Wilcox was not satisfied. She trembled violently, and would have fallen, but for the friendly support of a gate-post. An undefined fear seemed to have taken possession of her, she could not tell why. As soon as her strength returned, she walked slowly down the avenue to the lodge, passed out on the road.—It was becoming dusk; in fact, darkness was spreading its mantle over the surrounding country; but still Mrs. Wilcox walked on. She thought two or three times she saw men lurking in corners, and shuddered. They were only shadows; and as she passed them she almost laughed at herself for feeling fear. She tried to banish the terror that had taken possession of her, and pleased herself by imagining the satisfaction her husband might perhaps feel when he would think of the walk she—a delicate woman—had taken in the night air on his account.

'He can't be cross to me to-night,' she said to herself; 'he must value my solicitude on his account.'—And Maria Wilcox's thoughts reverted to the first few happy weeks after their marriage, when the slightest little attention on her part was highly appreciated. How short-lived was all this! He had been fascinated by her youthful beauty, and his passion for her was as fleeting as it was strong for the moment. Fifteen long years had passed since then, without his ever bestowing on her one word of real affection. She began to wonder how it was she saw nothing of her husband; she thought, could it be possible he had gone home another way. However, her meditations were interrupted just as she came to the furze-bushes before indicated. Something that lay across the road caught in her feet, and she was thrown violently on the ground; for a moment she was stunned; but, on recovering herself, she perceived to her horror, that a human body was the impediment. She was frightened, and screamed violently; she thought that some one had fallen in a fit. She felt for the person's face; it was not yet cold; she felt the hands, and she started as her fingers encountered a well known rug—one she had given her husband on her wedding-day. She no longer doubted who lay there, but ran as fast as her legs could carry her to a neighboring cabin.—This cottage was close to the place where the unfortunate man had breathed his last; but when Mrs. Wilcox knocked at the door, the proprietor of the place seemed utterly astounded by the fact that any one was hurt so very near. He, however, took a candle in his hand, and proceeded, with Mrs. Wilcox, to the scene of the horrible tragedy.

'My husband has a fit?' she exclaimed; 'he has fallen. Do come quickly.'

They raised the corpse. 'Let me untie his cravat,' she said quickly; and there, kneeling on the wet road,—for, as we have already said, the day had been drizzling,—with no light save that of a rush-candle, Mrs. Wilcox untied her husband's shirt-collar, Pat Collins supporting the body. Her fingers could scarcely move so numb were they with cold and terror. She imprinted one kiss on his forehead; but something made her recoil; the touch was horrible. She undid his shirt; but oh, what a frightful sight met her eyes! The neck and shirt were covered with blood. She felt for the beating of his heart; there was none. 'He is dead!' she screamed, and fell back.

Several people now came up. Mr. Wilcox was laid on a door, and carried by two men to the house he had so lately quitted in full health and strength.

A car, in which a gentleman was passing at the time, was made use of for the purpose of conveying Mrs. Wilcox home. This gentleman was Fitz-James O'Brien: his property lay quite close to the Wilcox property. He was extremely intimate with the deceased, and had often warned him against the harsh measures he was pursuing; but uselessly; his remonstrances

were unheeded. He advised him to be lenient if not for others, at least for his own sake, and that of his wife and children; but Mr. Wilcox was, as we have remarked, a most obstinate individual.

Fitz-James O'Brien was determined to lose no time in trying to secure the assassins. He went off at once to the constabulary barracks, and there gave notice that the horrible event had taken place, and that no time must be lost in the efforts to discover the guilty. He urged upon the men the necessity of losing no time, sparing no endeavor; he implored the influential men in the district to lend their aid; he remained up the whole night, driving from one place to another, to stimulate the exertions of all. He then returned to Landfort, where the inquest was to take place. The coroner and some of the near relations and friends of the murdered man were present; none had as yet seen Mrs. Wilcox. Different witnesses were examined. Some had seen him in Clonfarron scarcely an hour before the commission of the deed; others had seen the carriage on its way home, and declared on oath that Mr. Wilcox was then reading, lying back in a corner of the carriage. Nobody, however, seemed to have seen him after he got out of the carriage. It is true the road was very short that led from the furze-bushes to the gate-lodge—scarcely more than half a mile; but still it was about the hour for workmen returning to their homes. It was very strange that not one of those employed on his own estate heard the report of firearms. At any rate no one owned to it. Suspicion fell strongly on the men who were dispossessed the previous November, and most particularly on Flaherty. The police had searched his brother's house that morning (Flaherty and his family had been living there ever since the ejection), and in it was discovered the very piece of paper which corresponded exactly to what had been found as gun-waddings close to where Mr. Wilcox was lying; besides, slugs were found in a box, just of the same make, and apparently of the identical lead, as those in Mr. Wilcox's body. Besides this, Tom Flaherty had been absent from the house since the day before, and had not since been heard of.

The inquest was proceeding, when the coroner stated that, unfortunately, he must see Mrs. Wilcox; he regretted much to disturb her so soon after the dreadful shock she had received; but he was anxious to hear from her own lips if she had cause for suspecting others to be concerned in the plot; also her reasons for leaving the house at the hour she did; and when she was alarmed by hearing the report of firearms.

Mrs. Wilcox came in, leaning on her brother's arm. Her eyes had a strange unsettled look; her whole mien was changed. She approached her husband's body, and then uttered a shriek that pierced the hearts of those present. She rushed furiously on a man who was standing near, and exclaimed, 'You have murdered my husband?' She was forced to relax her hold by Fitz-James O'Brien, who now stepped forward and caught hold of her. He was a powerful man; but what is the strength of the most powerful man in existence when wrestling with a maniac?—for such Mrs. Wilcox had now become. The shock she experienced had destroyed her intellect; she was henceforward but a miserable wretch. She was conveyed back to her room, and the madness became by degrees more and more intense. She moaned piteously; she shrieked and wailed. She appeared to regard Mr. O'Brien as her deadly enemy, no one knew why; he had always been their best friend; but oftentimes madness assumes that phase.

Fitz-James was struck with the lamentable fact that the tenants on the Landfort estate, the workmen, and even the very servants, showed no regret at the fate of the unhappy man. None sorrowed, or even demonstrated pity for the wretched widow or poor helpless young children. 'He niver showed us any,' was the common remark; 'he left our wives and children naked and starving.'

But where was the murderer all the while?—Let us take a glance into a cabin we have not yet visited. It differs little from our old acquaintance the shebeen house; and in it are some of the men we have before seen. Young Connor and Flaherty are sitting smoking in an inside room; they have now become much more fierce-looking than formerly; their shirts hang loosely on them; their corduroy trousers are filthy. They are different men from formerly; at least different in this respect,—when we saw them last they had only meditated the guilt to which we allude; now the crime has been committed. Their hands have been imbrued in the blood of their fellow-man; and the mark of Cain is upon them; they are murderers.

This hovel of which I am speaking at present was several miles from the Kilmoyle district.—They had fled there the night of the murder.—

They were still, however, in dangerous proximity, they were not yet out of the county. They dared not stir out from their hiding-places during the day for fear of the ministers of justice; but the greater number of the inhabitants of Marlborough knew well who were lurking there; they were neither sorry nor horrified at the companionship. They felt not only pity, compassion, and sympathy, but almost admiration for the martyrs, as they considered them.

There are many of my readers shocked, no doubt, at the fearful moral degradation which this picture exhibits; and some perhaps are indignant, and repudiate it as a libel and a calumny. I here speak of facts; so I do not seek to extenuate, neither do I put down ought in malice. I tell of a people naturally brave and virtuous—whose fidelity and heroism have been nobly exemplified in many a clime and on many a reddened field—brutalised by wrong, and driven against their instincts of loyalty and affection into deeds of lawless violence and crime. That in those agrarian murders, which unhappily have been too numerous, there is always sympathy with the person who commits the outrage, and a willing aid offered to shield him, is undoubtedly as true as it is revolting to the feelings of any right-minded man.

Fitz James was diligently scouring the country in search of the culprits. He left no stone unturned; he feared no one, cared little what was said of him, or what danger he might incur. Duty was with him paramount over every other consideration; and he knew not that there was even then a formidable plot hatching against himself as persecutor of the culprits.

One day, however, as he was driving, he observed a poor little girl walking, or rather hobbling, along the road, sobbing bitterly. He stopped his car, and inquired the cause of her grief. She had had a bad fall, and hurt her foot severely. Fitz James lifted the child on his car; and ordering the man who was driving to stop at the doctor's in Kilmoyle, had the foot dressed, and then left the poor child at home. The girl's expressions of gratitude were deep and fervent, and she invoked many blessings on his head.

That night, as Fitz-James O'Brien was retiring to rest, he heard a light step outside his door and a feeble tap. He could not at first make out who the intruder could be, but opened the door. There, shivering with cold and fright was the little child whose foot he had tended on that very day. She put her finger to her lips and walked noiselessly in. As soon as she could compose herself sufficiently to speak, she said in a trembling voice, 'Och, sir, ye were so kind to me to-day that I must spake out; though, sir, if I'm found out I'll be kilt for it.' Here the poor child burst into a fit of crying.

'What is the matter, my child?' continued O'Brien.

'Why, sir, they're going to murder you—to shoot ye.'

'Me?' replied O'Brien, 'what for?'

'For looking after the boys, sir, as shot Mr. Wilcox.'

'How do you know anything of that?' continued Fitz James.

'Ah, sir, I heard it. The boys were all saying as how ye were raal bad, and desarved to be shot; and indeed, sir, I believed them too.—But when ye was so kind to me to-day I could not stay by and not tell ye, so when all the house was asleep I stole out.'

'How did you get into the house here?' inquired Fitz-James.

'Why, sir, I jumped in at a low window near the kitchen.'

'And how do you mean to get home again?' he asked.

'The same way as I came, sir. I'll run all the way, and get into the house without their knowing it; but mind, sir, and look out ag'in the boys. And now I must be off.'

'How old are you?' continued Fitz James.

'Seven year old, sir.'

'Well, here, my child, is some money for you; and he took out a purse.

The girl first gave a wistful glance at the gold thus temptingly held out; in a second she turned away with a look of scorn in her face. 'No, sir,' she exclaimed, 'I did not come here to beg. It was your kindness, sir, that brought me here: not a wish for money.'

The child opened the door, and before Fitz-James could say another word was gone.

CHAPTER VI.

'My hands are of your colour; but I shamo to wear a beard so white. I hear a knocking at the south entry. Retire we to our chamber. A little water clears us of this deed. How easy is it, then! Your constancy hath left you undaunted.—Hark! more knocking. Get on your night-gown, lest occasion call us, and show us to be watchers; be not lost. So poorly in your thoughts.'

Macbeth.

We left the two culprits in the hotel they had selected as the best shelter from the officers of justice. An alarm, however, spread in the village that the police were coming, and a few minutes afterwards they appeared, making directly for the cabin in which the men were concealed. Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, the wife of the owner of the house, had great presence of mind; and as they came in she hastily rushed with her child into the bed-room, where the men lay concealed under a heap of straw, expecting every moment to be discovered. She slipped her infant quietly into the bed, shut up the aperture which took the place of a window, and in one second stood before the police, curtseying respectfully and asking what they wanted. They replied they must search the house. 'I'm shure, gentlemen, yees are welcome to look every where; but be asy, for the poor child is lyn' with the small-pox.' The murderers were listening in their hiding-place, fearing to draw their breath; and they certainly, in those moments of dread, tasted something of the severe punishment crime generally brings on the wretched perpetrator.

They were there scarcely many minutes when Mrs. Fitz-Patrick came running in, and going over to the bundle of straw, whispered to the men, 'Be quiet, yees are all safe; shure an I

could thim the baby had the small-pox, and they made off soon enough. Sis I, Och, gentlemen, I'm sure yees are free to search; but please don't make a noise on the poor child that's got the small-pox.' And just as I thought, they made short work o' gittin' out of the house. And now yees are safe; but you must not stir, for they might be in ag'in. Stay quiet now, and bould yer prate.'

The men spent a not a very pleasant day in their hiding-place; but it was better far than the situation in which they would have found themselves, were it not for the women's ready invention. This event, however, was the means of their getting peacefully out of the country. For every house in the locality that might be open to suspicion was searched, and the constabulary withdrew. While the papers were resounding every day with accounts of the exertions made to secure the culprits, and Fitz-James and the other county magistrates were trying to prevent their escape, the two men were on the high seas to America. There we shall take leave of them for ever.

