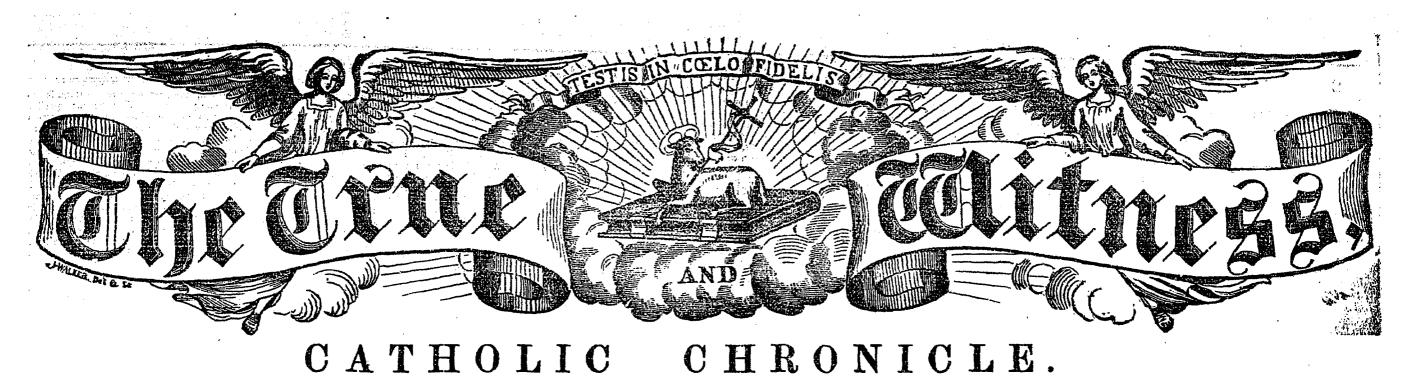
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

In order to make room for the following im- that clouded the political horizon of Canada had portant meeting of the matholics of Kingston, we are obliged to hold over our "Tate" until next week.

THE GREAT CATHOLIC MEETING IN KINGSTON.

A FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

(From the Kingston Whig.)

On Friday evening, 3rd instant, the largest and most influential Roman Catholic meeting ever held in this city took place. It was called by adverti-ement, and large posters placarded over the city. It was known for several days previous that such a meeting was to be held, but until Friday it was not certain what was the object of the meeting. At eight o'clock the Very Rev. Angus McDonnell, senior Vicar-General of the Diocese, entered the room, and was received with loud cheers and every manifestation of respect, every person rising as the venerable ecclesiastic approached the entrance. The Very Reverend gentleman seemed deeply affected at this manifestation of the respect und esteem of the Catholic people of Kings on for him.

Upon motion of Mr. J. O'Reilly, Q.C., the Vicar-General was moved to the Chair, and Mr. Daniel Macarow, Barrister-at-Law, was requested to act as Secletary.

The Vicar-General, upon taking the chair, said that the object of the present meeting was to consider the defects in the present Separate School Law, and the best means of remedying long by enumerating their grievances, the gentlemen in whose hands the several resolutions to ly wished to state to them that the immediate reason of our meeting new was, because we, Catholics, believe that previous to any change in the constitution, the rights and privileges of the minorities in both provinces should be secured by legislative enactment. His belief was also shared by the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, Separate School. True, the privilege is granted who, although already possessing greater privijoining municipalities; but the benefit that the leges than Catholics enjoy in Upper Canada, are trainer intended by this clause to confer was deendeavoring to have a bill introduced which will confer upon them still greater advantages. It stroyed by the nineteenth clause or the three gave him great pleasure to find that the Protestthat gentlemen may have to make on this important subret.

and be guided by the dictates of justice (hear, hear.) The law affecting the establishment of Catholic schools has frequently engaged the attention of our Legislature within the last filteen years. Several bills have been brought before Parliament relative to Catholic Separate Schools. Theoretically the principle has been affirmed over and over again of the rights of Catholics to freedom of education, but the law has been always so framed as to obstruct the practical working of the system. The last of these Separate School Bills became law in 1863. The title to the Act considering the advantages supposed to be secured to Roman Catholics by it is an anomaly. It is entitled, "An Act to restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Cacada certain rights in respect to Separate Schools." He had carefully perused the Act, but fuiled to discover in it the rights alleged to be restored to Roman Catholics. On the contrary, he found that this much-vaunted School Act curtailed privileges heretolore enjoyed by Roman Catholics, and that the title was a sham, a delusion (cheers.) Previous to the passing of this Act the power existed of establishing Separate Schools in any common School Section in Upper Canada, the limits of the Roman Catholic School Section being identical with those of the common schools. no matter how large or extended the common School Section might be. By the 19th clause them. It was not his intention to delay them of the Act of 1863 Catholics residing over three miles, in a direct line, from the Catholic Senarate School, although with in the boundaries of be proposed are placed would do that. He mere- the common School Section, and supporters of the Separate Schools within that section, were liable to be taxed for the support of common Schools [hear.] And if the Separate School bappened to be near the boundary of the common School Section, the effect would be to cut off nearly one-half of the supporters from the of uniting two Separate School Sections in ad-

subsided. At the present time men's minds

were not unduly prejudiced or excited as in days

gone by, when treating of questions affecting Catholic rights and interests. The people's re-

presentatives in Parliament are therefore less

trammelled and more inclined to listen to reason

miles limit there. They Tthe Protestants of Lower Canada] are free to define the boundaries of their school districts within the Municipality We are not. [Hear, hear.] The property of Catholic con-residents in Upper Canada is taxed for the support of common schools, schools which in the great majority of cases are purely Protestant. In Lower Canada the property of nonresident Protestants is taxed solely for the support of their own schools. The injustice does not exist there as it does here. In Lower Canada the sacred demesne of conscience is not invaded; men are not coerced to act contrary to their religious convictions [loud cheers.] There is one great advantage which, by the Lower Canada school law, the Protestants have, and which the Catholics of Upper Canada do not possess; it is a Normal school endowed by government for the training of their School teachers. They Tthe minority of Lower Canada] are not content with this, but have demanded a Separate Council of Public Instruction, a Chief Superintendent of Education of their own, in direct communication with the government; the eadowment of their Colleges as Provincial Institutions, separate from any provision that may be made for common schools; the endowment of the Protestant University of M.Gill, and above all they [the minority of Lower Canada] stoutly contend for the principle that no Protestant should be taxed for the support of Catholic schoo's [cheers.] Therefore, why should not the Catholic minority of Upper Canada have the courage of our Protestant fellow subjects of Lower Canada, and demand that the educational institutions of the minorities of both Upper and Lower Canada be placed upon an equal footing. [Enthusiastic cheering.] The principle is a just one. It is fair. We ask no more, and we will not be satisfied with less. [Continued cheering.] The dread felt by our friends of the minority in Lower Canada is, that when the Coofederation of the Provinces takes place, they will be swamped by the Cataoile minority, and therefore desire to be protected by Constitutional enactment. They may be right, and if they are, why should not our rights and privileges be also

protected by Constitutional enactment? [Hear, hear, and cries of yes.] If the concessions sought by our Protestant friends are granted, upon every principle of justice like concessions which he was prepared to go any constitutional gentlemen who had moved the first resolution, in should be made to us [cheers.] We may be length to maintain. It was the doctrine of civil an able manner had given you a clear idea of our told that the common school systems of both sections of the Province are not the same ; that in the schools of Lower Conada, secolar and religious instructions are united, in Upper Canada the principle of non-sectarianism is carried out. and therefore the Roman Catholics might safely send their children to the common schools. Here hes the whole difficulty. The Roman Catholic conscientiously believes that secular and religious instruction should be united, and that secular education without religious training is dangerous to faith and morals. The common testant schools. The teachers [generally] are mind of the Catholic child and lessen its respect natural protucior, or the Protestant Legislator, whose ideas of education are altogether secular? The difficulty is at once solved by the application of the principles of civil and religious liberty, the birthright of every British subject, that the rights of the parent over the child must prevail iree, the rights of the poorest are respected, and education flourishes. In the neighboring State of New York the law is compulsory, the rights of the parent over the child are invaded, State-Schoolism prevails, the consequence is that over 300,000 children of school age in that State attend no school, and are left to be brought up in ignorance [hear, hear.] It has been charged against the Catholic clergy that they are opposed to the education of the masses, their interest being to keep the people in ignorance. His [Mr. O'Reilly's] experience had taught him to beneve the contrary, that the Catholic clergy have ever been in the vanguard of popular education. And in Canada to-day the Bishops and Priests are making extraordinary exercious to secure for the Catholics of this country, not only the rudiments of an ordinary English education, but to establishing Classical schools and colleges where the

ى مەرەپ يېرىكى بېرىكى بېرىكى بېرىكى بېرىكى يەرىكى يەرىكى يېرىكى يېرىكى يېرىكى يېرىكى يېرىكى يېرىكى يېرىكى يېرىك يېرىكى tion fixed by the majority, as is the Catholic of the Confederation of the Provinces, and that from them a sufficient guarantee for their educa-University, alike endowed by the State. All the Catholics of Upper Canada ask is, that the same rights, the same privileges, secured by the Constitution, should be enjoyed by both minorities. We want no more, and we would be unworthy of the name of men if we would accept of less without protesting against a wrong so flagrant floud and prolonged cheering, amid which the learned geatleman resumed his seat.] pay their taxes to such separate school or schools

> The second resolution was moved by Mr. James Harty, and seconded by Mr. Macarow. "That in view of the Confederation of the British American provinces, it is the declared intention of the Government to protect the rights and privileges of the minorities in Upper and Lower Canada, in the maintenance and endowment of Depominational Schools by Legislature enactment. It is therefore the opinion of this meeting that the Catholic minority of Upper Canada should secure for their children freedom of education, and that they should, like their fellow sugjects, the Protestants in Lower Canada, seek to obtain the sanction of the authorities to such a school law as will secure them civil and religious privileges, and place the Educational institutions of both minorities upon an equa fosting."

Mr. James Harty, in moving the second resolution, said that it gave him great pleasure to move this resolution, because it enunciated a doctrine to which he heartily subscribed, and benefit on the Catholics of Upper Canada. The

No. 28.

minority of Upper Canada. There is no three the minorities of both Upper and Lower Canada tional rights. It was a duty they owed to themmay be placed upon an equal footing, we, the selves and to their children to maintain and permuority of Upper Canada, should also have a petuate freedom of education - (Loud cheers). The third Resolution was moved by Mr. P. Brown, seconded by Councilman Brophy. " That the property of Roman Catholics should not be taxed for the support of schools to which they do not feel, from conscientious convictions, at liberty to send their children, and therefore the Catholic holders of property in the different municipalities in Upper Canada should

> as they may designate, whether residents of the Mr. Thomas Baker, in seconding the resolumunicipality or not, and that the taxes pavable tion, said he was never satisfied with the Sepaby incorporated companies or public bodies comrate School Law. Those who generally introduced the different measures affecting the education of the Catholic youth of Upper Canada intended well enough, but in Committee the Bills were so mutilated as to destroy any advantages which were intended to be bestowed here. The Bill as introduced by Mr. Richard Scott was a good one, but a rider was tacked on in Committee, the objectionable 19th clause, which ruined the measure. The mjustice of taxing non-resident Catholics in common school sections for the support of common schools was an injustice which he hoped to see rectified. Without these two amendments our Separate School Law was of ittle value to us [cheers.]

inovement commenced so auspiciously, and he, for one, would never be satisfied until the object of the present meeting was accomplished. [Loud cheers.] The fourth Resolution was moved by Dr. Sulivan, seconded by Mr. W. Harty. "That the meeting are of opinion that a Nor-

mal School should be established and endowed by the Government, distinct from the present Normal School at Toronto, for the training and instruction of Roman Catholic school teachers; and that fully to secure the efficient working of the Separate Schools a Catholic Council of Public Instruction should be established, and a Catholic Superintendent of Education be appointed, to be in direct communication with the Government."

posed of Catholic and Protestant shareholders,

should be divided in the same proportion as the

Mr. Brown said he moved the resolution with

pleasure, for he always felt that it was a griev-

ance that the Catholic rate payers of Upper

Canada should not be permitted to designate the

schools to which their tazes were to be paid;

but in the majority of instances, in Upper Can-

ada, these taxes went to the support of schools

to which they were conscientiously opposed .---

(Hear, hear.) He was glad that the present

Government grant to schools."

Dr. Sullivan said that the pleasing duty of moving one of the resolutions had been entrusted to hun. The unportance of this meeting far exceeds that of any other which he had ever attended, and from which, if successful in attaining the end it has in view, would confer immense wants and disabilities under the present law, and application of that principle was, the right of pourtrayed the grievances which we labor under and desire to have redressed. For one of these grievances the resolution which he had the honor to move points out a remedy. Of the necessity of Normal Schools there can be no doubt. To educate the people well, they must be submited with duly qualified teachers, men who have been properly trained for the high and responsible duties they are called on to fulfil. The teacher of a Primary School, especially, requires the possession of no ordinary acquirements. It is to his care the mind in its unformed, undeveloped state is entrusted; to hun belongs the duty of moulding it whilst in its most plastic condition, and it ever after retains the impressions then made upon it. The countries which have made the greatest advance and have been the most successful in educating the people, are those that were the first to make extensive provision for Normal Schools. (Hear, hear.) If we had at our disposal a sufficient number of these estimable and disinterested men, the Christian Broinstitution. (Hear, bear.] But their numbers are not at all equal to the demand upon them.they can furnish but comparatively a small number of the corps of teachers required by the Separate Schools of Upper Canada. There are two Normal Schools in Lower Canada, the Protestants having one specially under their direction. It is not asking too much that the same privilege be accorded to us. (Hear, hear, and cheers.] The resolution demands that provision be made for a Board of Public Instruction, having power to fix the qualification required of teachers, select text books and regulate the system of teaching. The Board it is to be presumed, would be composed of men possessing the confidence of their coreligionists by reason of their integrity and ability. It also asks the apcation. It is to be regretted that hitherto so much indifference has been exhibited by us, more particularly in the country districts, to our edu-

The first Resolution was moved by Mr. Baker.

"That the existing School Law in Upper sess."

In moving the resolution, Mr. O'Reilly said he was glad to see the Very Rev. the Vicar- man Catholic separate schools by this Act, and found at his post whenever his presence was required in aid of any movement having for its the maintaining of Catholic rights and privileges (cheers.) He (Mr. O'Reilly) knew that the venerable Vicar-General had travelled a considerable distance in order to be present at this meeting, and to give his hearty support to the present movement, which, to borrow the language of the resolution just read, had for its obguage of the resolution just read, not for the out to the bear, and cheers.] But there was other ject the obtaining for the Roman Catholics in [hear, hear, and cheers.] But there was other Upper Canada in the establishment and mainte-objections in the existing bill, grievances which ought to be redressed. For instance, Roman members of a free community, they were en-Catholics contended were freedom of education and the liberty of applying taxes imposed upon Catholics of Kingston being fully represented .-It was of great importance in the present crisis of our affairs, that so large and enthusiastic a they believe are calculated to endanger, if not meeting should be held, for it proved conclu- destroy, the faith of the Catholic children fresively the interest taken by Catholics in the cause quenting them [loud cheers.] The school law of Separate Schools and freedom of education. It was a pleasure to him to think that questions testant minority of that section of the Province. of this character could be discussed calmly and There -in Liower Canada-Protestants can esdeliberately, as it became them as freemen to tablish, in any of the Municipalities, dissentient leadowment from the Sure. In Upper Canada ances in a fair and constitutional manner before cleat. They have first the Common Schools. do. The time was opportune, for the storms' schools, and are not confined to the school sec- the Catholics have no University. But, in view the representatives of the country, and to ask which appear to be in a most admirable condi-

mile, is a direct line, arrangement Thear. hear sats of Lower Canada have taken the initiative In Upper Canada Townships and common School in agitating this question, (hear, hear), and he Sections, as a rule, are laid out in straight lines. hoped they would be successful. The Catholics A radius in a circle of three miles from the are by no meane selfish; but what they are wil- School House is the extent of the privilege ling to give to others, surely they are right in given by this Act for supporters of a Separate demanding for themselves. (Cheers.) Catholics School to reside in who desired to be relieved never believed that the inst Separate School from the payment of a common School tax.-Bill provided for their wants or gave them equal All outside the circle, although within the bounjustice, and therefore could never accept it as a daries of the common School section, are lost finality. (Loud cheers.) He was prepared to to the separate school, and belong to the comreceive any resolutions, and hear any remarks mon school. The most favorite way it could be managed would still leave property in the angles unavailable for separate school purposes, unless the extreme points of the angles were within a schools of Upper Canada are called non secta-James O'Reilly, Q.C., seconded by Mr. Thomas distance of three miles, in a direct line, from the rian, but they are in tact in every essential Proschool house [hear.] In order to embrace the whole of the property within any musicipality. Canada is inadequate to the wants and purposes the limits should be defined by lines and not by of Roman Catholics, and does not secure to circles. Permission is given to school sections them in the establishment and maintenance of to unite, but what advantage does this afford it their schools those rights which, as members of a the property of Catholics in the united sections free community, they are justly entitled to pos- outside the radius of three miles is taxed for the proper judge of what is the best for the child of gone the necessary training and examination, support of common schools ? [hear.] He failed to see the rights alleged to be restored to Ro-General in the chair. He was always to be which Catholics have been asked to receive as a final Act of Separate school legislation. If they (the Catholics) were met by the assertion object the advancement of Calliolic interests or that they had accepted the Act of 1863 as a finality, the answer was plain-they had not-[cheers]-because it did not restore any substantial right which Catholics formerly possessed, but, on the contrary, it curtailed one of their most valuable privileges-the right of extending the boundaries of their separate school sections to the extent of those of the common school-Catholics having property in school sections titled to possess (cheers.) The rights for which where they did not reside, were taxed for the support of common schools, although supporters of a separate school in their own school section. them for educational purposes to the support of He (Mr. O'Reilly) considered this a great hard-Catholic schools. He was pleased to find so ship The law should be amended; it is unfair large in attendance of the rate-payers of the and contrary to the true spirit of liberty, both city present, the wealth and intelligence of the civil and religious, to force men to contribute to the support of schools to which they are from conscientious convictions opposed, and which

of Lower Canada was more liberal to the Pro-

not confined to the school sec- the Catholics have no University. But, in view the representatives of the country, and to an a which appear to a mark the bound of the school sec- the Catholics have no University. But, in view the representatives of the country, and to an a which appear to a mark the bound of the school sec- the Catholics have no University. But, in view the representatives of the country, and to an a which appear to a mark the bound of the school sec- the Catholics have no University. But, in view the representatives of the country, and to an a which appear to a mark the bound of the school sec- the Catholics have no University. But, in view the representatives of the school sec- the catholics have no University. But, in view the representatives of the school sec- the school sec- the catholics have no University. But, in view the representatives of the school sec- the school sec- the catholics have no University. But, in view the school sec- t

and religious liberty. [Cheers.] The practical Catholics to have their own schools free and untramelled by the state. All they asked for themselves they were prepared fully and freely to accord to others. [Cheers.]