We are now to take our places in imagination in the chapel of Kilmoyle. The building was filled to suffocation. It was very small for the numerous congregation of the parish, and Father McGrath, the worthy old pastor, had long essayed to obtain the necessary funds to enlarge it; but without success. Of late years there had been much distress in the neighborhood, and the good priest could not think of impoverishing his needy parishioners by asking for contributions. Mass was over, and Father McGrath turned round to address a few words to the congregation, as he was in the habit of doing. This time, however, his countenance expressed strongly sorrow and grief. His address to the parishioners was as follows:—'My beloved brethren, foul work has been done in the parish; a human creature, with body and soul made to the image and likeness of God, has been basely and brutally murdered; sent without one moment's preparation before his God. A murderous and bloody deed has been perpetrated. It is indeed an awful thing to contemplate; and this is the act of a man—a being with a soul made to appear in heaven. O brethren, why should such things take place? You say you are oppressed, ground down, turned out. To avenge this you damn your own souls, you condemn yourselves to an eternity of woe. You tell me you can't bear to see your goods taken from you, and you can't suffer affliction. How far did our Saviour tell you you must endure? did He limit Himself in His sufferings? No, brethren. Did He not tell us we were to be subject not only to the gentle, but to the froward?'

He continued his address by describing the agonies both in this world and the next to which the murderer subjected himself. He urged those present who might have any share in the concealment of the wretch to deliver him up at once. He represented to his flock that not only was the murderer himself guilty, but every one that harbored him. The good man's voice shook with emotion more than once as he continued his course.

'Oh, my brethren, why have we this foul stain on our country, and especially on this our parish? God knows you have suffered even from the moment of your birth. You have never known aught but suffering in this our unhappy land; but know you not that 'they who sow in tears shall reap in joy'—that blessed are they who mourn, for they shall be comforted? I know indeed full well all you endure; but remember this life is but short, and your sufferings patiently borne will merit forever a crown of imperishable glory in the life to come. Oh, let not such horrors ever again occur amongst us. Let us earnestly supplicate the Lord of Heaven to change our hearts, and make peace and concord reign among us; and if you have severe and heavy trials to bear, and not only yourselves, but that your children turn to you in their nakedness and poverty, and hunger and cold, and make you feel a despair and recklessness—think not you can serve them by the indulgence of your revengeful and wicked passions. Will that, think you, draw down God's blessing on your offspring?—Will God hear the prayers of the man who robs another of his life, of that gift which God gave him? Is it not said in Scripture that God visits the sins of the fathers on their children to the third and fourth generation? And do we not see every day examples of this? But I must conclude; I have said as much as my feeble strength will permit. God grant my words may sink deep into your hearts; and for this end I shall never cease my earnest prayers to Heaven.'

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A pious citizen of Limerick, whose name is unknown, lately purchased in Germany, and presented to the Redeemptorist Church of St. Alphonsus in that city, two beautiful statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph.

A grand Bazaar and Prize Drawing for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy, Duadalk, will take place on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of May next. A meeting of those interested in the getting up of the Bazaar was lately held in the Convent, at which a letter was read from the Lord Primate, stating that his Grace would send, as a prize, a splendid edition of the Lives of the Saints, beautifully bound. A letter was also read from Mr. Kennedy, M.P., relative to the prize, a splendid oil painting, worth £50, presented by Mrs. Kennedy.

A preliminary meeting was held in St. Malachi's Catholic Church, Belfast, to make arrangements for establishing Christian Brothers' Schools in Belfast. The meeting was well attended, and the greatest unanimity prevailed. The Right Rev. Dr. Dorrian presided. A subscription list was opened, and in a few minutes over £300 was subscribed.

We (Wexford People) have to announce with much regret, the decease of Richard Oulien, Esq., of New Ross, brother of the Rev. James Oulien, O.C., of this town. After a stainless and beautiful life, he has passed away to his last home in the 23rd year of his age, having suffered a long illness. His funeral was a large one, and was attended by many of the clergy.

A meeting was recently held in Kilkenny for the purpose of collecting funds to redeem the O'Donoghue estate, and to thereby prevent a separation between that gentleman and his tenantry. Enough is thus far subscribed to stay the sale, but the redemption has yet to be accomplished.

ONE OF THE OLD STOCK.—There died a few days since near Roslea, county Fermanagh, in the ninety-sixth year of his age, a man named Luke Lynch, who might with justice be cited as an illustration of the saying, 'that it is amongst the Irish peasantry the real nobility of the country may be found.' Although this man occupied a comparatively humble position in society, he could dwell with pride on the fact, that among the highest and best of the historical celebrities of our country he could find his ancestors; and although he was born and lived his lifetime in a retired district, he could trace a direct line of descent from the 'Red Headed' Neill, from Owen Roe, from the O'Reillys of Cavan, from the McMahons, of Monaghan and Darry. The foundation of the Burses in the Irish College of Paris for the use of such of the four families of O'Neill, McMahon, O'Reilly, and Maguire, as could prove themselves relatives of the founder, and resident in the dioceses of Clogher and Kilmora, by the Rev. Arthur Augustus McMahon, Provost of the College of St. Peter's, at Cassel, in Flanders, uncle of the Most Rev. Hugh McMahon, Bishop of Clogher, and Administrator of Kilmora, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin and again of Armagh, and brother of Colla Dhu McMahon, Chief of Darry, gave an opportunity to the members of those families of learning and remembering the manner of their descent from them. As no person could procure a nomination to a free place in that college without being able to clearly prove his relationship to the McMahon family, it behoved the candidate, prior to his being recommended by the Bishop of Clogher, which was requisite for his admission, to consult some person who could clear up the matter for him, and of the subject of genealogy Mr. Lynch had a deep and comprehensive knowledge. His father was a Lynch from the 'Cote of the Tribes,' and served with some distinction in the 'Irish Brigade.' On his return to Ireland he married the daughter of James O'Reilly, son of Charles O'Reilly, son of Phillip O'Reilly, of Ballincarrig Castle, who was married to Rose, sister of Owen Roe O'Neill, the victor of Benburb, to which victory O'Reilly himself greatly contributed by his dashing interception of General Moore's brother George. Charles O'Reilly was married to a daughter of a grand daughter of Colla Dhu McMahon. His grandfather by his mother's side was Luke Cassidy, of the family of the hereditary standard-bearers to the chieftains of his native county. Luke Cassidy was married to Catherine, daughter of Bernard McMahon, eldest son of Colla Dhu, so that his father and mother were within a degree of kindred prohibited by the Church from marriage, both descended from Colla Dhu. Colla's sons fell in the battles between James II. and William III., one or more being present in every engagement. It is supposed Bernard was killed at Limerick. He was married to the daughter of Art Oge McMahon, chieftain of Monaghan, son of Art, known as 'Art of Slaxgrove' (Slaxgrove, near Scotstown, was his residence)—Hugh, brother of Art Slaxgrove, was arrested along with Lord Maguire and confined in the Tower of London. His father, Hugh Roe McMahon, was married to the daughter of Hugh (The) O'Neill.—This Hugh Roe McMahon was brother of Rosmore McMahon, who was beheaded at Monaghan, and he was himself hanged at Tyburn. Mr. Lynch had a brother, who was about forty years ago emigrated to South Carolina, and settled at Cheraw. One of his sons was a Major-General in the Confederate army, but was prevented by sickness from taking active service. Another, James Lynch, was a Colonel, and commanded during some of Gilmore's most determined attacks on Charleston at James's Island. He died in the service. Another son is the Right Rev. P. N. Lynch, Bishop of South Carolina, who, while on a diplomatic mission in 1864 for the government of Jeff. Davis, called to see the deceased.—At that time his father was in excellent health, and was visiting a son, Dr. John Lynch, at Columbia, S.C. The late Mr. Lynch was a man of considerable talent, and was intimately acquainted with every phase of Irish politics since 1782. He enjoyed his faculties up to the last, and, aided by every consolation of religion, has departed, it is to be hoped, for a better world.

Colla Dhu was married to Eileen O'Reilly, daughter of the Earl of Cavan.

The Irish Times of the 18th ult. says:—On Thursday night a man named John Lawlor, a bog-ox carver, of 29 Dorset street, Dublin, attempted to shoot Mr. Thomas Beddo, at his residence, 2 Gloucester street, with a revolver. Lawlor was a tenant of Mr. Beddo, and the latter had obtained a decree against him for rent. Lawlor called at Mr. Beddo's house and offered to pay him the rent if he gave him (Lawlor) a receipt. Mr. Beddo said he should wait until next day as he wanted to see the amount of the decree and costs. Lawlor thereupon drew a revolver from his breast and fired it, the ball entering the abdomen of Mr. Beddo, and caused a wound, which, however, is progressing.

On the 20th ult., at Belfast, Andrew McElroane, a law clerk in the employment of Mr. John Rea, attorney, was brought up at the police court on remand, charged with sending a threatening letter to the Attorney-General for Ireland. He was admitted to bail on his own recognizances of £50, to appear when called on.

THE FENIAN ANTI-CATHOLIC SPIRIT.—The Dublin correspondent of the Morning Post, in order to show how deeply-rooted is Fenianism, quotes the following passages and from a fly-leaf circulating in Dublin:—'Against our cause a portion of the clerics of all distinctions are arrayed! But let it be understood that these men are well paid by the English Government; they are well fed and housed. They can have the best things which the world can give them; they live in luxury and ease; they are the Father Mahers and the Bishop Trenches, the O'Connors and the Plunketts. And these men preach poverty to the people. But we fear them not; their power is fading away. We then have what is called the 'aristocracy,' which means 'robbery.' These are the favoured few, and they crush our country down, and trample upon her children. A few of these individuals hold the entire of our country, and claim it as theirs. They claim the right of doing what they please with the people who dwell upon their estates—to turn them out or let them remain. And they are styled 'lordship' and 'highness,' and his 'honor.' And these men are profligate and devils, a scourge and a curse to Ireland. But their day is coming to a close. Ere long the lands of Ireland will be divided among her honest, toiling sons. From their grand mansions, where the villains live in luxury and profligacy, they preach subservency to Irishmen. They tell them to be content—have they not got mud houses to live in, pigs' food to live on, straw beds to lie on, and rags to cover their nakedness? And this, white serfs of Ireland, is sufficient for you in the opinion of the 'aristocracy' and those rulers'—'But this aristocracy' and those 'rulers' will be hunted from the face of Ireland. It is by force they hold what they have robbed, and by force it must and shall be regained from them. There is no other hope for you, men of Ireland. Upon revolution—that great bane of liberty and hope of the oppressed—your cause depends. The men who murder and starve, and aid in starving, our people, will call you cut-throats and assassins for being revolutionists. They know the insecurity of their tenure in this country just now, and they try to ridicule the cause and the men of Ireland. They call you a set of wild enthusiasts, who have got no proper way of living. You are socialists, and everything but what you ought to be—good, loyal, crawling, willing serfs of the wicked men who, by their enactments, have withered and desolated our fair land. The way you stand with regard to these men and their Queen may be summed up in a few words. They have entered your land, and taken it by force and fraud; therefore they are robbers. You want to regain your birthright; but you must not fight for it. You are Republicans;

do not acknowledge subjection to anyone. You are preparing to be citizens of a free land. Thousands of your countrymen on the other side of the Atlantic are prepared to render the cause of their native country every assistance. The whole of Ireland is this cause, and they shall not be short of either money or arms. See your countrymen, who return from America, and who left Ireland in poverty. They return with the appearance of men who know themselves. They have got independence without bravado, manliness without subservency. They are Republicans. If you wish to be like these men, and to live in your native country, you must win your independence. We command you to prepare for any emergency. Let us prepare ourselves for the great day which is near at hand, when we shall be called upon to aid in the liberation of our country. Those who may oppose us, whether cleric or layman will pass away, and if they be remembered, it will be with detestation. Those who oppose independence know not what they do. They are opening a door for their ruin.' The circular, or fly sheet, concludes with the following recommendation:—'Let all who love Ireland offer up this prayer in their places of worship, instead of invoking blessings for the alien government and its rulers:—'Praise be to thee, O Lord, for the escape of our noble countryman, James Stephens; glory and honour to Thy name. Protect under Thy Almighty shield our countryman, Stephens; guard him from the snares of our enemies. Grant him a speedy return to his native land under happy auspices. Pour down blessings upon our dear country. Grant her a speedy relief from the bondage of the oppressor. May our exiled countrymen, O Almighty Lord, soon return to the land of their nativity, and may the blessings of independence be soon enjoyed by our people.'

FENIANISM IN BELFAST.—Yesterday a solicitor's clerk, named McErlane, in the employment of Mr. John Rea, was arrested, and charged with having written a threatening letter to the Attorney-General relative to his conduct at the Fenian trials at Dublin. McErlane suffered six months' imprisonment some time ago for cursing the Queen and Prince of Wales in the public streets, when returning from a ball. The prisoner has been remanded.

Placards were extensively posted in Cork (but torn down by the police) headed 'A Second Norway,' and attacking the judges. Handbills have also (says the Express), been largely spread in Dublin denouncing judges and jurors, and abettors of England, warning the people to restrain themselves, as their day was coming, and signed by 'The Vigilance Committee.'