Mr. Macarow said, it gave him much pleasure to second this resolution, every sentiment of which he fully endorsed. The Catholics of Upper Canada wanted nothing but what they were prepared to grant to the Protestants of Lower Canada. Freedom of education was dear to every lover of civil and religious liberty, and this freedom of education should be guaraleed to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, in Protestant, the books are Protestant, the ideas the new constitution about to be formed. The engrafted on the mind of youth are Protestant, establishment of a Roman Catholic University at any rate they are ideas calculated to bias the in Upper Canada, properly endowed, he considered of the very first importance-a Univerfor the religion of its parents. Who then is the sity where Catholic young men, who had underthe Catholic parent? The parent, the child's might receive degrees. The Protestants of Lower Canada possessed this advantage, and he saw no reason why a similar privilege should not thers, we should have no necessity for such an be granted to it e Roman Catholics of the Upper Province. He had seen with pleasure the action taken by the Protestants of Lower Canada Their services are so much sought after that in this matter. He cordially approved of that [Loud cheers.] In England education is left action, and hoped the Roman Catholics of Upper Canada would imitate their good example. The present Separate School Law was defective in many important particulars, as had been pointed out by the learned gentleman who had first addressed them, and ought to be amended .---While he admitted that the Common Schools system of education was a very admirable system in itself, it wanted that great element which he and every Roman Catholic considered of the greatest importance-the element of religious instruction. (Cheers). The Catholics of Upper Canada also wanted a Chief Superintenden: of Education, communicating directly with the 'foversinent. It was necessary for the proper and pointment of a Catholic Superintendent of Edueffectual working of the School Law. A Normai School for the proper training of competent teachers was also required. To train the teacher, to make him competent for the onerous cational interests, which are of such vital imand responsible duties of his after life-was of portance, and which ought to concern us more highest branches of learning may be imparted paramount importance-(applause). He felt than any other question. In this matter Cathoto the youth of the country. The people have assured that every liberal Protestant of the city lics might take example from their Protestant seconded, and will continue to second them in would respect and endorse the action taken by fellow-citizens. Some time side they, with the their mobile efforts. [Hear, and cheers.] In this meeting. They had met to discuss this most praiseworthy spirit, endeavored to connect Lower Carada our Protestant friends have Mi- great educational question in a fair and impartial as closely as possible their Schools, and thus Gill University, for which they ask a permanent spirit, to lay what they considered their griev- reister their' action more harmonious and effi-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

higher branches of an English education and the there should be a like institution in Upper Can languages are taught; and lastly, the Queen's ada for Roman Catholics, with a like endow-University, combining an examining and teach- ment. [Hearty cheers.] ing body, where the highest branches in literature and science are imparted, and where de- James Campbell, seconded by Mr. James Davis, grees are conterred on those who have complied with the required examinations. Notwith- gentlemen, namely, James O'Reilly, Daniel Macstanding the disabilities under which Catholics carow, James Harty and Dr. Sullivan be aplabor, they might also link together our educational establishments and make them dependent one on the other. We have the Brothers' School, which certainly is at present not inferior to any common school in the city; and Regiopolis College, which combines the advantages of a Grammar School and College, and if short time, returned and read the Memorial preit were only clothed with University powers, and pared, which is as follows : some additions made to its curriculum, would place us in possession of advantages not surpassed by those of any denomination in the country [cheers.] It is not too much to indulge the hope that this, the oldest Catholic College in Upper Canada, would receive the endowment, and thus afford the Catholic youth of the Pro- RESPECTFULLY SHEWETHvince all the advantages of a University education. But you may ask, are not the Universities, Grammar Schools and other Educational Institutions of Upper Canada open to us - what amendment. need have we to go to so much trouble and expense ? It is true their advantages are accessible to the Catholics, but they have no voice in their management-nothing to say in their government | and educational institutions. and are quite upprepared for any storm of mtolerance which might pass over the country .---[Hear, hear, and cheers.] Admitting that such could not occur, there are other reasons why we should have our own institutions. Although many of us from our limited observations, and sentieut schools by a constitutional enactment ; judging from a few cases that may have come to we are therefore anxious that the Roman Caour knowledge, may consider that we ought to take advantage of those institutions, we must recollect that our clergymen, who by their learning and virtue have been elevated to a position above the ordinary level of human interest and passion, men of wisdom and experience, who have no other object than the welfare of the people they are divinely commissioned to instruct and guide, and who, from their high position, can closely observe the effects of such training, these liberty to send their children to. men have unanimously declared that such teaching is attended with evil results. It is to be hoped that this movement may become general, and in the firm conviction of the justice of our cause, and the consciousness of the danger which threatens, endeavor by an united and well sustained effort, which no difficulties can deter, to secure, at this crisis in our history, the social rights and privileges which are likely to be bestowed on the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. At all events, Catholics shall have the the present Normal School at Toronto, for the satisfaction, if they do fail; that it was not for training and instruction of Roman Catholic any lack of energy on their part. [Hear, hear, and cheers.

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1. Sec. 1997 - Sec. 1997

Mr. William Harty, in seconding the resolution, said that whatever privileges were conferred on the Protestant minority of Lower Canada in the education of their children, should, as a matter of fair play, be acceded to us. The Protestants of Lower Canada demanded that their property should be free from any assessment for the support of the schools of the Roman Catho- amended so as to confer upon a Catholic Superhe majority in that section of the Province. If | intendent of Education, the power of defining that right is conceded to them, by legislative enactment, the property of the Catholic minority as now possessed by Township Municipalities for in Upper Canada should be similarly protected. defining and establishing the boundaries of com-If it were otherwise, he should feel that in this mon school Sections in Upper Canada. country, where all were supposed to be alike, there was, in fact, one law for the Protestants found to advocate .- [Cheers.]

The seventh Resolution was moved by Mr. "That a committee composed of the following pointed to draft a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General and both branches of the Legislature, founded on the foregoing Resolutions, and that prompt measures be taken to procure signatures to said memorial."

The Committee absented themselves for a

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in Provincial Parliament Assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE CITY OF KINGSTON,

That the existing Separate School Law in Upper Canada is inadequate to the wants and purposes of Roman Catholics, and requires

That your petitioners are desirous of having the law so amended as to secure to the Catholics of this section of the frovince efficient schools place. It is said, also, that if O'Hagan would only

That in view of the Confederation of the British American Provinces, we believe it is the intention of the Government to protect the rights and privileges of the minorities both in Upper and Lower Carada in the maintenance of distholics of Upper Canada should, like their Protestant fellow-subjects of Lower Canada, seek to obtain the sanction of the authorities to such a School Law as will secure their civil and religious privileges, and place the educational institutions of both minorities upon an equal footing.

That the property of Roman Catholics should not be taxed for the support of Schools which they are not, from conscientious convictions, at

That the Catholic Ratepayers should pay their School Tax to such schools as they may designate whether they are residents of the Municipality or not ; and that the school rate imposed on incorporated companies and public bodies composed of Catholic and Protestant shareholders should be divided in the same proportion as the government grant to schools.

That a Normal School should be established and endowed by the Government, distinct from School Teachers; and that to secure the efficient working of the Separate Schools, a Catholic Council of Public Instruction should be established, and a Catholic Superintendent appointed, to be in direct communication with the Government.

That the Nineteenth Section of the Seperate School Act of Upper Canada, 26 Victoria, chaster 5, should be repealed, and the law the boundaries of Separate School Sections as

That the Catholic colleges in Upper Canada should be adequately endowed as Provincial inand another for the Catholics-a species of fa stitutions, separate from any provisioa that may vorism which he at all events would never be be made for common schools, and that a Catholic University should be established and endow-The fifth resolution was moved by Mr. Denis ed in this section of the Province with like privileges, powers and advantages as the University "That the 19th section of the Separate of McGill in Lower Canada. May it therefore please your Honorable House to grant adequate relief in the premises to your petitioners, and thereby secure to them under the new constitution their civil and religious rights and privileges in the education of their of Separate School Section that are now pos- children and the maintenance of their schools

the same simple character nothing but the name of sant to live by his industry Until the man who the Rev: Edward Aylward, and the dates connected with it | Oould anything be nobler than this? And on Monday week, after a protracted illness, without the slightest pain or struggle, and retaining his faculties to the last, he expired, calmly as an infant on the bosom of its mother, yielding his pure soul into the hands of its Creator. Though his life and virtues remain unwritten, his memory will be dear to generations yes unborn .-- Kilkenny Journal.

It is announced on authority that Mr. Justice Ball has sent in his resignation, in consequence of the delicate state of his health which has been failing for some time past. Some of the 'eccentricities,' as they were called, of this learced judge, during the late assizes gave rise to much newspaper comment. It will be remembered that he used to complain violently of the noises in court, of the banging of doors, and of policemen . throwing their truncheons about.' It was he who ordered the stoppage of the mill near the court-house in Oork, 'during his pleasure;' and who, atter some months had elapsed without his having signified any pleasure on the subject, was threatened with a prosecution for loss and damage by the owner of the mill, who had let it remain idle all that time. The retirement of Judge Ball into private life makes way for Thomas O'Hagan, the Attorney-General, who forthwith takes his place The Solicitor-General, Mr Lawson then moves up to the position vacated by Mr O'Hagan, and Bergeant Sullivan, now law-adviser to the Custle, becomes Selicitor General. There are rumors that these changes will be sensibly felt in the country, the antecedents of Mr. O'Hagan, having, it is said, restrained him from doing many things that would certainly be done by another man in his wait longer he would be sure to fall in for a better place, but that the duties of his present office have always been distasteful to him. and that he is glad to be rid of them on the first opportunity.

THE IRISH EXODUS. -- The Lord Lieutenant has just delivered a sensible reply to the address of a Dublin deputation. The address itself, which was presented on the part of the United Trades' Association, appears to have been, for the most part, a fair and munly statement of the present condition of Ireland. The deputation deplored, and justly deplored, the continuing and even increasing emigration from the country. They regard it as an almost unmitigated evil to Ireland, a present disgrace and perhaps a future danger to England. On these points the deputation seem to us entirely in the

right. It is quite true that there are men better versed, perhaps, in economic science than the representatives of the Dublin Trades' Association, who endeavor to persuade themselves and the public that the exodus from Ireland ought to be a matter of national congratulation. We are not now speaking of certain coarse and stupid writers who have occasionally pronounced the frank opinion that the sooner the Ceits all go westward the better. But there are able and benevulent men who undoubtedly think that the emigration from Ireland is still a matter for congratulation to Irish and English alike. They take their stand upon the broad assertion that Ireland now is over-peopled, and that the only cure for

her impoverished condition is, that her population should be reduced. Here are, they say, a hundred people, for example, with only food enough for fifiy. Obviously it must be an advantage when the super fluous fifty seek out some other location. Stated thus, of course the assertion seems a truth-nay, indeed, almost a truism. If there are fifty soldiers in a beleaguered fort, or twenty seamen in a becalmed and ill-provisioned vessel, it is quite obvious that when half a number die off there is a better chance for the survivors to prolong their existence by means of the additional food which falls to their share. But that does not exactly prove that a besieged garrison or the crew of a water-logged and scantily furnished ship are to be congratuiated on the gradual diminution of their numbers. If, on one band, the thinning of the complement of men gives for the moment a larg-r share of food to those who hold their places, yet it, on the other hand, reduces the strength which may be the only means of ultimate deliverance. Now, the emigration from Ireland is, so far as the country is concerned, only to be compared to the gradual diminution in the number of an imperilled crew or garrison. Of course, as re-

tion ; then the Grammar School, where the ed a permanent endowment, to avoid favoritism Even his epitaph was directed by himself to be of is cursed with a land system which forbids the peatills the ground tan have some security for the full results which his labor may produce, it is utterly useless to think that Ireland can emerge from her present forlorn condition. Here, on the eastern side of the Atlantic, is a country where the agricultural labourer never becomes the owner of the patch of land he digs-where industry itself hesitates to exert its strength be to employ its savings, knowing that he who sows has no security whatever that he Atlantic, is a country where a man can have as much land as he can till, and have it all his own without suit or service, let or bindrance. How could it be possible while such a contrast of conditions remains to prevent the one country from being drained to supply workers to the other. The Irishman should be different in his nature from all other human beings if he did not feel anxious to quit a land which is no home for him-where his best industry could earn no inheritance for his children. It is not viceregal patronage of Irish poplin ; it is not a gingham ball in Doblin Castle; it is not a patriotic order for so many yards of Irish frieze which can cure or even mitigate the evila under which Ireland suffers? Ireland, and England as well, must look into the question more deeply. Englishmen must remember, when they admonish Irishmen to help themselves, that it rests with the British Parliament alone to abolish a system which renders self help, so far as the Irish peasant is regarded, a more impossibility until he reaches some other country than his own,-Star.