FENIANISM IN MULLINGAR.—A young man named Gordon, from Oastlepollard, enlisted a few weeks since in the depot of the 17th Regiment, quartered in Mullingar, and on Wednesday evening last, was again accosted by an acquaintance from his native town named Tierney, who had asked if he would not be glad to be a Fenian, offering at the same time to swear him as a member of the Brotherhood, and stating that there was a great many in the army, and that he himself had sworn several; and also saying that Gordon might afterwards desert. Gordon and Tierney were conversing thus when a sergeant of the 70th Regiment, on recruiting service, came in sight, and Gordon told him the conversation. At the sergeant's instance both repaired to the police barrack, and accompanied by Constable Bonis, went direct before Godfrey Featherstone, Esq., before whom Gordon swore his information. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of two members of the constabulary, Constable Bonis and Sub Constable Devin, who proceeded to Oastlepollard and captured Tierney. The local bench, consisting of Messrs Rutherford, Lovings, Swift, Battersby, and Captain Talbot, R.M., heard the case in their private room, and Gordon having fully identified Tierney, and deposed to the other circumstances, he was fully committed to stand his trial at the ensuing spring assizes for Westmeath.

We understand that Mr. James Symes, solicitor has been appointed Governor of Richmond Bridewell vice Mr. Marquis.

At the Head Police-office, on the 5th ult., Patrick Kearney, alias O'Keefe, and Michael O'Neill, were brought up before Mr. Wyse, on remand, in custody of Acting-Inspectors Hise, Clifford, and Cooke, of the G division, and Police Constable 161 A, the first named prisoner charged with having defaced a proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of J. J. Geary, of Cork, and O'Neill with having attempted to rescue Kearney from custody. Patrick Kearney was also charged on suspicion with having taken a forge at No. 4 Rosemary lane, where he, it is alleged, had manufactured pike-heads. Both were remanded for further examination. On the same day at Capel street Police Station office, a young man named John Farrell, recently returned from England, and whose residence was described as 17 Bellevue, Grand Canal Harbor, was brought up in custody of Sergeant Bonis, 24 G, Acting-Sergeant Donnellan, 44 D, charged with being a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. A large bundle was placed on the table of the court which was found in his possession. The bundle contained a large green silk banner with shamrocks exquisitely embroidered in gold surrounding the margins. In the centre was a crown harp also in gold embroidery work, admirably wrought. Beneath the harp was the word 'Liberty' worked in silver, and also the dates 1793 and 1848. In the bundle were also a five chamber Colt's revolver, a pair of long saw banded duelling pistols, a bullet mould, patent cartridges, bullets, powder, detonating caps, a heavy befted double edged, nine inch, dagger in a sheath, attached to a strong leather belt, percussion caps, mathematical books, &c. In another bundle, found at his residence, were a number of copies of the Irish People newspaper, a rifle ramrod, and two documents, one of them headed 'God save the People,' and some books. It appeared that the prisoner had got into a fight with some soldiers of the 61st regiment, at the house No. 5 Berisford street, and was taken into custody by the police, who found in his possession or at his lodgings the several matters contained in the bundles above described. The accused, it was stated, is a smith's assistant, and is supposed to be a member of a branch of the Fenian Brotherhood in England. The presiding magistrate, Mr. O'Donnell, decided on remanding the prisoner for further examination.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.—At the Bow street Police office, London, on Monday, Thomas Hayes, of Cooran street, Brunswick square, wheelwright, was brought before Mr. Flowers, in charge of Inspector Williamson of the detective force, upon a warrant issued by the magistrates at Cork, in Ireland, charging him with being concerned in the Fenian organisation.—Inspector Williamson said he apprehended the prisoner that day in Cooran street, Brunswick square, on a charge of being one of the Head Centres of the Fenian organisation. It was an Irish warrant issued at Cork, and backed in the usual manner, and was read to him. There was an officer of the Irish constabulary ready to remove the prisoner to Cork. Mr. Flowers ordered the prisoner to be given over to the charge of the Irish constable for removal to Cork, under the original warrant—there to be charged before the local magistrates.

According to the Cork Herald, British troops are pouring into that city. The Herald says:—'The city is to be invested by a military, naval, and constabulary force of about 4,000 men, during the progress of the Fenian state trials. The military reinforcements are arriving from other districts, and with the troops already in garrison, will include the following:—4th Dragoon Guards, 300 men; 12th Lancers, 200 men, 1st Royals (infantry), 150; 2d Queen's Own, 800; 13th Regiment, 150. This is irrespective of two batteries of Royal Artillery, and a small force of infantry and cavalry stationed at Ballinacoy. There are 900 men, principally English, belonging to the Channel squadron, now at Queens-

town, detailed for instant duty in case of emergency. The men have been practising with small arms during the past few days, and it is expected, that they will ascend up the river in fifteen barges which are in readiness, each carrying a gun; six field pieces will also form part of the armament. Four gunboats armed with Armstrong guns, are to come up from Queenstown, and be stationed in the north and south channels during the sitting of the commission. The city constabulary numbers nearly 100 men, and these have been supplemented by nearly an equal number (including a small troop of cavalry police from the depot, Phoenix Park,) which arrived last evening from Louth, Kings, Queens and other counties, and have taken up their quarters in Out Fort Barracks. Several large yards and vacant premises at different points of the city have been engaged by the authorities for the accommodation of troops, as it is intended to distribute the force. The constabulary force of this county will not be called from the outlying stations.

DISCOVERY OF PIKES.—At Carrick-on-Suir, on Monday, the constabulary (under Mr. McLoughlin, S-I., the newly appointed Sub-Inspector) were engaged in searching for arms. The work was rather arduous as the police had to dig up many places that had been flagged and paved. The very foundations of several outhouses and barns were dug up, and every nook and cranny closely searched, for some time to no purpose. When the constabulary were so occupied, numbers of the lower class assembled, and evinced their feelings in a manner that proved how distasteful to them was this interference on the part of the authorities. In a potato garden at the rear of a house in Long street, where a cooper named Maher resided, the constabulary were some hours engaged with spade and shovel, and at length they came upon a stout pike head apparently but recently manufactured. They continued their work, and another and another turned up, and before they finished they had discovered 25, which were brought to the barracks. Two arrests have taken place, and the matter awaits further investigation. Mr. Hanna, R.M., was in prompt attendance, and, with Mr. Wilson, J.P., received information.—Express.

The following are the remarks made by the Judges on Saturday, in reference to the case of Captain McAfferty, whose acquittal they directed:—

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald.—The argument of the Crown has not been successful in removing the opinion at which we both arrived after calm and careful consideration of this question, and, as our opinion is strongly in favor of the prisoner, we could not give the advantage to the Crown of reserving the case, as would be done if our opinion were against the prisoner. Upon many of these points we entertain not a shade of doubt that once an alien sets his foot upon this country and becomes entitled to its laws, he owes allegiance to the Queen, and that he is responsible to our laws for every act after that indicating a pre-existing criminal intention.—We decide the question upon the narrow ground that no evidence has been laid before the Court to sustain the overt acts, and I collect that the Crown cannot go further to sustain any of the overt acts, which we now reduce to two. And if there was a scintilla of evidence it would be my duty to submit it to the jury with such observations as should procure an acquittal. I don't think that would be desirable, entertaining such an opinion as we do. The evidence, very likely, would be sufficiently clear to induce the jury to come to the conclusion that the prisoner, in America, was a member of the Fenian Brotherhood; but it has been said that there was no breach of allegiance, because the prisoner owed none to the Crown of Great Britain at the time.—We cannot find that after the prisoner arrived within this kingdom, that is, after the ship anchored in the port of Cork, there is evidence to sustain overt acts by him, and we are equally clear that there was no evidence to sustain the count that after his arrival he entered into a treasonable conspiracy. That is the narrow ground on which we decide the point.—It is admitted now that there is no evidence to sustain any of the other counts. My learned brother concurs with me that the evidence falls very short of sustaining the overt acts, and, therefore, we are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of that opinion by directing an acquittal. But let it not be supposed that there is anything more in it, or that it in any degree establishes that an alien arriving in this country with a hostile intent, and manifesting that intent, is not liable to the law.

Mr. Justice Keogh.—I entirely concur in what has been stated by my learned brother, and would not add a word to what he has stated, except to say that no one should be under the impression that any one, be he alien or otherwise, who lands in this country and enjoys its laws, is not liable to the penalties of high treason if he commits such a crime. Of that there is no doubt whatever.

The jury then was called into court. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, addressing them, having detailed what had occurred, said,—In this country, where the laws are happily administered, the Court was bound to decide according to law. They had been engaged in discussing a point, the benefit of which they had given to the prisoner, and the result was that the jury would now, by direction of the Crown, acquit the prisoner.

A verdict of Acquittal was then returned. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald intimated that the prisoner would not be discharged until the close of the commission, for the purpose of affording the Crown an opportunity of considering what course they would pursue.

The prisoner was then removed.

DUBLIN, Dec. 19.—The various parties that shared among them the responsibility of taking care of the political prisoners in Richmond Bridewell have been bandying accusations and throwing the blame upon one another; but, with all these inquiries, explanations, and recriminations, they have hitherto failed to clear up the mystery of Stephen's release. The Board of Superintendence protest against being held accountable for that event, alleging that Government took the responsibility upon itself, and they demanded an inquiry into the whole matter by an independent commissioner. The answer they received was that the Government had made the inquiry through the proper functionaries, the Inspectors-General of the Prisons, and that in consequence of their report the Governor of the gaol is dismissed, and the appointment of the interior officers taken out of the hands of the Board.—Cor. of Times.

The trial of O'Callahan Holmes O'Reardon late Captain in the Federal army, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The Court on the 22nd adjourned till the 27th. Perfect tranquility prevailed at Cork. Some Fenian arrests were recently made in Fermoy—one of whom was a highly respectable personage (name not given), and who had not hitherto been suspected of Fenianism. Another of the party is Berry the ex bugler; another was a person from Mitchelstown. It is thought that there will be more arrests in that locality.

A quiet, steady man, named Boland, a carpenter by trade, was recently charged before the Ollomel magistrates, by Denis Hanlon, a pensioner, with having attempted to swear him in as a Fenian whilst they were drinking at the counter of a large spirit shop, the place being crowded with soldiers and civilians. The Mayor stated that when Hanlon came to give information on the previous Saturday night he turned him away because he was drunk.—The prisoner was remanded.

The magistrates have transferred from Nenagh jail to Dublin, the Fenian prisoner Andrew Kennedy, who, some time since, swore informations implicating thirteen persons as being members of the Brotherhood, which informations he afterwards swore were false, and he was again committed by the magistrates at petty sessions on the original charge, as well as having committed open and wilful perjury.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—For many years British moralists have been in the habit of pointing to Ireland as 'the black spot' in the mantle of virtue which encompassed the United Kingdom.

Now we have some statistics which prove the falsity of the 'odious comparison,' and which places Ireland in a proper light in this category.

Of crimes reported in Ireland, says the report, in 1864, and not disposed of summarily, there were 10,865, and of persons apprehended, 6,779.

This settles the question as to the greater criminality of Ireland, and puts it beyond doubt, that the insidious boasts of the English moralists had no foundation outside of the motive which generated them.

Among other important facts which are disclosed by these statistics we discover this: there is one policeman in Ireland to every four hundred and twenty persons.

The criminal statistics to which we refer not only bear a most favorable contrast with similar tables relating to England, but also with the state of crime in this country.

The Dublin Freeman says:—Information is wanted of Eliza Taylor, or McGowan, who left Kilmogh, county Leitrim, for America, about thirteen years ago.

A Good Son.—An English philanthropist (says a writer in Fraser) was taken some years ago to see one of the schools in Dublin devoted to the conversion of children to Protestantism.

The Liverpool Courier of a late date tells, as follows, of how a blackleg and sharper of that city was 'sold' by a verdant son of the green isle.

Under the provisions of the new drainage act of 1863, it is proposed to drain and improve large tracts of land in the counties of Westmeath, Meath, Cavan, and Longford at present annually flooded by the waters of the River Liffey and its tributaries.

Dr. COLONSO AND HIS FLOCK.—The following is the text of the address to be presented to Dr. Colonso upon his arrival at Natal.

course, the poor people could not object; upon which Mr. Gordon commenced and continued praying, singing, and talking until the night was so far advanced that, on concluding, he remarked that it was too late to attend to business, and desiring them to return on the following morning at 9 o'clock;

Of his conduct as a legislator the writer says it was entirely negative.— Still he was great in that department, for there was no law proposed in which he could concur, no measure in which his microscopic eye could not detect some latent mischief or fatal flaw;

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lar department in valuing the land. As soon as the plans and estimates are completed in accordance with the requirements of the new drainage act, a meeting of the owners will be convened for the purpose of forwarding them to the Board of Works together with the required petition.

The half yearly meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland was held yesterday, Mr. J. L. Naper presiding. Captain Thornhill, secretary, read the report of the council, which was adopted.

That the society continues to occupy a prominent position in assisting to develop the agricultural resources of this country, and that the efforts made for improvement in the tillage and cultivation of land, the introduction of superior breeds of cattle and implements, and the amelioration of the condition of the labouring classes have been ably seconded by the local societies by which the parent institution is at present supported.

It further stated that the annual show held this year had been most successful; that, although the entries in.