> ARBESTS OF RUNAWAY HUSDANDS. - Drogheda, January 18 .- On this morning Mr. James White, Sheriff's Office of Glasgow, arrested a builder named Andrew Smith, in this town, on a warrant charging him with having, in the month of August lest, deserted, neglected, and refused to support his wife, Agnes Muir Smith, in Glasgow, he being in active employment at the time, and leaving her chargeable to the parochial board. Immediately after the arrest a second wife made her appearance, with whom Smith was living here. The same officer, on yesterday, arrested at the Iron Ship Building Yard Dublin, a boiler maker named James Riddell, on a charge of having similarly deserted his wife, Margaret Shearer Riddell, in Glasgow, where she has been on the outdoor relief roll since September last. Both prisoners were brought by rail this evening to Belfast, en route for Glasgow, to be dealt with as the law directs.

> I have seen some very sed and some very strange riciesitudes of this kind; one occurs to me as I write with a queer, sad significancy. There is at this day and this hour, in the lunatic hospital of Dublin-Swifi's-a double significance in that fact, -a carved oak beach, massive and portly, on which the madmen sit and chat, and this was one of the Peers' benches in the Irish House of Lords, and on this very bench where these lunatics are now sitting, sat certain predecessors of theirs-I'll not be rude - and voted the 'Union.'- Cornelius O'Dowd in Black. wood.

We look forward with some confidence to the occurrence of a vacancy in the Borough of Tralee, and we have reason to believe that in that case the seat will be filled by Mr. McKeens - a gentleman whose election to the House of Commons, our readers are aware that we have long regarded as of high importance to the interests of the Independent Party, and of the country at large. Mr. McKenns is one of his place till his recovery. This brother did not be-those whose opinions are best described in their own long to the Society of Operative Bakers. After language, and whose language may be relied upon, not merely for its present accuracy, but for its future force; we therefore quote the following clear and candid statement of his opinions upon one point of special interest to the constituency which be hopes he will have the opportunity of addressing, made in the speech which he delivered in the autumu of 1863, at New Ross, at the banquet given to him by his supporters after his contest with Colonel Tottenham. After stating his views of the proper po licy for an Independent Party to pursue in Parliament and dealing very ably with the Tenant question, he turned to the subject of Education, and in terms, as we think, of remarkable clearness and force, stated its outlines :- "The second measure which I deem most essential for Ireland is in relation to education. I am in favor of those rules for gards the emigrants themselves, there is the utmost the education of the children of the poor, demanded they do not refuse to work for Sir John Arnott, difference. The poor fellow who goes out in rags by the Hierarchy, embracing the system of separate from Cork or Kerry soon finds plenty of well-puid denominational education, which has been found to work far better, and infinitely more harmoniously in | trample on their rights as tradesmen and citizens, England than the mixed system of national educa uon has done in Iteland. At the risk, perhaps, of losing some of that prestige which you have accord ed me as a man of commercial and material experience, I will say that in my mind the question of the education of the youth of this country is the most important subject which we have to consider. It embraces the whole question of the future of Ireland; it decides on which of two roads the civilization of our posterity shall proceed. I must, I find, run the risk of being prolix, or leave myself liable to misinterpretation on this subject of education. I will, therefore, go back to the first to the first principles involved in the question. The main and essential distinction between the civilization of modern Christian nations, and that of ancient Pagan nations, consists in the fact that the personal duty of the Ohristian citizen towards his feilow-man is based on the morality and teachings of the Gospel, whilst the personal duty of the Pagan was obedience to human laws, framed in accordance with the promptings of human inclinations, or the dictates of human pas-sions and interests. Whatsoever advantage we derive from the discoveries of modern science - whatscever power we have acquired over material subjects beyond what ancient Pagan nations had ac quired, would be only so many engines or appliances for the gratification of human instinct, and hence for the possible destruction of our fellows, except the Viceregal Court. This was not indeed urged as that the light of Obristian doctrine enables us to sen the one grand and comprehensive cure for Irish ills, thus these concessions to the sum of human power are so many advantages given us in trust by the Al tion would not have boggled about thus presenting | mighty, and for the exercise of which we will after have to render an account, Nations and people are simply the aggregate of individuals, and the descrintion of education which prevails in anymation is the most essential ingredient determining the nature of its progressive civilisation. Granting these premises, it is illogical to say the youth of this country shall have, from the fostering hands of the State education, solely in relation to its human and temporal views, shutting out the only light which can guide man in the proper application of the powers he derives from education in material things, and from the teachings of science and art. I say this is clearly illogical; it is not the English system, but the Irish, and it is maintained in this country solely because there is very great misapprehension on the subject on the part of certain of our countrymen, who ought to be guided by the teachings of their Bi- day." shops, rather than by the suggestions of a spurious liberality "- Tablel. ADULTERATION OF WORKHOUSE SUPPLIES .--- A great authority on everything relating to the adulteration of food stated before a Parliamentary Committee that every kind of nutriment which could by possible hty be operated on was subject to the adulterator's art. Re dried tea leaves, and coffee, which had already yielded their active principles to boiling water were vended as genuine articles : ginger, which bad been used in making essence or tincture was never wasted; but, undergoing careful pulverisation, was sold as pure, 'powdered ginger.' alustard almost invariably contained flour; arrowroot, potato starch : bread, alum ; wheaten flour, flour of rice ; beans and peas, bone, earth, and plaster of Paris; vi egar at this time searching the river a short distance off, was adulterated with oil of vitriol; beer, with gen- and on their coming up to this place, applied their tian, salt, and copperas. Even chicory, the sole use drags, and there found the remains of the unfortato come, live by the land, or leave the country or of which is the adulteration of coffee, is itself fre- inite young woman, covered up with a beap of sand.

might be expected, the poor are the great sufferers by the adulterating practices. With the rich, quality rather than quantity is the primary point in matters of diet, but the lower classes seek for the ' big loaf." which is offered at a low price, beedless of the fact its bulk is often due to water retained in it by means of cheap rice flour. To the credit of the shopkeepers of this city, be it said, that no part of the United Kingdom is more free from food adulteration. Indeed there appears to be but one article which is constantly offered for sale in an impure state, and that is milk. This constitutes an important element in the dietary of the children of the working classes; but although sold at the remunerative price of from 10d. to 1s. per gallon, it is invariably diluted with a large amount of water, varying according to reports of the City Analyst from 20 to 70 per cent. In the case of some poor law unions, food adulteration very frequently prevails, and more especially we have reason to believe with respect to milk. Last year it was proved by analysis that milk supplied to the South Dublin Union Workhouse was exceedingly inferior, and we now have to chronicle a more aggravated case. The guardians of the Mountmellick Union, having reason to complain of the milk sent to the workhouse, sent three samples for analysis to Professor Cameron, who reported very unfavourably on them. Proceedings were forthwith instituted against the contractors-three in number-who supplied the article, and three fresh samples of milk were sent to Dr. Cameron. The result of these analyses proved that all were grossly adulteratedone with the unprecedentedly large amount of 130 per cent of water. After a preliminary judicial proceeding in the Sessions Court, the three contractors agreed to compromise the case by paying a fine of £32, the amount of the fees charged by Dr. Cameron and the cost of the master's visit to Dublin to deliver the sample into Dr. Cameron's hands. They furthermore agreed to supply pure wilk at the contract price - only 4d. per gallon - to the first of May next, an undertaking which will no doubt involve a loss of at least £200 to them; for, it is needless to state, that it is quite impossible to sell milk pure as it comes from the cow at this low price. As, perhaps, the best proof of the large dilution with that cheap substance water, to which the milk has been subjected, it is stated that one contractor who before the expose had daily supplied sixty gallons, now is able to furnish only twenty-five gallons. We strongly urge all the Boards of Guardians throughout the country to follow the example so well shown them by the Mountmellick Board. The condition of the paupers is miserable enough without this misery being aggravated by the malpractices of contractors. The distary of those unfortunates is on the minimum scale, and the articles composed in it are few. To lessen the nutritive value of one of these articles to the extent of 130 per cont is indeed cruel For the sake of humanity let not the miscrable fare of the poor be rendered still more miserable by the adulterator's heartless practices .- Irish Times.