The horned class were, for obvious reasons, not so numerous as might have been expected, the shedding was almost fully occupied. The sheep sections were extremely well represented, as were also the swine and poultry classes.

The council remark, in referring to the operations of the committee to whom was intrusted a Government grant of 3,000*l.* for the purpose of affording instruction as to the growth and manufacture of flax in Munster and Connaught, that—

From the statistics of the Registrar-General there has been a diminution in the quantity grown in 1865, compared with that in 1864. Still, it will be found that the quantity grown in 1865 is greatly in excess of that grown in 1863 and the preceding years; while it is satisfactory to know that, owing to the instruction thus imparted, a vast improvement has taken place in the quality of the flax fibre produced.

It appears from the reports to the Board of Trade of the inspection of Irish local lighthouses, buoys, and beacons that on the east coast, from Kingston near Dublin, to Queenstown, near Cork, there is no sheltered harbour properly lighted as a refuge for storm-driven vessels; and the same thing is true of the coast northward from Dublin to Belfast.

A paragraph lately appeared in some of our Irish exchanges stating that James Redmond, for whose apprehension a reward of £50 had been offered, had been arrested in Navan. It was clear, however, that it was a case of mistaken identity, as the man arrested turned out to be John Ryan of Navan.

BACK-DOOR RELIGION.—If a man enjoys an opera, but is afraid of his neighbour seeing him there he quotes St. Paul to excuse his own cowardice in staying away.

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Of his conduct as a legislator the writer says it was entirely negative.— Still he was great in that department, for there was no law proposed in which he could concur, no measure in which his microscopic eye could not detect some latent mischief or fatal flaw;

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The True Policy of the South.—The Fayetteville (N. C.) Daily News, a paper which is edited with ability, and with a spirit of becoming dignity and manhood, seriously propounds the question as to what the South has to gain by making humiliating surrenders to the party in power at Washington, and is in honest doubts whether it is not better for her to accept, for whatever time she must, the condition of a military colony, than to make any further sacrifices to renew her relation with the Federal Union.

At the same time it declares its willingness to keep up making these sacrifices, if it is really the best thing to be done for the South. We do not wonder that a Southern man of ability and foresight should entertain these questions.

In the first place there is now really no Union for the South to return to; so far as the present is concerned, the government that was formed by our fathers is dead. The bloated and fanatical despotism that rules from Washington, bears no likeness to the former Union of these States.

That Union is dead—not by secession (for that had not the power and did not seek to overthrow the vital principle of self government on which the Union was based) but by the seditious and revolutionary acts of the party in power.

There is a powerful, though disorganised and demoralised, party in the North, which will work to restore the Union; and until that party is in some degree successful, there is nothing worthy of the name of Union to tempt the respect or the desires of any people, who have a proper appreciation of liberty and self government.

—Nor are we among those that believe the South can contribute to the real restoration of the Union by voluntarily sacrificing the proud rights which belong to all peoples, and which none can lose or cease to deserve.

There is no reason why the Southern people should feel like criminals—far otherwise—and if they are to be treated as such, in our opinion, good policy, as well as manhood, dictates that the odious responsibility of that treatment should be thrown wholly where it belongs, upon the guilty heads of the tyrants at Washington.

If the Southern people think to soften, or mitigate the madness of the party now in power by any sacrifices they can make, they deserve themselves. Neither generosity nor justice can be expected from these fanatics.

They will be governed only by what they think policy, or by their fears. Whatever they dare do without the fear of provoking a fatal reaction, they will do, no matter what sacrifices the South may make.

The more they surrender, the more they will be called upon to surrender. They have given every token of wishing to return to the Union in good faith. The civilized world believe them sincere. Here can they afford to rest and throw all further responsibility upon the party that refuses to restore the Union, by leaving the door against their return.

We cannot resist the impression that the South would have served their own interests and the cause of their country best, by planting themselves squarely upon the constitution, and making no voluntarily surrenders of any one of its principles.

They should not, in our opinion, lend themselves to the business of subverting that grand charter of freedom and self-government. Their crowning honor is that they believe and have a ways loved the principles of the Constitution. The shame of their Abolition foes is that they hate these principles.

All the seditious against the Constitution is confined to the Abolitionists. Its infamous and impudible head is in the present Congress. If this Constitution survives the present trial it will be through the manhood and fidelity of the Southern people in refusing to be a party to the subversion of its immortal doctrines.

And by taking their course, we believe they will shorten the time of their suffering. There is a manifest revival of respect for the new Constitution starting here in the North, which will at length sweep down the seditiousists, and extend to the Southern States the hand of welcome and fraternity.

We believe there is a better way for them to do than to pry their way into this present Congress by unmanly surrenders or truculent coaxings, which is to throw upon the Abolitionists the responsibility of keeping them out, and quietly waiting, without another effort to 'restore the Union' on their part.

The South and the whole country will get better terms by allowing this Congress to run its mere negro machine in its own way. A final smash is inevitable.—Nashville Dispatch.

THE IRISH REPUBLIC.—What to do with the Fenian Funds.—The Second Fenian Congress assembled in this city yesterday, and we take advantage of this gathering of the members of the Brotherhood from all parts of the country, to tell them a few plain truths and give them a little serious advice.

An Irish republic in this country, with its capital at Union square, and its money devoted to the support of a set of officials who cannot govern anything, not even themselves, is manifestly an absurdity. No matter how many resolutions may be passed in favour of O'Mahony, they cannot change the resolution of all sensible people to have nothing more to do with this person.

No matter how strongly Roberts may be supported he can never revive the delusive dream of Fenian independence which have cost so many people tens and hundreds of dollars. The force of an Irish Republic in America is quite played out, and it is time for the curtain to be dropped and the actors dispersed.

The Brotherhood has become a thing for jokes and laughter, and it were well not to force the public to regard it otherwise than good naturedly. If the Congress now in session will declare the Brotherhood disbanded, make a judicious disposition of the funds now on hand, and then adjourn sine die, it will earn a world-wide reputation for wisdom, prudence, and discretion, and relieve the public from an association which is fast becoming a nuisance.—N. Y. Herald.

The alarming spread of the cattle plague in England, where it has destroyed something like forty thousand head of cattle, representing in money value of over \$2,000,000, within a few months, has led to preventive measures being taken by the U. States government.

A special dispatch of our Toronto correspondent states that orders have been issued prohibiting any further importation of cattle into the States from Canada. It is estimated by American buyers in the Province that \$40,000 worth of cattle will thus be thrown upon their hands.—N. Y. Herald.

New York, Jan. 10.—The Commercial's Washington telegram says an early withdrawal of the French troops, from Mexico is looked upon as certain by all who have perused the correspondence sent in by the President yesterday.

SMUGGLING.—A convention of Collectors and Treasury agents is at present in Session at Washington. The result of its deliberations will be laid before Congress in a day or two, in the form of a memorial, accompanied by bills for enactment into laws intended to effectually close smuggling on the Canadian frontier.

A SYMPATHIZING PARTY.—At a meeting of the George Washington circle of Fenians on Wednesday, in New York, resolutions were passed sympathizing with General Sweeney, at the uncalled for (?) barabness of the Secretary of War in dismissing him from the Federal army. It is said he has been dismissed at the instance of Sir Frederick Bruce on account of his Fenian propensities.

Divorces in Chicago.—Chicago is becoming metropolitan. There were two hundred seventy-five divorces granted in that city by the several courts during the year 1865. The Chicago Journal says: "Of these one hundred and seventy-seven were applied for by wives, whose grounds of grievance against their husbands were: drunkenness in fifty of the cases; desertion and cruelty, forty-four; adultery, eight; drunkenness, desertion, cruelty and adultery combined, two; bigamy, two; other causes, two. Of the entire number of divorces granted, ninety-eight were applied for by husbands, whose grounds of grievances against their wives were: adultery in fifty-eight of the cases; desertion, twenty; drunkenness, eighteen; bigamy, one.

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.  
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 No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by  
 J. GILLES.  
 G. E. O'LEARY, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:  
 To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a 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 continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.  
 The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3c.  
 We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.  
 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 '63, and owes his Subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY—1866.

Friday, 19—St. Canut, M.  
 Saturday, 20—SS. Fabian and Sebastian, M. M.  
 Sunday, 21—Third after Epiphany. St. Agnes, V. M.  
 Monday, 22—SS. Vincent and Anastatus, M. M.  
 Tuesday, 23—Espousal of S. V. Mary.  
 Wednesday, 24—St. Timothy, B. M.  
 Thursday, 25—Conversion of St. Paul.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

We are not told upon what grounds the British Government has taken action, but it seems, from the fact that fresh troops have been hurried over to Ireland, and that in Dublin, Cork, and all the large Cities the most stringent military precautions have been taken, as if it must have received information of a design by the Fenians to attempt an appeal to arms. Christmas Day passed over quietly though an outbreak was expected; but the troops were on the alert, and the insurrectionary movement, even if any such movement had been projected, was postponed. The Special Commission was continuing its labors at Cork, and it seemed as if the Government had no difficulty in obtaining verdicts against the accused. There were many rumors afloat of quantities of arms being secreted in different parts of the country, and in fact several discoveries of pikes buried in the ground have been made.

The news of the split betwixt President O'Mahony and his refractory Senate had reached the other side of the Atlantic before the sailing of the last steamer, and had excited profound sensations of sorrow and pity in some, of pleasure in others. Loud and long is the laugh of the Fenian adversaries at the certainly comic dissensions of the New York Irish Republic; and the Dublin Nation now informs the world that it has for a long time been aware that the Fenian movement was nothing but a gigantic swindle, for the purpose of transferring the hard-earned cash of simple and enthusiastic Irishmen from its owners' pockets, to those of Head Centres and other Fenian officials; who, like the well-known Mr. O'Brady celebrated in song, "have no great genius for work," but nevertheless, "are fond of tobacco and ladies," and other little expensive luxuries of the same sort. Says the Nation, now that the fraud has been exposed to the public:—

"We have long known, and it has been to us a bitter knowledge, that a system of gross personal subsidies, salaries, and emoluments was eating up the funds which the honest, generous and confiding Irishmen who subscribed for them, thought were being hoarded for a different use. We know that the cardinal point of the Head Centre policy was to surround himself with a coterie of parasites, lavishly paid (that is, bribed) out of the Organization funds, but utterly dependent on his nod; ready without scruple to do his bidding and fight his battle, and to offer perpetual flattery to himself and each other. This system worked well only for one individual, and his salaried parasites; it worked havoc on the funds."—Dublin Nation, Dec. 30.

Again and again we are told that Mr. Stephens is in Paris. This man had seen him walking on the Boulevards, another got a glimpse of him coming out of a restaurant, and so on; but there is nothing as yet positive as to his actual place of abode. It is by no means impossible that he is still concealed somewhere in Ireland, and this opinion is strongly expressed in some of the Irish papers. Had he succeeded in reaching Paris, it is thought that we should by this time have received authentic information of the fact through the Fenian Senate.

It is a remarkable fact connected with the escape of Stephens, that the Lord Lieutenant in the name of the Government, refuses to push, or rather to co-operate in, the investigation of the circumstances. "This policy," says the Mail, is by no means creditable to the Government; and it is not strange that it should strengthen an impression which is universal amongst the masses of the people—that there is a secret in the affair which it would be inconvenient to disclose. But what is this secret? What can be the reason for the refusal of the Government to co-operate in an investigation for throwing light upon the circumstances of

Stephen's escape? Such conduct is incomprehensible, except upon the hypothesis, maintained as a fact in some quarters, that Stephens was in treaty with the Government: that he allowed himself to be arrested in order to put it in possession of the important documents in his possession, and at the same time to avoid the odium of having "sold the pass;" and that the subsequent escape was one of the conditions of the bargain, the terms of which the Government wishes to keep secret. That this is the true version of the affair we are far from pretending; but it must be allowed that the whole business looks very fishy. The Fenian convicts had all been removed from Mountjoy prison to Dartmoor.

With the exception of a little stir in the Quartier Latin at Paris amongst the students of the Academy, because of the expulsion of five of their number for the expression of very advanced Liberal opinions at Liege, and the Ministerial crisis, or crises at Florence, there is little worth noticing in the Continental journals. The Emperor of Austria, by recognising the national existence of Hungary, and restoring its Legislature, is strengthening his position, and putting himself in a stronger attitude to resist any attack that may be made upon him by Italian revolutionists. The Pope, it is said, has determined not to leave Rome, even should all the French troops be withdrawn; it is also stated that the name of the Emperor Maximilian is omitted from the list of Catholic Sovereigns to whom the Pope sends his usual Christmas felicitations.

THE "ORANGEPEST," OR NO-POPERY MURRAIN IN TORONTO.—The Toronto Globe requesting "specific instances" of the ill-treatment of which, in his letter to the City Council, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto complained, is answered in the following terms by the Freeman of the same City:—

The Globe desires to have 'specific instances of suffering.' We shall mention a few, as briefly as possible.  
 One of the ladies of Lorretto, while accompanying the pupils on their walk, was stopped on the crescent, a short time since, by a man of gentlemanly appearance, who raised her veil and asked her to marry him.  
 The ladies of the same community, and the Sisters of St. Joseph, have been frequently pelted with snow-balls and even stones, in the public streets by grown boys. They have been saluted with such choice epithets as 'priests' wives,' daughters of the scarlet lady,' &c.