DUBLIN, Jan. 18. - A melancholy instance of combination among operatives has just been exhibited in the city of Cork. Among the benerolent undertakings of Sir John Arnott for the benefit of that city is the establishment of bakeries, by means of which the working classes could be supplied with bread of the best quality at a very low price. A large number of persons are employed in those bakeries, supporting their families in comfort by their earnings. One of the man employed in the Shandon-street bakery became ili, and his brother took some time he was transferred to the North Main. street Bakery. There he was treated as a " colt," and the men refused to work with him They did not go to Sir John Arnott, the head of the firm, though he might be seen in his counting-house every day. Without seeking an explanation, without appeal or remonstrauce, they suddenly struck work, leaving the dough, then ready, to perish. The consequence was that the company were obliged to close their four bakeries and depots through the town, to the grievous disappointment of the masses, who receive their daily supply of bread from this source The Cork Reporter says that this is a most disgraceful strike-one of the most silly and mischievons ever edented by any body of operatives, for it has been adopted by the operative bakers of Cork who attempt to excuse themselves by stating that " but they refuse to submit to any attempt on the part of any manager or co-parts and particularly so when those attempts are made without the knowledge or approbation of Sir John Arnott himself" 'The answer to this is that new hands have been got from the country, and that the establishments are again opened, while all the mem-bers of the Trade Union, and who had been in the remaint of 200d wages, are thrown out of employment and their families are reduced to destitution. All this misery they have brought upon themselves because they would not work with a man not of their body who had taken the place of a sick man. So long as that spirit prevails among the working classes in Cork it is not reasonable to expect manufactures to take root there. The deposit for the Navan and Kingscourt Railway amounting th 18,000/ was paid into the proper office of the 14th of December, by Samuel Garney Shepard and James Contes, Esgra, two of the share-holders in the Meath Railway and directors of the Navan and Kings court Railway. The names of the directors and more in fluential shareholders of this new line are a sufficient guarantee that the bill for its construction will be vigorously supported, and that no time will be lost in carrying the anthorised works to completion The branch will connect the rich and productive country between Kingscourt and Navan with Dublin, and the whole net-work of Irish Railways .- hish Times. Tae following case involving the question as to whether a High Shwriff can act as a magistrate during his year of office, came up lately before the quarter sessions at Carlow, Thomas Rice Henn, Q. C., presiding .- " A person named Cody applied for a transfer of licence which the Beach were disposed to grant; but when the service of notices was proved it appeared that the High Sheriff, D. H. Cooper, Reg., was one of the nearest magistrates upon whom the notic was served. - His worship said his impression was, that the service was good, as he thought the fact of magistrates being prohibited from acting officially while acting as high sheriffs, only meant that they should not take part at potty messions or otherwise actively discharge the magisierial duties. As the point was a nice and important one, his worship decided upon deferring judgement, and intimated his intention of fully considering the question, and making his decision known on an early

Kane, seconded by Mr. Thomas McKever,

School Act of Upper Canada, 26 Victoria, chapter 5, should be repealed, and the law amended so as to confer upon the Roman Catholic Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, the powers of defining the boundaries sessed by township municipalities for defining and seats of learning. and establishing the boundaries of Common School Sections in Upper Canada."

Mr. Denis Kane said he always advocated the right of Roman Catholics to define the boundaries of their School sections. The 19th clause of the Act of 1863 worked prejudiciously to Catholic interests. There are several Catholic said he would accept the mission with pleasure to a certain extent, the source of additional calamity families in the neighboring Township of Pittsburgh who are desirous to support our schools, the object of the meeting, he would however adand send their children to be educated bere, but as they reside a little over three miles from our schools, they are taxed for the support of the common schools. Although their religious convictions were opposed to the system taught in the common schools, nevertheless they must submit, or pay double tax, which they were unable to do. It is a cruel injustice for Catholics to be hampered as we are by this unjust clause in the School Act, and which ought to be repealed. He hoped the present agitation would not cease until the grievances Catholics labored under were redressed. [Hear, hear.]

The Sixth Resolution was moved by Mr. Daniel Rourke, and seconded by Mr. Patrick Harty,

"That the Catholic Colleges of Upper Canada should be adequately endowed as Provincial institutions, separate from any provision that may be made for Common Schools; and that a Catholic University should be established and endowed in this section of the Province, with the like privileges, powers and advantages as the University of McGill in Lower Canada."

Mr. Dautel Rourke said he was born and educated in Kingston, and for years was a student of Kegiopolis. Any law that would in-crease the influence of that noble institution would receive his hearty support. He should feel proud the day that University powers were conferred on Regiopolis, and that the Catholic youth of Upper Canada were not required to Jeave their own section of the Province to secure those honors and degrees to which they aspired, and which their application and talents entitled them to receive. If the Protestant University of McGill, in Lower Canada, receiv- and unostentatious, so he wished to be also in death. I die. It is, however, the deplorable fact that Ireland 'quently sophisticated with cheap substances. As and und beneath the water.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

On motion of Mr. O'Reiliy, seconded by Mr. Thomas Baker, the very Reverend Chairman was requested to take charge of the Memorial when signed and to proceed to Quebec to attend to the interests of the memorialists. The Vicar and do everything in his power to accomplish vise that Mr. O'Reilly also should accompany hun, as his service no doubt would be invaluable. It was then moved by Mr. Macarow, seconded by Mr. Daniel Rourk, that Mr. O'Reilly be requested to accompany the Vicar, which was carried unanimously. The learned gentleman accented the mission, although at considerable personal inconvenience.

It was then moved that Mr. MacDonnell leave the chair and Mr. James Harty was called thereto. A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman and Secretary when the meeting broke up, three hearty cheers being given for the Queen.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DRATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. AYLWARD, P.P. CASTLECOMER. - Ossory's greatest Priest for centuries-we might add Ireland's-is no more ; the noble patriot, the sincere friend, the t-ue Irishman, the accomplished scholar, the brilliant writer, the distinguished theologian, the perfect gentleman; but, more than all, the friend and father of the poor, the Very Dr. Aylward, is dead; and far beyond the circle of the Irish Church-indeed we might and wherever the pulse of an Irish patriot beats throughout the world - his loss will be felt and deplored. Without a doubt, he was the most remarkable Priest in the Irish Church--the ablest, the truest, the most uncompromising, the most influential; and while pour of God's Church mourn him as a lost father, the oppressors of the poor may rejoice that the man who never spared them has passed away for ever We can say no more ; for, at his own scieme, deathbed request, we are precluded from writing his life, or even doing justice to his memory. It was the noble humility of the great Obristian Priest and disinterested patriot, even in his last moments, and we are obliged to bow to it. As in life he was retiring

work to do in the United States. An Irishman returning from the States or from Canada to his own country is quite as rare a phenomenon as the exceptional Scotchman returning from London to Auld Reckie. When the Irishman in the New World has money to spend he spends it not in retarning home. but in bringing others out from home. It is there fore, needless to say that emigration is good for the emigrant. If it were not there would be no emigration. But how about those who are left behind, and about the country which they inhabit, and which they cannot make prosperous? The Dublin deputation tells Lord Wodehouse, with perfect truth, that the Irish emigration is of unhealthy origin, the more wild flight of despair, the desertion by the rats of the sinking ship. The impoverished country left behind seems only to become all the poorer for the desertion. The best of the peasant class go; only the utierly poor and helpless remain. Professor Fawcett, who once, we think, held different opinions on this subject, has told the people of Brighton the same melancholy tale. He regards the Irish exodus as the effect of calamity, the proof of calamity, and in Ireland. But the Dublin deputation suggested a remedy. It was just the sort of remedy waish deputations for time out of mind, and which viceroys less firm or less sensible than Lord Wodebouse bave sometimes professed to approve. It was simply "an earnest putronage of native industry' on the part of although the time has been when a trades' associait. But it was put forward as 'one step towards the happy result.' Lord Wodehouse gave no encouragement to suit

the idea. He told the deputation, in a few frank and courteons sentences, that no private or public patronage of hish manufacture, as Irish, could be of any avail to promote its permanent interests unless it could be offered to the consumer cheaper and then, his lordship might have added, it would stand better than other countries can produce. And in need of no courtly patronage whatever. One is surprised to find that after so many failures this delusion of prosperity to be obtained by the patronage of Irish manufacture can linger yet in any class of Irishmen. If the broad and clear truths of political economy did not satisfy Dublin trades' associations, one might think that their own experience would bring conviction with it. Is any Irish Viceroy likely to have more influence over Irishmen than O Connell had ? - Did not O'Connell try, although perhaps in opposition to his own strong and piercing common sense, to persuade his countrymen to support only Irish manufacture. Did not Swift make the same attemptin an earlier day. Have we not seen all man-ner of spasmodic efforts towards that end, through viceregal patronage, public agitation, books, lec tures, sermons, ' gingham balls,' national associations and what not - and have all these efforts combined done any thing for Irish manufacture. What have they done except to show that protection is protection still, whether it be enforced by Act of Parliament or apheld by an association, or patronised by a viceroy. The r medy for Irish distress and the check upon Irish emigration must be sought for elsewhere. Ireland is essentially an agricultural country The majority of her people must at least for a long time

The Nenagh Guardian contains the following remarkable story with regard to the fulfilment of a dream :-" A gentleman living in this town, dreamt on Sunday night last, that he had found the body of the young woman (Mary Darcy, who was drowned at Kylera Bridge, about a month since, and which, up to that time, notwithstanding that the river had been dragged by parties in boats daily since the melancholy occurrence, had not been discovered), under a bash at a particular part of the fiver. He was out shooting next day in the neighborhood of the place, and recollecting his dream, informed his companion. They both proceeded to the spot, and examined the place minutely, but failed to discern any appearance of the bedy. A party of men were

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY 17, 1865

A SISTON OF HENRY GRATTAN .- By a Man on the Shady Side of Fifly. - As a school-boy of twelve years old, I had been taken by my father to visit the great patriat and Irish orator, Grattan. ! well remember that the impression made on the minds of those who were supposed to be competent to comprehead, his powers, was one of reverence not un-mixed with awe. There was about him a simple, gentle dignity, a courtesy and elaborate politeness, which remind me of what I had read of the vielle cour. He was dressed in a blue coat and buff waistcoat, with knee breeches and silk stockings He had not abundoned the old pig-tail; and the studied politeness and elegant elaboration of his meuner produced on me an impression which time cannot efface. He had the took and bearing of a thorough gentleman. His enunciation in private life was slow, and his pronunciation seemed, to my child-like ears, somewhat quaint and foreign. 'Jumes,' he pronounced Jeems; 'obligo,' oblege; and he used the words, 'a dish of ten,' and 'a dish of coffee;' but this was a fashion in his early day, and to that fashion he adhered to the last. It has been written by the late Charles Phillips, in his 'Curran and his Contemporaries,' that Gratian was short in stature, and unprepossessing in appearance. He was rather over than under the middle height, being about live feet nine ; and so far from being unprepossessing, his features were regular and full of expression. The first time I ever heard Grattan speak was at a dinner of about twenty persons, given in his honor by an attached friend and admirer, and at which his health was proposed by the host. For the first minute or two he fattered and hesitated ; but his nervousness soon disappeared, and, once fairly started, he rive ted and charmed attention. I subseque thy heard him at a public meeting, where he spoke for about ten or fifteen minutes. He was then seventy. two years of age, and his voice, never in his best days powerful, was thin and somewhat reedy. A critic might have observed that the gesture was somewhat theatrical, and that antithesis and epigram were too frequently resorted to; but the improssion produced on me, as a whole, by this great speaker in his decline was, that in boldness of thought, in grandeur and gorgeousness of language, in intensity of feeling and imagination, he was un-The private life of Grattan was as pure equalled. as his public life. His affections centered in his family ; and, after country and family, his dominant passions were literature and the pleasures of coun try life. On one occasion while in his company, he recited long passages from Conley, Dryden and Pope-among others, the ' Elegy on the Death of an Unfortunate Lady ;' and I was amazed not more at his powers of memory than at his powers of elocution. The late Mr. Justice Day informed me that Gratian could repeat all the finest passages in Dryden and Pope without missing a line. In truth, in private life Grattan was universally respected and beloved.

Barren Barren Berne Barren Barre Bran Barren and an and an and a star and a star and a star and a star and a st

There is no doubt at all that the growth of flax will be of great service to the frish farmer, who is willing to work. But to the lazy farmer, who likes to move about doing nothing, except minding other people's business, flax is an abomination. He does not want to grow it, for ' there is too much trouble connected with it. Well, this sort of farmer need not expect to live in Ireland. In vain will be strive to do so, becase no man can now hold his ground in this country, except a thrifty, hardy, and industrious person. During the last year enormous flax crops have been grown in sil parts of the country, and farmers have received from 201 to 451 for the produce of an acre. These men will grow still more this year, because they find that it will pay better than any other crcp. A couple of acres of it will pay more than the rent of a large farm, and leave a handsome sum besides for the payment of a labour and other things. We therefore advise all our friends not to neglect sowing some flax. There are complaints made that sufficient scatching machinery has not been put up in this district, and we believe they are well founded. But we hope that some energetic men will make it their business to supply this public went, in order that the requisite accommodation may be given to a most usaful branch of husbandry. If flax be grown in this district, we have every hope that at no distant day men will be found to erect spining mills in Dandalk, which will give great employment, and materially assist in improving the commerce of the town .- Dundalk Democral.

The Cork Examiner reports the total wreck of the brig Ellen Sophia, of Newport, near Smerwick bar-bour, north-west of Dingle. The vessel, which was first seen scudding before the wind with signals of ing, str distrossfl diately broke up. It is supposed she had been abandoned, as no person was seen on board. Her carge of rum and sugar was totally destroyed .- Times Cor.

hearken to his reasons for opposing Mr. Bagshawe's motion. He does so on the ground that the doctrines of the Church of England are the true doctrines; that the nation stands to criminals in the place of a parent: that as it is the duty of a parent to give a child, not what the child thinks best but what the parent knows to be best, so it is the duty of the nation to cram the doctrines of the Church of England down the throats of all the prisoners in the gaols-Catholic and Protestant alike-or if they won't stand this, to leave them uninstructed altogether. It is no wonder that such an astonishing argument should have quite converted at least one wavering magistrate to a contrary decision to that which Mr. Knight advocated. A man must, indeed, be callous who would not shrink with nervous apprehension from the slightest possible danger of being supposed to be influenced [except in the opposite direction] by any such argument, as these.

Compare this with the calm and common-sense manner in which the lay magistrates, with perhaps one exception, debated the question pro and con. The argument for the motion may be put briefly as follows :- "It is the duty of those in authority to provide religious instruction which shall, as far as possible, be efficacious to its end, for all persons whom it holds under restraint. But such religious instruction can only be offered to Roman Catholics by teachers of their own persuasion. Therefore it is their duty to provide Roman Catholic chaplains for the Roman Catholic prisoners in the gaols of this county." Granting the major of this syllogism, the conclusion follows irresistably-as a general rule. But while admitting it as a general rule, its opponents-we mean its lay opponents - resisted its ap-plication on a special ground. It was obviously impossible, they said, to carry the rule out ubsolutely otherwise they might be called upon to put the county to the expense of a Roman Catbolic chaplain for the benefit of a single Roman Catholic prisoner who had been sent to gaol for a fortnight. It was their duty therefore to consider carefully whether the number of Catholic prisoners in the Giamorganshire gaols was so large and the terms of imprisonment so long as to make such an appointment desirable and expedient; and having done so they decided the point in the negative.

These are fair grounds of difference. For our own part if the vote had been one that would have decided the question permanently, we should regret that Mr. Bagshawe's motion had been rejected. But as it can be renewed at any moment perhaps it is just as well that it should not have been agreed to at the first time of asking .- Swansca and Glamorgan Herald.

Mr. W. E. Forster addressed a meeting of his con stituents at Bradford on Tuesday night. The hon. gantlemen touched upon most of the leading questions, and towards the close of his speech, in speakiog of Ireland, said - The Irish question was fasten-ing itself on us more and more. The fact was that Ireland was still a weakness and a disgrace to England ; that though we did not misgovern her to that extent we formerly did, we still did misgovern her in two of the most vital points in which misgovernment was possible. Thuse points were the laws which we upheld in relation to the cultivation of land (which was, after all, the most important of all material interests in every country, and in no country more so than in Ireland), and what the law atempted to do with regard to freland's religious faith. could not go into the land question; but he He would say that the laws we upheld, and the customs to which we gave the force of law tempted the landlords of Ireland, by putting in operation the power of eviction and distress, to fill their estates with impoverished tenants, and to keep those tenants impoverished, by not allowing them to receive the benefit of any exertion they might use upon the land. Then what was the lrish Church? It was a sign of conquest, a memorial of oppression, a legacy of iujustice [hear, hear]. Could they wonder that the rish farmer hastened to leave the land when he was insulted by such a church? Could they wonder that in fleeing from the land he carried with Lim a hatred of the country which fastened that church upon it, and which upheld such laws? He believed that the House of Commons would be forced to entertain the Irish question more seriously than they had, but he had little hope of the result unless two conditions were fulfilled. One depended upon the Irish people and members of parliament, and the

reference to the calamitous fire at the Theatre Royal. The committee appointed at the public meeting are engaged investigating the circumstances of the relatives of the deceased and other sufferers of the fire, with a view of affording relief. Statements by persons who escaped the fall of the north wall continue to be published. It is stated that one of the Roman Catholic clergymen learning that a man was balf buried in the rubbish and could not be got out went up to the pile, notwithstanding the danger of the moment, and offered prayer with him. On going in one bystander warned him of the danger, and re-marked, " He is not of your persuasion." His answer was, "I must go to him, whatever be his persuasion." The poor man was calling, "Oh take me out of this," and while using his own arm when it got free to help his extrication he cried to those around. "Make haste, make haste." A big stone lying between his shoulders pressed him with his face to the wall, and on its being partially removed he called out from pain. On a false alarm being epreud and every one running away, he called them back to help him, and urged them to be quick. The alarm of those outside and the entrenties of the imprisoned man alternately retarded and hastened the work, but, while many flad for their lives, six or eight people stuck by the unfortunate man, including the Dean of Guild, and four of those who sought to preserve him shared his fate, as the huge and solid wall fell and crushed them in a moment. On Wednesday the remains of Mr. George Lorimer, Lord Dean of Guild of the city of Edinburgh who was killed at the Theatre Royal fire on Friday evening last, were interred with the honours of a public funeral, in the West Church burying ground there. About 700 gentlomen belonging to the different public bodies of the city attended the funeral, of whom about 250 were in corriages.

A paragraph went the round of the newspapers a short time ago concorning the honours paid in Australia to Robson and other convicts by their fellowprisoners. It is remarkable that the same sririt manifests itself at Portland towards Mr. Roupell, the late momber for Lambeth. Roupell some time ago was Sent from Mithank Prison to the works at Portland, and his uniform good conduct in prison entitled him to receive, as early as the convict regulations allowed, a first class certificate, with its attendant priviloges. But Roupell is set to the usual task work on the fortifications. Ha tells, however his friends who visit him that his fellow workmen, whenever they have got a chance, are eager to heip him get through his task in order that he may leave work before them on the days on which visitors are allowed among the convicts. Roupell is to be seen as neat in person, in his prison garb, as he used to be while he was a member of the House of Commons. On the men breaking off work for the day a number of pails of water and nepkins are placed for them " with which they are to wash and clean themselves ; and two or threa prisoners u.e a pail among them ; but however pressed they may be for time they set aside one of the pails, declining to use it until Roupell has washed in it, and they always reserve for him a clean nupkin. Many of Roupell's old friends go down at stated times from London to see him, and they describe him to wear the same cheerful, serious look which marked him in the house. He never speaks to them of the past, but discusses the questions of the day, showing still the master passtion for politics .-- Sherborne Journal.