It is a common occurrence to have the priests grossly insulted. Were they to have published the indignities offered to them in this city, during the past five years, it would be necessary to have granted them a standing space in the morning papers—They are asked 'where are your wives?' They are told—even by persons who style themselves ladies—to 'take up their petticoats.' They are sneeringly asked for 'penance and absolution.' These and a score of other such low exhibitions of still lower bigotry they have to submit to but too often.

It is only a few weeks ago, since one of the priests of St. Michael's Cathedral, in passing along the streets, was assaulted by a young scamp with snow balls—the mother of the hopeful youth encouraging him in his onslaught of the hope.  
 Within a few days, the Bishop and his Chancellor were literally chased by two gangs of boys through Temperance and Yonge streets, shouting out the most opprobrious and disgusting epithets. His Lordship and companion were compelled to seek shelter from the annoyance which they received.  
 The stained glass windows of the Sacristy and of the Cathedral, have been smashed in many places. To break those of the Sacristy it required the force of a strong club or heavy stone, as they were protected by thick wire.

Two bullets have already been fired into the Loreto Convent.  
 A ball passed over the head of the Bishop of Toronto, as he was going to bed, and lodged in the ceiling of the door, a few inches from where he stood. It is not the custom of Catholics to fire into convents or into the dwelling of their Bishops.  
 Owing to the repeated insults and annoyances which he has received, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has been obliged to discontinue walking the streets of the city. Even when driving in his carriage he is not free from affronts.—Toronto Freeman.

The characteristic feature of these insults to the Catholic Clergy, and Sisters of Charity, is this: That the authors are not amongst the poor and uneducated, but amongst the more wealthy and so-called respectable classes of Toronto society. Rowdism, or, in another word, blackguardism, is a moral malady which rages chiefly amongst the youth of the upper strata of the Toronto world.

This is the fact. Now, as in the case of the genesis of rinderpest or murrain prevalent amongst the cattle of England, the question arises—how did these youths contract this moral disease? Has it broken out spontaneously amongst them, and without any communication with previously infected subjects? or have they contracted it by contagion, or more properly, from the infectious teachings of others? A good deal may be said on both sides; but upon the whole we incline to the hereditary transmission of the nasty disease in question, and think that it is merely aggravated and intensified by the unwholesome moral atmosphere, and defective sanitary arrangements of Toronto. The seeds of the malady are always there present, even

Though we assert "hereditary transmission" of the disease in question, we must recognise the fact that in the United States a malady very similar to, and fully as malignant as, Canadian orangepest rages very extensively, especially amongst the children of Irish Catholic parents. Few, very few escapes of the latter, and this would seem to indicate a taint or virus in the moral atmosphere itself. But here again it is certain that the "common schools" are the great centres of infection, in which the moral miasmata are engendered, and from whence they are propagated.

when latent, and require merely the stimulus of certain conditions favorable to the development of the disease, to burst out with fatal fury. Of course the progress of the epidemic, and its intensity are much affected by the peculiar and very unwholesome diet upon which the Toronto youth are fed from teachers' desks in the common schools, and from evangelical pulpits.—There is a Jewish proverb illustrative of the effects of unclean feeding, that tells us that of ten parts of leprosy, nine parts are amongst the swine; and so in like manner it is pretty certain that the youth of Toronto, though constitutionally prone to the disease or moral leprosy in question, are rendered still more liable to take or manifest it in an aggravated form, though the very nasty intellectual food which is unfortunately administered to them in the common schools, and from evangelical pulpits. We say "evangelical pulpits," because the Toronto Freeman, to whom we are indebted for the above-given particulars of the terrible murrain, or orangepest, now raging at Toronto, expressly assures us that the conduct of the "Anglican body" is an exception, a marked exception, to that of the other Protestant communities. This, though it does not surprise, yet gratifies us; for whatever opinions we may entertain of the theological status of our Anglican neighbors, we always rejoice to have it in our power to do justice to them as gentlemen. The conclusion then to which we come is this: That as of leprosy, nine parts in ten are amongst the swine, so of this still more loathsome disease, the "orangepest," five parts at least are to be assigned to the evangelical pulpits, and the balance to the common schools.

We should be well pleased were the Freeman, or some of our Toronto friends who have daily cases of the said disease before their eyes, to furnish us with a correct and full diagnosis of it, that so we might form some theory as to the best mode of treating it. In so far as we can learn, the orangepest is identical with the "No-Popery murrain" that raged with great intensity in England during the reign of Charles II. and of which the leading symptoms have been well described by contemporary writers. The heart and the head are evidently the chief seats of the disease. These organs are always more or less affected; and indeed most of its victims are what we would term "soft" or "sappy-headed," whilst a careful autopsy invariably discloses the presence of a very corrupt heart, full of filth, bitterness, and all uncharitableness. The most ordinary and prominent symptoms, are a very foul tongue, and fetid breath; there is very great depression of the moral and intellectual faculties; much discharge of feculent matter from the mouth; eyes red and inflamed; gait staggering often, as if from the effects of liquor, with an apparently irresistible propensity to evil-speaking, lying, and slandering. All these symptoms are much aggravated by the sight of a priest, or a Sister of Charity, which acts upon the victims of the strange malady we are describing, as the sight of water is said to act on rabid curs; throwing them into strong convulsions, in the course of which a violent evacuation of blackguardism and obscenity generally occurs, and seems to give momentary relief to the patient. This is what the best moral pathological writers tell us respecting this hideous disease, or orangepest.

From the above sketch—imperfect as it necessarily must be since, as the disease is rare in Lower Canada, or occurs only in a very mitigated form, we have few or no opportunities of making personal observations—it will be seen that the Toronto "orangepest" of the nineteenth century is, in all its chief features, identical with the "No-Popery murrain" that raged in England during the seventeenth century, and of which the virus is not quite exhausted even in our days. For the treatment of this disease we have had many prescriptions.—Pole-axing the infected, immediately the symptoms declare themselves, as is done with cattle attacked with "rinderpest," is strongly recommended by some, but we by no means approve of it. In the case of Titus Oates, one of the first, or at all events most celebrated victims of the great "No-Popery murrain" of the times of Charles II., severe and repeated floggings at the cart's-tail were exhibited with the most beneficial results to the public health; and this mode of treatment, could it be adopted in Toronto, alternated with a course of pillory and hard-labor on the treadmill, would no doubt be found most efficacious in the case of the victims to orangepest in that City. Both these methods of dealing with the disease—pole-axing and flogging—are however out of the question, and we must needs have resource to some other prophylactic and therapeutic agents for the purpose of checking the further spread of the disease amongst the non-infected, and for the cure of those who have already been attacked. In the primary stages of the malady it is, we believe, amenable to treatment; but when confirmed and malignant, or through neglect allowed to assume the chronic form, it is, we fear, beyond the reach of the ablest practitioners. Every man however, as with the rinderpest, has his own nostrum

or infallible specific; and here is one highly recommended by Dr. Lynch and the Catholic ecclesiastical faculty generally, which we think our Toronto friends would do well to try.

You must meet the disease in the first instance, and try to arrest its further progress, by a plentiful use of the herb known as "good example," mixed with "loyal, language and demeanor;" avoiding of course all unwholesome vapors such as issue from neglected back-slum Fenianism, and Annexation cesspools. Moral cleanliness is an excellent preservative against disease. So much for preventive measures.

Towards the infected with orangepest, the following mode of treatment has been always highly recommended by Doctor Lynch and his brother practitioners. Take of "Christian Charity" one ounce; of "Heavenly Patience" one ounce; of "Worldly Prudence" two scruples; these, beaten up with "Soft Words" into the form of an electuary, and administered on the first outbreak of a paroxysm of the disease, and when the first fetid or purulent discharge from the lips of the infected person is visible, form about the best prescription that we know of, or at all events the one best adapted to the actual circumstances of Toronto. Of course in very severe attacks this remedy will not be sufficient; and it would then, we think, be advisable to invoke immediately the services of some duly licensed and regular practitioner, or magistrate, if such can be found, and entrust the case to his hands, as alone competent to deal with "orangepest" or malignant Protestant murrain.

CONGRESS AND THE MORMONS.—Having, as they think, done with the South, and pending their operations against Popery, the triumphant party in the United States proposes it seems to deal with, and put down Mormonism.

Assuredly we are no admirers of that particular phase of Protestantism; and its peculiar institution, polygamy, can find no favor in the eyes of Catholics. But what pretence the non-Catholic Government of the United States can put forward as a plea for interfering with Mormonism, or what pretext it can urge for taking action against the plurality of wives system, we cannot understand.

It cannot interfere as a Christian State, for Christian character it—the United States Government—has none. Of those subject to it, of its members, many in their individual capacities may be Christians; just as many are Jews, more infidels, and some, as in California, Chinese idolaters, worshippers of monstrous idols with impossible mouths. But in its collective or corporate capacity, the United States Government has no religious character whatsoever, and cannot, therefore, upon Christian grounds, interfere with the Mormons, or with any other form of religious error however monstrous.

But except upon Christian grounds, unless upon the plea that it is a Christian State, bound therefore to enforce the Christian law of marriage within its limits, and with which law the plurality of wives system of the Mormons is incompatible, the Government of the United States can have no right to interfere in the matter at all. In the matter of the sexual unions of its subjects—even of its non-Mormon subjects—it does not enforce, it does not so much as recognise the Christian law of marriage; and it tolerates abuses as bad in kind, if not in degree, as ought that can be laid to the score of the followers of Brigham Young. In the plurality of wives system of the latter, there is nothing more impure, nothing more immoral, nothing more contrary either to natural, or to revealed religion, than there is in the divorce system which the Government of the United States tolerates amongst all its subjects.

Marriage, per se, if not the subject matter of divine legislation, if not settled in all its terms once and for all by God's revealed law, so that no human legislation can have the right to interfere therewith, is but a mere civil contract; and therefore a contract of which all the terms are to be determined by the contracting parties themselves. The State, which does not assume to itself the right of enforcing a divine and Christian law of marriage, can have no right to meddle in any manner whatsoever with the sexual contracts of its subjects—except; 1st. to enforce the terms thereof mutually agreed upon by the contracting parties, until the latter shall mutually agree betwixt themselves to rescind or modify them. 2d. to punish fraud; as for instance when one of the contracting parties being previously married should represent himself or herself, as single; and 3rd. to protect the civil and natural rights of any third parties, in being, or likely to be called into being, whose civil status is or may be affected by the contracts in question. Beyond this, a State which does not recognise the Christian law of marriage laid down by God Himself, "one with one, and for ever," has no right to interfere with the sexual unions of its subjects, or to legislate in any manner whatsoever thereupon. If marriage be not a Sacrament, but a mere civil contract, them in the name of common sense, and common consistency, let us have "free trade" in marriage, as in dry goods and breadstuffs: let

us insist that our sexual contracts be as free from all State interference as are all our contracts in the other affairs of life.

But it may be asked is not bigamy a crime? and is it not the legitimate function of the civil magistrate to punish crime with the view to its prevention? We reply:—

Yes, certainly bigamy is a crime—and generally a two-fold crime. It is a crime against God's revealed law, delivered by Christ, and proclaimed by the Catholic Church: but a crime therefore of which, considered under this aspect—that is to say as sin or a moral-offence—the State, unconnected with the Church, and destitute of all distinctive religious character as is the Government of the U. States, can not take cognizance—any more than it can take cognizance of impurity, infidelity, heresy or any other mortal sin.

But bigamy is a crime also, in that generally, it implies fraud on the part of one of the parties to the marriage contract, and therefore injury to the other party; and it is only under the latter aspect i.e. as a fraud and as an injury, that the non-Christian State whose function it is to protect its subjects from injury, and to punish fraud, can consistently interfere therewith. A. for instance, contracting a sexual union with B. represents himself as single, and on this understanding B. consents to cohabit with him: but if A. deceive B. in that he is already contracted to another woman, then of course the State is bound to avenge the wrong done to B. by punishing the fraud of A.: just as the State would interfere to punish any other fraudulent transaction, such for instance as forgery, or obtaining goods under false pretences. In this sense, but in no other sense that we can perceive, can the non-Christian State consistently punish the crime of bigamy.

It again for instance A. in making his overtures to B. should avow himself to be previously sexually contracted or married to a third person; and if after this clear understanding B. should still consent to enter into a civil sexual contract with A., we see not upon what grounds the non-Christian State could interfere therewith, or consistently with its principles inflict any punishment upon either A. or B. It might indeed say—"I will not recognise your particular contract as entailing with it any of the peculiar civil consequences, which I have attached to sexual contracts contracted under other conditions approved of by me." So in other matters the State refuses to give effect, or to attach civil consequences, to many contracts informally entered into betwixt its subjects, and unaccompanied by certain State prescribed conditions. But it does not punish either of the parties to these informal contracts, so long as there is fraud on neither side, and no civil injury inflicted upon some third party.