It is more than three years since it became evident that the disruption of the United States would senously affect the supply of cotion to this country. For some months even after the actual commencement of bustilities the general belief in the resources of the Union and the dreat interests involved in its preservation made England slow to anticipate the impending downfall of commerce and cultivation. But by the autumn of 1861 cotton had risen to such a price that the mill - began to work short time, or even to close, and November of that year saw a large and rapidly increasing addition to the numbers thrown on the Rates. Early in 1862, that is three years ago, the Relief Committees began to act, and once stoot soon found their work growing on their bands. Ever since that " Luncashire Distress " and "Central Relief Fund " have been familier headings other upon ourselves. The initiative in measures in these columns and the subject has been invested for the advantage of Ireland must come from Ire- with a national importance. There was a time inland. It was up-hill work for an English member to deed when the dimensions of the calamity were most attempt to introduce reforms in Irish matters, be- formidable, and when it required some faith in the k against a high cliff and imme- cause the remark was immediately made, 'If those national character to think that we should ever see the end of it. But we have seen the flood at its height, and we have seen it recede, first by inches, ed by them?' [bear, hear]. He thought that the then by feet, till even so far back as half a year ago, last August, there was a talk of closing the accounts of the Funds, or, at least, suspending operations, except in extraordinary cases, or with a view to some future occasion. Just then, however, in the face of a good harvest, there came a new distress, not in the mercial collapse, caused by the very contrary. The material fell, and so did the manufactured artic's, till it became cheaper to buy than to make. The weaker class of millowners, if they did not stop altogether, had to economise in wages, and the Relief Lists rose accordingly. A month ego this new return of the tide ebbed again, and at this moment the numbers thrown on public benevolence are fifty thousand less than they were a year ago, only a third of the vast mass, then at its greatest, two years ago, but still near a hundred thousand more thun in the days before the cotton famine.- Times. SURVIVORSHIP. - In 1806 Mr. Mason and one son were drowned at sea; his remaining eight children went to law, some of them against the others; because if the father died before the son £5 000 would be divided equally among the other eight children, whereas if the son died before the father the brothers only would get it, the sisters being shut out. A few years afterwards Job Taylor and his wife were lost in a ship wrecked at sea; they had not much to leave behind them, but what little there was was made less by the struggles of two sets of relatives, each striving to show that one or other of the two haplese persons might possibly have survived the other by a few minutes. In 1819, Major Colclough. his wife, and four children were drowned during a voyage from Bristol to Cork; the husband and wife had both made wills, and there arose a pretty picking for the lawyers in relation to survivorships and next-of-kin, and trying to prove whether the husband died first, or both together. Two brothers, James and Charles Corbet, left Demerara on a cortain day in 1828, in a vessel of which one was master and the other mate; the vessel was seen five days afterwards, but from that time no news of her fate was ever recoived. Their father died about a month after the reasel was last seen. The ultimate disposal of his property depended very much on the question whether he survived his two sons, or they survived him. Many curious arguments were used in court. Two or three captains stated that from August to January are hurricane months in the West Indian seas. and that the ship was very likely to have been wrecked quite early in her voyage. There were, in addition, certain telations interested in James's dying before Charles, and they urged that, if the ship was wrecked, Charles was likely to have outlived by a little space his brother James, tecause he was a stronger and more experienced man. Alas for the 'glorious uncertainty !' One bigwig decided that the sons survived the father, and another that the father survived the sone. About the beginning of the present reign three persons-father, mother, and childwere drowned on a voyage from Duolin to Quebec; the husband had made a will, leaving all his property to his wife; hence arose a contest between the next-of-kin and the wife's relations, each catching at any small fact that would (theoretically) keep

THE FIRS AT RDINBURGE .- We understand that a | with his wife and three children for Australia; the | judicial precognition is in course of being taken by ship was lost soon after leaving Eogland; the mate, the Sheriff and Procurator-Fiscal of the county in the only person who was saved among the whole of the crew and passengers, deposed that he saw the hapless husband and wife locked in each other's arms at the moment when the waves closed over them. There would seem to be no question of survivorship here; yet a question reality arose, for there were two wills to be proved, the terms of which would render the relatives much interested in knowing whether husband or wife did really survive the other by ever so small a portion of time. - Dickens's All the Year Round.

GARIBALDI AND THE ORANGEMEN OF LIVERPOOL .-The Liverpool Mercury publishes the following copy of an address presented to Garibaldi, with his reply thereto :--

TO GINERAL JOSEPH GARIBALDI.

Illustrious General, -- We, the undersigned, forming the Liverpool Orange and Protestant working men's committee for the purchase of the yacht which is now being presented to you, take this opportunity of expressing our sympathy for you in your recent afflictions, and towards you for those chivalrous deeds performed, which are already ongraved on the tablets of our hearts, and immortalised on the pages of history. We feel, noble patriot, that we are addressing one of ourselves, a working man, and indeed rejoice to think that we have such a name as yours associated with the true, honest sons of toil. We were glad when you arrived in this country and accepted the invitation of our worthy mayor to visit our town, but we were hurt in our inmost soul when for special reasons, never satisfactorily known to us, that promise could not be fulfilled.

But now, noble hearted of all patriots, in the name of the Protestant working men of Liverpool, we do cordially invite you to come among us at an early day. Yes, General, leave your island home for a short season, and cross the briny deep in your own yacht, when we, the working men of Liverpoel, will arise as the heart of one man, and give you a reception quite as hearty as was accorded you by our London brethren. We rejoice to think that Provideace has so bountifully blessed you in again restoring you to a measure of health and strength, and our forvent prayer to the Almighty God is that he may give you strength to go on and prosecute the great work in which hitherto you have been engaged, namely, in knocking of the shackles of the slave and opening the prison doors of them which were bound. Go on, General, in your noble work ; rest not, we beseech you, until the Italian nation is united and free, and we pray that Providence, ' which moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform,' will remove all enemies of truth and progress, and that ore long the standard of liberty may be erected upon the walls of the imperial city, and the flag of truth will proudly flutter in the wind of high heaven, over the Vatican iteelf.

Remember, General, that this can be accomplished ; that there is an Oraniscient Eye which can penetrate all clouds, and see these who on earth, under His guidance, are striving to beat down the kingdom of Satan, the kingdom of ignorance, and the kingdom of oppression, and are endeavoring, by the light of their example, to fill the earth with the light of truth and power, and glories of a neverdving intelligence.

We now conclude our short address, praying that the work of your hands may be prosperous; and when the time shall arrive for the present Italian nation to arm and free their brethren in Rome and Venetia, may they be led again to buttle and to victory by the working man's friend, Joseph Garibaldi. Lmen.

(Signed)-D C Faulkner, Chairman; Evan Rod-gers, Deputy; Thomas Roberts, Treasurer; W H Plane, Secretary ; and about 24 names of the Committee.

The General replied as follows :-

" Caprera, 20th Dec , 1864. "Gentlemen,--- I thank you from my heart for your earnest wishes for the promotion of civil and reli gious liberty, and for the union of the Italian people, which I trust may be speedily accomplished ;also for the affec ionate sentiments so kindly expressed towards myself. irds mysen. "Very faithfully yours, "Garibaldi."

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH -On Monday the first instalment of the Atlantic telegraph was despatched on its way, and thus a most important step forward was taken in the means of providing a telegraphic communication between England and America .-Aer Hujesty's ship Amethyst, an old sailing corvette which for some years past hus lain at moorings in the Medway, had received in the iron tank which has been constructed in her hold a coil of 279 miles of the cable, and was duly towed down to the Medway, where she will be laid alongside the Great Eastern to deliver up this first instalment of the Atlantic cable. - Express.

The Richmond Whig of the 7th instant says the following documents were laid before Congress this a m∴;~

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States of America :- Having recently read a written notification, which satisfied we that the President of the United States was disposed to confer informally, with unofficial agents that might be sent by me, with a view to, the restoration of peace. I requested the Hon. A. H. Stephens, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter and Hon. J. A. Campbell to proceed through our lines to hold a conference with Mr. Lincoln, to such a persons as he might depute to represent him. I herewith submit, for the information of Congress, the reports of the eminent citizens above named, showing that the energy refuse to enter into negotiations with the Confederate States, or any of them separately, or to give our people any other terms or guarantee than those which a conqueror may grant, or to permit us to have peace on iny other basis than our unconditional submission to their rule, coupled with the acceptance of their recent legislation, including an amendment to the constitution for the emancipation of negro slaves, and with the right on the part of the Federal Congross to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State. Such is, I understand, the effect of the amoudment to the Constitution, which has been adopted by the Congress of the United States. [Signed,]

JEFY. DAVIS.

3

Richmond, Feb. 5th .- To the President of the Confederate States : - Sir : Under your letter of appointment of the 20th ult, we proceeded to seek an informal conference with Abraham Lincoln. President of the United States, upon the subject mentioned in your letter. The Conferences was granted and took place on the 30th ult, on board a steamer anchored in Hampton roads, where we met President Lincoln and the Hon, Mr. Seward Secretary of State of the United States. It continued for several hours, and was both full and explicit. We learn rom them that the message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States in December last, explains clearly and distinctly his sentiments as to the terms, conditions and method of proceeding by which peace can be secured to the people, and we were not informed that they would be modified or altered to obtain that, and we understood from him that no terms or proposals of any agreement looking to an ultimato settlement would be entertained or made by him with the authorities of the Confederate States, because that would be a recognition of their existence as a separato power, which under no circumstances, would be done, and, for like reasons, that no such terms would be entertained by him from States separately; that no extended truce or armistice, as at present advised, would be granted or allowed without satisfactory assurances, in adrance, of a complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United Statos over all the places within the States of the Confederacy; that whatever consequences may follow from the reestablishment of that authority must be accepted, but that the individuals subject to pains and penalties under the laws of the United States might rely upon a very liberal use of the powers confided to him to remit those pains and penalties if peace be restored. During the Conference he pressed an amendment to the constitution of the United States, adopted by Congress on the 31st of January, was brought to our notice- This amendment provides that noither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime, should exist within the United States or any part of their jurisdiction, and that Congress should have the power to enforce this amendment by appropriate logislation. Of all the Conference herein mentioned. and leading to the same, you have heretofore been informed

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants, ALEX. H. STEPHES, R. M. T. HUNTER, JOHN A. CAMPBELL.

New York, 9th .- The Richmond Enquirer of the 6th says .- Submission, abolition and reconciliation were the only terms that could be got on; of Lincoln and Seward by the commissioners. Hence the South has only to fight. The result will have the effect to unite the people more closely and strongly than ever. If defeated and destroyed, those who survive will have nothing worse to submit to than is now demanded by the enemy.

The Sentinel says the South has been insulted. It regards the passage of the constitutional amendment as an outrage and an upturning of the social institutions of the South and robbing its citizens. Lincoln's propositions were that the South should lay down their arms and disperse to their homes and he would appoint for the Confederate States marchals, district attorneys and judges from U.S. Courts ; that in erecutink the confiscation law he would do it as leniently as possible ; that he would treat noither with Confederate States nor any state separtely, nor will he listen to nothing short of unconditional submission to the constitution and laws presed under it. That the slavery question was disposed of and not now to be discussed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

OATHOLIC CHAPLAINS AND COUNTY MAGISTRATES. -We have a very sincere respect for the English clergy, as a class, and earnestly desire that by all fair and honorable means their credit may be increased and their usefulness extended. Having this feeling we often wish that something could be doue would prevent them from talking publicly which about theological or quasi-theological matters, at auy rate when out of the pulpit. When discussing other questions they are as shrewd and sensible, as clear sighted, able, and well-informed as other men. But for cortain reasons, which we think we understand but which we cannot now stay to explain and illustrate, whenever they are betrayed into a discus sion connected, however distantly or slightly, with theological matters, their judgment seems to become warped, their intellectual eye grows dim, their reasoning powers collapse, and even their common sense too often seems for a time to desort them.