Now here is just the case of the Mormons.—The men and women of that Protestant sect make certain anti-Christian sexual contracts betwixt themselves, not fraudulently on either side, but openly, and without any attempt at concealment. The U. States government may well say to these Mormons, "I do not recognise these contracts as entailing any of those civil consequences that I have attached to sexual contracts entered into under certain conditions by me prescribed, and carried out with certain legal formalities. I cannot interfere to enforce their terms even; but since there is no fraud on either side—no civil wrong or injury done, I cannot on the other hand, interfere to punish you for having entered into them."

This, we contend, is the only answer that the non-Christian State, that is to say the State which does not recognise the Christian law of marriage as supreme, and irrevocable in every one of its details; which does not in consequence accept Marriage as a Sacrament, and as therefore per se altogether beyond and above the domain of its legislation, and of the Civil Magistrate—could consistently make to a proposition urging it to punish bigamy, polygamy, or the plurality of wives system of the Mormons. In this non-Christian position the Government of the United States actually is; and it cannot interfere with the disciples of Joe Smith and Brigham Young, without doing violence to its own fundamental principles, and plunging itself into a very ocean of contradictions, inconsistencies, and absurdities.

Mormonism may be a great moral evil. It is no doubt a hideous blotch upon the civilisation and social development of the nineteenth century. But to this complexion, or to one very analogous thereunto, must it come at last with every community which does not accept implicitly the Law of Marriage as given by Christ, and as laid down, and expounded by His Church,—“One with one, and for ever.” If this be not the law of God; if Marriage, in other words, be not a Sacrament, and therefore raised to a higher plane than that of any civil contract, then has He, since He has not been pleased to legislate Himself upon the matter, left His creatures free to determine for themselves, the terms and conditions of their several sexual unions; so long of course as they are guilty of no frauds, no misrepresentations, no obtaining of goods upon false pretences, no violence. But where God has not seen fit to im-

pose restrictions, or to prescribe terms, it is in the highest degree absurd, tyrannical and impious for man to interfere.

Instead of interfering with the Mormons and their peculiar domestic institution, the United States Government would do well to direct its attention to the unhealthy condition of its non-Mormon subjects; to the prevalence among them of the immoral and anti-Christian system of divorce—which is after all but the plurality of wives system with another link in the chain; and to the fearfully wide spread and daily increasing "social evil" under its very nose.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.—We gather from our U. States exchanges that the undermentioned Priests have been arrested in Missouri, and committed to take their trial for the offence of preaching, and exercising their sacerdotal functions without permission from the State; which exacts an oath from all clergymen as the condition without which no one is to officiate as a minister of the Gospel, or as a school teacher.

The names of the several priests, confessors in the cause of religious liberty against a tyrannical democracy are: Fathers Knowl, McGerry, O'Reagan, and O'Donoghue,—names worthy of honorable mention in company with those who, like the glorious St. Thomas of England, resisted to the death the encroachments upon things spiritual of the tyrant kings of the Middle Ages.

Nor are priests the only victims of democratic despotism; for it seems that the Nuns for the offence of teaching without a license from the State are to be torn from their Convents, and thrust into jail. Our authority is the Missouri Republican, from which we copy the annexed paragraph:—

"In a few days the Nuns are to be indicted for teaching: they are to be dragged from their silent Convent, from their useful labors of instructing the young committed to their charge, and arraigned."

There is more in this last outrage than an attack upon the rights and liberties of religion; it is an attack upon the Family, and a denial by the State of the right of the parent to have his children educated as he pleases, and by whomsoever he pleases.

We have to record another serious fire at Quebec on the morning of Saturday last, in the block of buildings belonging to the Sisters of the Congregation of St. Roch, occupied as stores and shops. The value of property destroyed is estimated at near \$300,000, of which perhaps one half only are covered by Insurance.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. December, 1865. Dawson Bros., Montreal. Leonard Scott & Co., New York.—The current number opens with an interesting and ably written notice of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and is followed by articles on the following subjects:—German Novelists—Plato and the other Companions of Socrates—Mr. H. Taylor's later Plays and Minor Poems—Pindar and his Age—On the Gothic Renaissance in English Literature—and the Cattle Plague.

THE GUARDIAN.—This is the title of a new paper published at St. Louis, Mo., and in the interest of Catholics, of which the first number has already reached us. That such a paper is needed greatly in that quarter there can be no doubt, and we feel equally confident that the Guardian will well supply that great and pressing need.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE.—We have now received several numbers of this publication and can say in its favor that it fully redeems the pledges of its Prospectus, by furnishing its readers with a careful selection from the most approved Catholic writers of the day: from such men as the Bishop of Orleans, and others who so bravely, and to a considerable extent effectually, strive against the current of infidelity and democracy.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. J. J. COLLINS, FITZROY HARBOR. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We beg leave most humbly and respectfully to approach your person at the holy sanctuary, and tender to you in the name of the congregation here assembled our earnest and heartfelt wishes of a happy new year, and many returns of the season.

By Cash, Guardian's Salary, \$140 04 By Fuel and Gas, 75 48 By Subscription to Newspapers, 26 41 By Expenses St. Patrick's Soiree, 192 20 By Sundries, 20 15 By Advertising and printing, 58 91 By One Year's rent, 120 00 Balance, 98 84 \$734 08 Geo. NEILAN, Treasurer.

Dear Friends and Gentlemen of the Committee,—It is impossible for me to give utterance to the sentiments of gratitude and admiration with which I received such a mark of deep feeling of affection from a congregation so affectionate and endeared to me, and to thank them for this generous and unexpected gift.

twelve months I have had charge of this interesting mission, which seem to have passed away so swiftly, and so happily; and moreover I must say in all justice to the people of Fitzroy Harbor that, notwithstanding their few failings, I have always found them a good and loving people, ever ready to follow the advice of their pastor, and always attentive to those duties which religion imposes on them, both with regard to their Maker, their neighbor, and themselves.

N.B.—The noble animal above named is sixteen hands high, was raised by, and from James Hubble, Esq., of Hubble's Falls, who generously subscribed five dollars towards the purchase. Fitzroy Harbor, January 4th, 1866.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC. THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT. To the Members of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute: Gentlemen,—Your Council, whose term of Office expires to-night beg leave to lay before you the following.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC. To Balance from last year, \$77.43 To Subscribers, 12.00 To Members, 54.00 To Rents, 86.00 To Sale of Newspapers, 38.10 To Proceeds of St. Patrick's Soiree, 432.75 To Cash returned, 9.80 To Proceeds of Lecture, 22.95 \$734.03

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC. Officers for the ensuing year:— President—Mr. John Lane, junr. 1st. Vice President—Mr. M. J. O'Doherty. 2nd. Vice President—Mr. John O'Reilly. Treasurer—Mr. Geo. Neilan. Sec. Secretary—Mr. D. D. O'Meara. Recording Secretary—Mr. W. H. LaRoche. Asst. Secretary—R Boland. Committee:—Thaddeus J. Walsh, J. F. Golden, John Lilly, William Delaney, M. S. Shea, James McKenna, James Fitzpatrick, Thomas McGreevy, R. W. Behan, Wm. Kirwin, and Thomas J. Walsh. Quebec, 9th January, 1866.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, QUEBEC. The annual general meeting of the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, for the election of officers and general business, took place at their meeting rooms on Monday evening, the 8th instant, when the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing year:— President—Mr. John Lilly. 1st Vice-President—Mr. Jas. A. Quinn. 2nd Vice-President—Mr. Thomas McHenry. Treasurer—Mr. Thaddeus J. Walsh. Secretary—Mr. William H. LaRoche. Asst. Secretary—Mr. Michael Rockett. Committee:—Messrs. John O'Reilly, J. F. Golden, George Neilan, James Burns, John O'neavey, Matthew Sherlock, and William Stewart.

The Standard Journal gives the following account of a smuggling fact:—One Richard Goodall, of Holland, Va., was overhauled by officer Rand of Newport, on Saturday night, near Beebe Plain, with a quantity of contraband goods. Rand jumped into Goodall's sleigh and told him to drive to Newport. He drove in that direction until he came to the cross roads, when he took a road leading back into Canada. Rand seized the reins to turn towards Newport, when Goodall knocked him off the sleigh, disarmed him of his 'shooting-iron,' and then coolly invited him to accompany him back into Canada.

A Grand Drawing of Prizes, in aid of the Saint Patrick's Church, Ottawa, O.W., will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, Ottawa, on Wednesday and Thursday, 7th and 8th of February, 1866.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.—It is understood that Mr. Brennan will succeed Colonel Ermatinger to the office of Police Magistrate.

OTTAWA.—The Quebec Daily News says that a report was in circulation in that city that a communication from Lord Monck had been received by the last English mail, announcing that Her Majesty had appointed His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to visit Canada in May next, to open the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa.

BIGOTRY CARRIED TO EXTREMES.—A most unfortunate—we do not think it would be using a too strong expression to characterize it as a most disgraceful occurrence, lately took place in the Episcopal Church at Jarvis in Upper Canada, consequent upon the Christmas decorations. From the statement of the Hamilton Spectator's correspondent we gather that a number of the congregation met to decorate the Church with evergreens in honor of the day.

REPORT: During the last year, they regret that only one lecture was delivered by the Revd. Patrick Doherty, subject, 'Father Matthew.' Your Council are happy to state that they are in communication with several gentlemen, lay and clerical, to lecture before you during the present winter, several of whom have consented and will appear before you for that purpose within a few weeks.

IMPROVEMENT IN SLEIGHS.—An ingenious gentleman named Mr. Aubin, has invented a contrivance to hinder the overturning of sleighs, which consists of a moveable bar of iron with a sharp edge placed near one of the runners which may be pressed down upon the ice by the foot of the driver, and so prevent any other motion than one in the line of draft.

THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD RETALIATE BY promptly excluding Yankee cattle from Canada, particularly as a virulent disease has broken out among sheep in the western States, sweeping them off in large numbers. So fatal is the disease, that producers of this description of stock in Wisconsin and Illinois have rushed their stock into the market in such quantities that a glut has ensued, and live Merino sheep may be bought in Chicago for a few shillings a head, in shiploaders.

THE GOLD WEATHER IN QUEBEC.—The Chronicle furnishes us with the following tabular statement of the condition of the thermometer in Quebec on Friday, 6th Jan. 28 below zero. Saturday, 6th " 32 " " Sunday, 7th " 34 " " Monday, 8th " 28 " "

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Trenton, F J Maguire \$2; Ernestown, J McConnel, \$2; Formosa, W Mesner, \$2; St. Angeline, J Ryan, \$2; New York, F Boland, \$2; Morwood, J McCarthy, \$4; Dorco, Rev D O'Connell, \$2; Henryville, Rev Mr St Aubin, \$5; Bury, T Murray, \$2; Beareville, Rev J Sasseville, \$3; Mayo, D O'Callaghan, \$2; Rawdon, W Whitaker, \$2; Boucherville, Dr De Boucherville, \$2; East Troy, Rev G L Willard, \$2; Oshawa, \$2; Belleville, William Kelly, \$2; Portsmouth, P Hamill, \$1; Huntingdon, J Gilmore, \$1; Compton, W Farley, \$2; East Hatley, T Daley, \$2; Valpole, J McVeay, \$1; Kingston, E Copley, \$1; St Lambert, J McVeay, \$4; Cherry Valley, J Goodwin, \$4; Sombra, J Dawson, \$6; Passabias, Rev O G Furnier, \$2; Almonte, P Rielly \$2; Paris, Rev T J Dowling, \$2; Windsor, P Conway, \$4; Swetsburg, P Butler, \$2; Pembroke, J Davidson, \$3; Hancock, Mich, U S, J J McKeown, \$2; Ramsay, M Foley, \$2; Tennyson, J McKinnon, \$2; Lachine, Rev N Piche, \$2.

Per P Parcell, Kingston,—J Cavanagh, \$2; J Murray, \$2; P Bages, \$2; M O'Grady, \$1; Rev J Lorangean, \$2; Rev M O'Connell, \$4; Rev M Mackey, Tyendinaga \$2; Pittsburg, J Waser \$4; A O'Loughlin \$2; Glenbourne, Jas Hickey \$2; Wolfe Island, J Gray \$1.

Per A Lamond, York—J Brown, \$4. Per W H Mellon, West McGillivray—Self \$2; J Marron \$2; M Doyle, \$2. Per P Hackett, Chambly—Rev Mr Martin \$6; P Rielly \$2.

Per P Doyle, Toronto—Self \$8; M Scolland \$2. Per B Henry, London—Self \$2; S Dwyer \$3. Per J Healin, Rama, Atherly—Self \$2; John Healin \$2; T McDermott \$2.

Per H McGill, St Remi—Self \$2; P Maher \$1. Per O F Fraser, Brockville—J Kinohella \$1; P Fitzpatrick \$2.

Per Rev J J McCarthy, Williamstown—D McGillivray, Lancelotti, \$2; J Hay, \$2; J Devine \$1. Per P O'Neill, Fitzroy—E Lu, \$2; J Levy \$4. Per H Gaffney, Chateaufort—P E I—J Cahill \$2; Georgetown, J O'Donoghue \$2; J Mc Cormick \$2. Per P J Sheridan, Tingwick—J Williams \$2; Rev O Bochet \$2.

The new proprietors of the Acton mine, have begun operations, and now have twenty-five men at work. The recent advance in the American copper market, has had a beneficial effect on the Eastern Townships mining interests, and extended operations on a sound commercial basis may be expected next summer.—Gazette.

THE ORE FOUND.—A curious and unlooked for development has taken place at Delaware, while sinking the 'Pioneer' oil well, on the property of the Delaware and Ontario Petroleum Company, in that a vein of tin ore has been met with at a depth of 205 feet in the rock. The vein has a thickness of eight inches, but its breadth is, of course, at present unknown.—London Free Press.

Died. In Quebec, on the 10th instant, of scarlet fever Thomas Iddors, eldest son of Mr. John Hoarn, aged 6 years and 9 months.

Table with 2 columns: Montreal Wholesale Markets and Montreal Retail Market Prices. Lists various goods like Flour, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, etc. with prices.

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ST. ANN'S HALL. COURSE OF LECTURES.

WINTER LECTURE OF THE COURSE. THE Second Lecture of the Course will be given by MR. J. J. CURRAN, B.C.L., on THURSDAY, 25th instant.

SUBJECT: "RICHARD LALOR SHIEL" The St. Ann's BAND, directed by Mr. BARRONNET, will be in attendance, and solos on the Oboe and Cornet will be played by Mr. BARRONNET himself, and Master WILSON, a Member of the Band. Lecture to begin precisely at 8 o'clock, P.M. Tickets for the Course, \$1.00 Single Tickets, 0.25

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., 117 ST. ST. CORNWALL, G. W.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Haran, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$3. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 1st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:— Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nar, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad, Demoreux's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, Le Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union National, Le Paroquet, La Seme and Le Defenseur.—The Novelties, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Jobe Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—There has been a slight increase of the deaths from cholera in Paris since the last returns made up to the 11th. On that day there were sixteen deaths in the hospitals and city; on the 12th the same number—six in the hospitals and ten in the city. Twelve patients were admitted into the hospitals, and four cases broke out in the sick wards. On the 13th there were fifteen patients admitted, and three cases in the sick wards. The deaths were on that day three in the hospitals and ten in the city.

FRUITS OF FREE MASON TEACHING.—On the occasion of an assemblage called together some days back at Liege in Belgium, calling itself the 'Students' Congress,' five French youths (medical) and two law students delivered speeches, enunciating, with evident satisfaction to themselves, the most subversive political, social, and religious doctrines, which, in their estimation, were dispensable for the regeneration of the world. One of these future youthful regenerators proposed that the red flag should be forthwith unfurled in Europe; that all peoples should be summoned to march to the succour of oppressed nationalities, and that in fact there was nothing for the happiness of the human race but insurrection. A second took an active part in a wordy manifestation, directed against the French Government, and was, therefore, named vice-president of the meeting, when he declared, among other things of the same kind, that they must choose between men and God. A third insisted upon the suppression of every national colour, and the substitution of one only—namely, red; and in his oration against existing social order, he ended by declaring that God was an evil, and that property was a robbery. A fourth was strong in his anti-religious and anti-social denunciations and cried—

"We are revolutionists, socialists, atheists! There is another Congress which we hasten on with all our efforts, and which will be of a far different kind from that of Liege. It will be held in the street, and our guns shall be its end." A fifth was equally energetic and outspoken; a sixth insisted on the urgency of unfurling the red flag, and concluded a speech by saying that the field of battle would be their next place of rendezvous, and the last advice he gave them was to take up arms. The peroration of a seventh was to this effect:—

"Citizens, I call upon you for an oath. We are men. Well, then, let us swear hate to the bourgeoisie, hate to capital; right of labour, or rather of laborers. Let us unite! Let us rally round the red flag, which a poet dashed to the ground in other times, understanding but too well that the red flag is ever an appeal to arms. In 1830 and 1848 the people were not generous, but simply dupes. The question now is whether we are to continue slaves any longer."

On their return to Paris the young gentlemen got a summons to appear before the Academic Council in order to give explanations of their conduct. They refused, on the ground that the acts and words imputed to them had taken place in a foreign country, and that they were not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Academic Council, any more than to a French tribunal. The Academic Council did not agree with them as to the nature and extent of its own authority over the students placed under its supervision. The Council considered that the discipline instituted for maintaining, in the public interest, the character and conduct of those over whom it is exercised has always been independent of criminal or correctional courts; that it is not circumscribed by the territorial limits which the law has imposed only on the last, and that it is always applicable to the magistrate, the officer, the functionary, the professor, and the student who are subject to it. The Council further contends that the supervision of the student's conduct within and outside the schools is one of the duties and rights inherent to the academic authority and the faculties and that no certificate of aptitude or diploma can be delivered or conferred without the attestation of the rector and dean that the student merits by his conduct the said certificate or diploma. The Council concludes:—

Considering that the gravity of those acts involves perpetual exclusion from the Academy of Paris of students against whom they are proved, and may, moreover, afford grounds for a temporary exclusion from the whole of the academies of the empire, but considering that on this last point the Imperial Council of Public Instruction is alone competent the Council orders that the students Rey, Regnard, Lafargue, Jaquelard, and Bigourdan, of the Faculty of Medicine, and Louson and Casso, of the Faculty of Law, be excluded for ever from the Academy of Paris.

The students intend appealing against this sentence to the Council of State. The *Epique* has received a first warning for the publication of an article upon the case of the students recently expelled from the Academy of Paris for their speeches at the Liege Congress. Prince Napoleon arrived here this morning from Prangins, and was afterwards present at the funeral of Alexander Bixio. General Bixio also came from Florence in order to follow his brother's remains to the grave.

A movement which has already attained respectable dimensions, has been set on foot in France to raise a national monument to the late General Lamoriciere. The project is warmly encouraged at Rome, and unless the government of the Emperor, in one of its periodical fits of jealousy should think fit to prohibit it, France will soon possess a memorial worthy of the soldier upon whose long and perilous career, neither the license of calumny, nor the bitterness of partisan hate can affix a blot. Speaking of the contemplated monument the *Correspondence de Rome* says:—"This manifestation is not merely an act of homage to the memory of the illustrious dead. It expresses, above all things, the faith and devotion to Catholic France, to the Holy See. It does not confine itself either to religious services, to funeral orations, nay not even to subscriptions for a monument. It culminates in fresh enrolments in the service of the Holy Father; and this is the most glorious side of this sublime movement of French enthusiasm. In coming forward to swell the ranks of the Pontifical army, the Zouaves of 1860, and the new volunteers continue the work of those heroes, who by a singular predestination, had received in baptism the names of Leo and Christopher—names of which they were so worthy—strong and resigned!—A lion carrying the cross! What a noble motto was that, and how closely allied to the spirit of the deceased general; *spes mea Deus!* What a cry, and what a symbol for Christian soldiers. Let us then raise the standard of the cross, be lions in the combat, and put our trust in God. Vive Pius IX. Vive the Pontiff—King of Kings. God will it!"

It is confirmed that the French government resolves to withdraw from the extradition treaty with England. The treaty expires in June next. The Paris Patrie says France and England have not offered mediation to Spain in the Cuban question, but their good offices only, which have been accepted by Spain.

Some statistics lately published show the great increase in the population of Paris of late years. At the commencement of the 16th century the population of the French capital amounted to only 100,000. In about 200 years later—that is, in the year 1708—Paris contained 600,000 souls, the population having more than quadrupled within two centuries. Since that period the following has been the progressive increase in population of Paris:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Population, Year, Population. Rows include 1772 (560,000), 1826 (1,000,000), 1848 (1,570,000), 1850 (1,700,000), 1851 (1,808,000), 1852 (1,862,000), 1853 (1,916,000), 1854 (1,970,000), 1855 (2,024,000), 1856 (2,078,000), 1857 (2,132,000), 1858 (2,186,000), 1859 (2,240,000), 1860 (2,294,000).

THE FRENCH CENSUS.—The census of France for 1861 has just been published in a bulky volume. The French number their population once in five years, twice as often as the United States or Great Britain. Considering the almost stationary condition of the French population, this frequency would seem to be almost unnecessary; but in a country where the Government undertakes to do so much in the way of regulating public affairs, there may be reasons for a national "stock taking," which do not exist in nations where matters are left more to self-regulation. The French population increases very slowly compared with some other countries; a fact which those who are familiar with the social life of France will find no difficulty in explaining. Where the marriage relation is to a large extent discarded, it is to be expected that population should make slow progress. The following statistics show the population of France at each census, from 1836 to 1861:—

Table with 3 columns: Census of Population, Increase, Per cent. Rows include 1836 (33,540,910), 1841 (34,230,178), 1846 (35,400,476), 1851 (36,783,100), 1856 (38,139,364), 1861 (39,917,254).

It would thus appear that during the 25 years ending with 1861 the population has increased only 3,176,344, or less than 10 per cent. During the same period the population of Great Britain increased from 17,421,000 to 23,284,907, or 33 per cent. From 1835 to 1860, also a period of 25 years, the population of the United States increased from 15,000,000 to 31,433,000, or nearly 110 per cent. It is all the more remarkable that the French population should have increased so little, as compared with that of Great Britain, considering that the French population has contributed but few emigrants to other countries, while the British population has been heavily depleted by emigration to America and Australia. It is also necessary to remember, in comparing the rates of increase between France and the United States, that of the 16,433,000 increase above alluded to, 4,573,863 is due to immigration. Apart from the accession from this source, the increase in this country for 25 years is 75 per cent.

The French census furnishes some singular facts, showing the disinclination of the French population to emigrate. Out of the 36,864,678 souls composing the purely French population of the Empire, but 3,883,579 were domiciled out of the departments where they were born; more than 88 per cent. of the entire population were living in their native departments. This fact strikingly illustrates how strongly local attachments predominate in the French character; and at the same time, it does not argue strongly in favour of the enterprise of the Frenchman. Considering, however, that one-half of the French population is employed in agriculture, this adherence to "local habitation" is not remarkable. Seven-eighths of the whole population is Roman Catholic. The Protestants number 802,330; the Jews 70,064; and other sects 12,005.

About 27½ per cent. of the manufacturing population is employed in providing clothing; about 15 per cent. in ministering to food; and about 21 per cent. in building pursuits; and about 11 per cent. in connection with transportation.

BELGIUM.

INAUGURATION OF KING LEOPOLD II.—BRUSSELS, Dec. 17.—To day King Leopold II. took the oath to the Constitution before both Houses of the Belgian Parliament.

Upon leaving the Palace at Laeken the Queen, in deep mourning, preceded the King in a carriage drawn by six horses. The King followed a few minutes afterwards. His Majesty received the congratulations of the Burgomaster of Leeken, and, after replying in gracious terms, mounted on horse-back, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and the Archduke Joseph of Austria. The King and Queen were received with enthusiastic cheers along the entire route, and arrived at the House of Parliament at midday, where a similar reception awaited them.—The King wore the uniform of a Lieutenant General of the Belgian army, and the Grand Cordoon of the Order of Leopold. Baredheaded and with outstretched hands, His Majesty pronounced the words of the Constitutional oath in a firm voice. The taking of the oath to the Constitution created great enthusiasm.

His Majesty then made a speech, in which he stated that Belgium, as well as himself, had lost a father. He was moved by the homage of the nation and the sympathy of foreign Sovereigns and Princes, and thanked them in his own name and in the name of his country. His Majesty continued:—"I shall religiously follow the example and the precepts of my father, and will never forget the duties imposed upon me by this precious inheritance. I will be a Belgian King from my heart and soul. I loved those great institutions which guarantee order and liberty, and which are the most solid bases of the Throne. My Constitutional position keeps me aloof from the conflict of opinions, leaving the country to decide between them. I desire to give those who devote themselves to the crowning of the national edifice the assurance of my co-operation. By activity and progress Belgium will retain the support of foreign Powers."

His Majesty repeated the words uttered by his late father upon ascending the throne, "My heart knows no other ambition than to see you happy," and concluding by imploring the Divine assistance and protection for himself and Belgium.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Dec. 11.—The cholera seems dying out in Italy, and the daily bulletins from Naples and elsewhere record but few cases. The doctors are apprehensive of a fresh outbreak in spring, but the respite is at any rate agreeable, and it is to be hoped that advantages will be taken of it to adopt measures of cleanliness and other sanitary precautions, greatly needed in most parts of Italy.

The draft of the address proposed in the Chamber of Deputies in reply to the speech from the throne, has been made public. It congratulates the King on the security of his foreign relations, and on the tranquillity which reigns at home. After a prolonged howl over the financial embarrassments of the kingdom the address says:—"The Chamber, appraising the motives which led your Majesty to discontinue the negotiations with Rome, is persuaded that the prerogatives of the Crown and the rights of the nation will always be maintained intact. It is necessary and indispensable that, by liberal laws, the relations between Church and State should be clearly defined. The representatives of the nation will therefore take into mature consideration the bills already declared urgent relative to the abolition of religious bodies."

Rome.—The sanitary condition of the Eternal City is excellent and no more cases of cholera are reported at Orneto.

Rome, Dec. 18.—A Pontifical decree has been published, according to which a tonnage tax will be levied upon all vessels entering Roman ports. Pontifical vessels will pay one bajocco, and foreign shipping two bajocchi per ton. Cardinal Giacchi is dead.

BRIGANDAGE IN NAPLES.—In the Neapolitan provinces, brigandage goes on bravely. The *Italia* publishes a letter from Reggio, in Calabria, which speaks of the great difficulties existing in making one's way from Naples to Reggio by land, on account of the brigands who infest those parts. The *Popolo d'Italia* announces that the courier has been attacked on the 10th, on the road from Oajacello to Pescara. The official journal itself relates that the territory of Follicastro and that of Otrone, has been devastated by a band of brigands who are now moving towards the Sila. The trial of the Taddeo Falomba band, lately attacked and arrested at Paulise, has already led to the discovery that its cashier was a wealthy patriot, lately made a Cavaliere of the usual martyrs, SS. Maurice and Lazarus, and brother to a well-known member of the Florentine Parliament. A friend has just informed me that the sixth article of Mgr. Perillo's edict is interpreted in a singular way. It relates to *manutengoli* or supporters of brigands, against whom certain penalties are decreed. It adds:—"The ascendants and descendants, the wife, and other relations, down to the fourth degree of civil reckoning, shall be punished with a lesser penalty, from one to four degrees, when the acts in question are exclusively directed to the personal safety of the brigands. This merciful provision of the Papal law, mitigating the degree of punishment inflicted on *manutengoli*, in case they are related to the brigands assisted by them, is interpreted by certain wise-acres as decreeing that the relations of the brigands are, as under the Piedmontese Pica Law, to be punished whether they assist them or not. I hasten, therefore, to caution your readers against such an absurd interpretation."

Garibaldi does not appear after all to have left Caprea, an act of common sense worthy of all praise. The hermit is far from so wanting in that prosaic quality as his enemies assert; witness his recent offer to go to Naples and nurse the cholera patients when the epidemic was fairly over on the 5th December.—Baron Nalli the Syndic does not seem to have been the dupe of Garibaldi's cheap philanthropy, and returns him a very dry answer, stating that his offer is too late to be useful, and that his presence is perfectly superfluous.

AUSTRIA.

The reconciliation between Austria and Hungary has made progress, and the faith and good will inspired by the words and bearing of the Austrian Emperor have as yet done more to promote the reconciliation than any discussions. The Emperor's speech at the opening of the Diet has made the most favourable impression upon both sides of the Leitha.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, Count Andrássy, the newly elected President, made an inaugural speech, in which he argued that the rights of Hungarians were in unison with the interests of the Empire, but that Parliamentary centralization were opposed to those rights. The aim of the people should not be the triumph of Hungary but the consolidation of the power of Austria, while the rights of his Majesty should be kept in view.

HUNGARIAN NATIONALITY.—The difficulty of settling the Hungarian question becomes more apparent as each step towards carrying out the Imperial scheme is taken. It would appear that the old spirit of Hungary is unabated, and the effort to induce the people to modify their demands on Austria has only served to revive and strengthen them. They appear to be now as resolutely fixed as they were in 1848. Of the extent of the popular feeling an opportunity of judging was afforded at the opening of the new building of the Academy of Sciences. The chief science which engaged the attention of the audience was the science of patriotism. A manifesto was put forward with the enthusiastic approval of the meeting, repeating the declaration that nothing short of a national government and the restoration of the laws of 1848 will satisfy the people of Hungary. It was received with an enthusiastic expression of approval.

UNITED STATES.

QUACK PATRIOTS.—THE FENIANS.—An editor, he at the best, a hard road to travel. Few roses there are for him, but plenty of thorns. Let him do what he may somebody will growl and curse him. To get along in the newspaper business, especially in our line—with any degree of equality of mind—it were necessary for our nature to be as impervious to insult and abuse as the hide of a Rhinoceros is to the force of a musket ball. For the past year especially, we have had the misfortune to deal with a class of the incorrigibly disaffected. Because we do not allow them to run our business for to suit themselves, we have to come in for the vials of their wrath. It happens to start out on a business walk, or enter any public place, where men generally congregate, we are accosted and buzzed and bored by one or more of these gentry until the very breath seems leaving our vitals. Fenianism—Irish Nationality—is the last 'hobby' of our 'friends.' They seem to ride it with the greatest agility and have no scruples about giving rough shod over everything in their way. But we do not intend that we shall be driven over, nor bullied by them. We shall say and do what we please—always aiming at the right—and conduct our business—heedless of their censurings. One would suppose from their talk, and self-sufficiency, that the 'Shamrock and the Harp' belonged exclusively to them and their 'circles,' and that all outside were a parcel of Irish *omadhuns!* This is the instruction given them by their leaders we suppose. War against anything and everything, that does not happen to run in accordance with the grain of their insanity. But now the leaders are scandalizing themselves shamefully, and they should know better. Instead of using the hard earned money sent into the freedom of their native land from Saxon tyranny it has been devoted to palace, and servants, and livery hiring—for the purchasing of wines, liquors, cigars and patent leather boots, and all this too, not in Ireland but in the city of New York.—*Western New York Catholic.*

The national debt, in round numbers, is three thousand millions, which, divided among thirty millions of people, is about one hundred dollars a head.

The amount of gold coinage at the mint for the month of December, was one million one hundred and twenty-nine thousand dollars; silver coinage about thirty-seven thousand, and copper, over one hundred and three thousand dollars.

Secretary McCulloch has just issued his monthly statement of the public debt, bringing the balances down to the first of January. The grand total is set down at two thousand eight hundred and seven millions three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents. This, of course, is exclusive of all unadjusted war claims against the United States, and all ungranted pensions and bounties.

The Detroit *Tribune* is responsible for the following important disclosure: "We learn from an entirely well-informed source at Washington, that all the books and documents left in Canada by Jacob Thompson, the most active and debased of all the rebel emissaries in that province, containing his correspondence, documents and accounts, showing the disposition of the rebel funds in his hands, have been secured, and are now in the possession of the government authorities at Washington."

COLOURED POODLES.—Algiers is full of lapdogs and poodles, learned and unlearned, and in accordance with the last tedious caprice of the French, the poor little beasts are dyed all manner of colours. I suppose the pigments used are, like quack pills, 'purely vegetable'; and that it does not hurt to be painted 'rose-pink' or 'sky-blue'; but you can't help pitying these chromatic poodles, shivering in their coats of many colours, like modest little Josephs led in silken strings by Mrs. Potiphars from the Chaussee d'Antin, and hanging their ears and tails as though they were conscious and ashamed of the grotesque appearance they presented. I advised a shoddy millionaire in New York once to give his carriage horses a coat of size, and then cover them all over with gold-leaf, and he regarded the idea in anything but an unfavourable light. I don't think a gilt horse in the flesh (we have him in plaster in the chemist's shops) would be an absurd sight then a sky-blue poodle. When I left Algiers the dogs were still unuzzled, although the days were to all intents and purposes canicular; but it is on the 1st of July, I think, that the execrable gagging decrees of the administration are put in force. After that date any dog, be he a butcher's cur or *le curin de la Marquise*, is doomed to death. Morning and night the fatal tumbrel, the dog-cart, goes its rounds. It is a kind of wooden sarcophagus on wheels, drawn by a weedy mule, and conducted by a couple of blackguard Arabs. They are armed with hooks at the end of long poles, and literally fish for stray dogs, catching them up anyhow, and often in a very barbarous manner. It would be much more merciful to lasso them, South American fashion. The hooked dog is swung high in the air, a sliding trap in the sarcophagus opens, he is pitched into the midst of a group of other howling victims, and at the end of the horrid tumbrel's rounds, is conveyed to the shambles, and knocked on the head. This is the end of poor Dog Tray.—The Arabs are paid so much a head for the dogs they kidnap, and the capitulation fee being liberal, few unuzzled bow wows escape the fatal hook.—A similar search for and massacre of dogs used to take place, I remember, every morning during the summer on a bridge over the Fontana canal at St. Petersburg.—*A Trip to Barbary by a Roundabout Route.* By George Augusta Sala.

DEFINITION OF A BOUGH.—A writer in a *Medical Gazette* gives the following lucid explanation of the phenomenon of a lady's blush:—"The mind communicates with the central ganglion; the latter, by inflex action through the brain and facial nerve, with the organic nerves in the face, with which its branches innervate." The explanation bears Dr. Johnson's celebrated definition of 'network,' 'anything reticulated at equal distances, with interstices between the interstices.'

Jones says a person's character depends a good deal upon his bringing up; for instance, says he, a man who has been brought up by the police seldom turns out respectable.

Herod's wife is said to have been like a Fenian organization, because she had a head sent her (head centre).

A philosophical Cubman thus speaks of the section over which his wheels make their tracks. "If you run over a youngster down here," said he, "it's the folks don't say nothing"—kase they have got more children than wittles for 'em—but you 'st run over a goat or a kid, or a sow or pig, and blest if a mob ain't arter you in two minutes!"

JOHN BILLINGS ON WATERFALLS.—I rather like waterfalls. I can't tell why, any more than I can tell why I love kastor ile—but he is good for a lazyness in the system. I don't like lazyness of any sort—not even in musketers. I want my musketers lively. But and this is foreign to mi purpose. I like waterfalls—they are so easy and natural. They attack all the s-x. Some they attack with grate fury, while others they approach more like a sieg, working up slowly. I saw one yesterday. It was no bigger than a small French turnup. It had attacked a small woman or only nine summer's duration. She was full of recreation, and when she bounded along the sidewalk (it wuz on the west side of St. Clair street, in the city of Cincinnati, foremost Baker & Davis' yellow sopp store) the waterfall hinged up and down in an oscillating manner, resembling much the sportive terminus of a bob-tailed lamb in a great hurry.

The effect was purely electric. I also saw another one pretty soon, which belonged to a mature matron. She might have saw 75 summers, her hair waz white as flour (Perkins' A, worth 15 dollars a barrel, delivered); but the waterfall was black. I asked a bystander how he could account for that. He said 'it was younger.' I also saw another one pretty soon, which was the property of a gusher. She was about 19 years old, and was sz ripe sz a 2 year peach. She swept the streets like a thing of life. Men stopped to gaze sz she passed, and put in a new chew of tobacco. Little boys pocketed their marbles in silence. Her waterfall waz about the size of a corn-basket turned inside out. It was inked in a common akap net and kivered with blazing diamonds of glass. It shone in the frisky sun like the tin dome on the Court House, whars the supervisors meet. But I rather like waterfalls. It huz bin sed that they would run out, but this, I think, is a error, for they don't show no leak yet. In the language of the expiring Canadian on our Northern frontier, I say—"Viva la Bag-a-t-l!"

A NECESSITY.—In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Lintiment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. See advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Lintiment is a specific. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O.E. January, 1866. 1m

WHAT THEY SAY.—Go to business men for reliable facts' Read the testimony of a merchant. Lagrange, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1861. Messrs. Henry & Co. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Down's Elixir. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever had. H. B. ROBINSON. When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the increase. It is warranted to cure coughs and colds. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O.E. January, 1866. 1m

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, And all Disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.'"

C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutgers's Female Institute, N.Y. "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma."

Rsv. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. "It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing.—They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."

T. DUCHANNE, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. "When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."

HENRY WILKES, D.D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. January, 1866. 2m

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do rise up and bless her; especially in this case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.—Try it, mothers—try it now.—*Ladies Visitor*, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. January, 1866. 2m

HOME EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. Dugal, Chemist & Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec: Sir,—I send you the following certificate attesting the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA:—

Result of a Slow Fever.—I certify that on the 19th March, 1860, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last spring I commenced to give BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and from the moment he began taking that remedy a rapid improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons suffering with similar maladies to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. JEAN LACHANOR. St. Roch de Quebec, 8th Aug., 1863.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 473

PURGATION AND INVIGORATION.—By means of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence. For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alterative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in some degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid condition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines. Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any of the climates arising from, or aggravated by, a cold, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 429

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is rapidly sending to oblivion a host of toilet waters which have long been a disgrace to the dressing-room, and a nuisance to persons of refined taste. Less expensive than the European Extracts, it is as pure, delicate and lasting a floral essence, while it possesses superior cosmetic properties. Gentlemen, whose skins resent the manipulation of the razor, can immediately mollify the irritation of the surface, by moistening the 'chin now rasp' with this balsamic cooling and fragrance essence of tropical flowers.

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this one is genuine. 202 Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child, can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. G. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lessen the friction of machinery. Let the victim of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.