Look, for example, at the remarks of the respected and venerable Archdencon Blosse, at the late county sessions, upon Mr. Bagshawe's motion for the appointment of Roman Gatholic chapiains for the county gaols. Mr. Blosse actually evemed to fancy that religious instruction is a thing, the appetite for which comes upon a man at regular intervals, in a natural way, whenever he really needs it, like the appetite for food for example; so that it may be safely concluded that if he really wants religious advice, or reproof or consolation, as the case may be he is sure to ask for it, and that on the other hand if he does not ask for it it is proof positive that he does not need it. And so he opposed the motion on the ground that the Gatholic prisoners did not seem to care much about the instructions of the Priest who came to the gaol once a week on the Friday-and that consequently they could not be much in need of his instructions. Any layman would at once see that, as Mr. H. A. Bruce very truly remarked, instead of this presumption in such cases being as Mr. Blosse seemed to suppose, it was the very contrary, -that just those persons who had least desire for spiritual instruction and advice, were the very persons who were most in need of it, and that, supposing religious instruction were to be given at all, it was upon such persons that it ought to be brough. to bear most carefully and persistently. A man of tender conscience, who had unfortunately fallen into crime, and who was longing for the consolution and advice of a religious teacher, might be debarred the privilege for a time without injury, and probably to his actual advantage. But the more bardened and careless class of criminals, who would never dream of asking for the visit and advice of a religious teacher, are the very persons (if any) for whom the Government ought to provide. To the lay mind this is clear enough; if it were a matter of law, or agriculture, or abstract science, it would be equally clear to the clerical. But as it touches slightly upon theological grounds, it is a great mystery-a pro found and dark metaphysical riddle.

Listen again to the Rev. Mr Knight. Nobody can talk better sense then he can when he likes -or its abladonment by the Confederacy buy a recogni-rather when he keeps clear of theology. But only it ion that is withheld for many other reasons?"

reforms are so necessary, why don't those men bring them forward whose constituents would be so affect-Irish members could do much to settle this question, but a reform in parliament would be the most effective mode of settling it .-- Dundalk Democral.

The death of the Hon. Josep's Cunard, which cccurred at his residence, Upper-Parliament street, Liverpool, on Monday, has caused general regret shape of an aggravated cotton famine, but a comamong all classes of the community. Mr. Cunard, thou, h not what is known as a public man, was engaged in extensive mercantile business in Liverpool for many years and enjoyed the confidence and respect nut only of his own immediate friends, but of every one on 'Change. His presence will therefore be greatly missed among commercial men. Mr. Cunard was the younger brother of Sir Samuel Cunard, the founder of the world-famous Canard line of American steamers, and, like his brother, resided for a considerable time in North America. In New Brunswick Mr. Cunard took a prominent part in public affairs, and much of the present prosperity of that colony is attributable to his energetic exertions. He was a member of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick. During the 14 years of his residence in Liverpool he has carried on an extensive business. He was a member of the firm of Cunard, Wilson, and Co., the well known ship-brokers of Liverpool, and was justly esteemed for his good business qualities and uprightness of character It may be worth while to state that it was Mr. Cunard who sold at auction the leviathan steamship Great Eastern, when the pecuniary misfortune of the company brought that vessel into the market. On 'Change Mr. Cunard was extremely popular, his genial disposition invariable courtesy, and goodness of heart making him a universal favorite. At the time of his death he was 67 years of age .- Liverpool Courier.

The London Times recently contained an article on the capture of Savanuah, and the rumored but unfounded proposition to place the Confederacy under a protectorate of the European powers, which embodies some truths which cannot be too often repeated To any scheme of emancipation effected by the South itself England as a nation would certainly offer no word of opposition; on the contrary, we should rejoice in the change, and wish it every success. But we know well that slavery is not the only cause of the secession of the Southern States; nor is emancipation the real object of the North in carrying on the war so persistently. The negro and his condition were only among many caushs of the rupture. The tendency of the Republic to separate existed from the day it was constituted, was seen, dreaded and under certain conditions predicted by its first founders. These conditions have been brought about, and a fierce Civil War is the consequence. The negro was introduced into the quarrel by an afterthought Let the Southercers offer to emancipate their slaves immediately, and propose it to the North as the sacrifice by which they are ready to purchase its recognition of Southern independence. The offer would be rejected as valueless, and sub mission and return to the Union would be insisted on as the only condition of peace. Every State of Eurupe acknowledged the Rebublic when it was governed by a Constitution permitting slavery us fully as the Southern States permitted it now. Wby should

A VERY 'FREE' (AND EASY) KIER IN SCOTLAND .-The Aberdeen Correspondent of the Banfishire Jour-nal writes .- " For a long, long period there has been regular Sunday evening service at the East Church, the six city pastors, or their assistants and substitutes, performing the duties. This was last week brought to an end, and certainly, as things were conducted, not before time. It is not too much to say that the scenes enacted and the behaviour of certain of these who went to these evening services were a scandal to any body of Christian worshippers. The majority of the attenders were young men and young women, who made the church a place of resort for the sole purpose, apparently, of having 'a lark and meeting afterwards Laughing aloud, paperpellet throwing, lucifer match lighting, and whole sentiuls of lade and laters, from opposite sides of the church. walking ont in dozens by preconcerted signals, were common occurrences. So bad, in fact. did things become latterly that the male and female portion of the gathering were kept separate, by the one ser being only allowed to the galleries of the church, while the other were confined below. Even this did not care the evil, and so on Sabbath night the church was by resolution of the city clorgyman, shut; and very probably the services will be discontinued altogether.

MURRAY & LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER. -- If the price of an article were always the measure of its value, we might suppose that this exquisite perfume and cosmetic was inferior to some foreign scents of which a fourth of the quantity contained in one of the Florida Water bottles, is sold at four times the price. But as we have an independent way of forming opinions from the evidences of our own senses, our conclusion in this instance is a very different one. We have tested the preparation in various ways, and unbesitatingly pronounce its fra-grance as indestructible, as fresh and flower like, and in all respects as agreeable as that of any toilet water with which Cologne, Paris, or London has ever furnished us. This is the verdict of all Spanish America, and to it we say amen. 199 Agents for Montreal: - Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

longh & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

UNITED STATES.

It is a fact, that when the traffic in slaves from the coast of Africa to the United States was forever prohibited by Act of Congress in 1808, this measure was carried by Southera against Northern votes; for the reason, that all the vessels engaged in the trade were litted out from Yankee seaports, manued by Yankee seamen, and commanded by Yankee captains so that the abolition of the traffic was in point of fact the destruction of the Yankee interest. New Bedford, Newburyport, and Mantucket, all in Massachusetts, were the principal ports from which these vessels were fitted out.

It is worthy of remark that, no act of absolute emancipation ever was adopted by any Northern When it became evident that slave labor State. was no longer profitable in the North, acts were passed at different times by the legislatures of the Northern States, naming a date in the future from and after which all negroes born within the limits of the respective States should be free; but care was taken to place the date at a sufficiently romote period, to enable the masters to dispose of uble bodied and valuable slaves to purchasers in the South, where their labor would be profitable. This was invariably done, and the superancunted and helpless alone remained to enjoy the benefit of this spurious philantbropy -- Biackwood.

Governor Smith, of Va., calls a meeting to respond to Lincoln's answer to the rebel commissioners. The Sentinel endorses the call and says :" Let us put one poor soul alive a few minutes longer than the our heel on Lincoln's insulent insult and return deother. About ten years ago a gentleman embarked | fiance to his menaces."

THE CORED TO THE SUPPERING, LIVER COMPLAINT -Some most remarkable facts in relation to the unparalleled efficacy of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS in Liver complaints have recently come to light. Adoniram Sedgwick, E-q., of Hartford, anaounces that they ' cured him of congestion of the liver (preventing jaundice) in three days. Richard M. Phelps, the well-known muchinist of Pittshurgh, Ohio, writes: 'The physicians consi-dered me a hopeless case when I commenced taking Bristol's invaluable Antibilious and Alterative Pills They call my complaint degeneracy of the liver, and I suffered great pain in the right side, which was swelled accompanied with severe constipation and utter loss of appetite. A course of the pills has made me a well man, and I recommend them to all who suffer from similar complaints.' Miss Sarah Jane Deming of Jersey City concludes a latter to Dr. Bristol, thus: 'To your medicine (BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS) alone, 'owe the re-establishment of my health, after having suffered most severely from bilious remittent fever for more than three months.' These authentic statements the sick should consider as addressed directly to themselves, and act accordingly. They are put up in gines vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in) 419

Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A J Davidson, K Campbell & Oo, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists:

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUAY 17, 1865.

Parliament may arrogate to itself, and the usurpation of which entails the penalty of anathems." This is our argument ; and it is for the Courrier du Canada to show wherein it is false or defective. The editor of the TRUE WITNESS may be a very bad man, but for all that his ar-

gument may be a very good argument; and it is against the logic, not against the character, of the editor of this journal that the Courrier du Canada should direct his attacks. He To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the should show that, though upon principle, the Catholic legislator is bound to vote against attributing to the local Parliament the right "of taking cognizance of divorce questions," BE-CAUSE this is a right " which no Parliament may arrogate to itself;" he may with a good conscience, and without dereliction of principle, rote for attributing to the central Parliament the right "of taking cognizance of divorce questions," ALTHOUGH this is a right which no Parliament may errogate to itself, and the usurpation of which entails the penalty of anathema." We quote the very words of the Courrer, and respectfully invite him to refute us if he can.-En altendant, he is, as far as we are concerned, at liberty to say as many and as hard thirgs of us as he pleases. As with the big man who allowed his wife, a little woman, to beat him, and who gave as his reason for this forbearance on his part : "Well, it pleases her, and it don't burt me"-so is it with us and the Courrer du

> Canada. And here, lest we be misunderstood, or as more generally happens to us, misrepresented, we take the opportunity of again asserting that, according to the principles which we hold and advocate no Catholic legislator upon any pretence whatsoever, or under any circumstances whatsoever, can directly or indirectly claim for, assign to, or recognise in, the local legislatures of the about to be united Provinces the right of legislating upon " Marriage and Divorce ;" and that every Catholic legislator would be bound in conscience to vote against any measure that might be laid before him containing such a proposition, no matter how excellent that measure might be in every

other respect. We hope that we have been explicit enough, and that even the Courrier du Canada will admit that we are consistent with our principles, even though those principles be erroneous.

Having proposed a question to the Courrer du Canada, it is but just that we should reply to the questions that he addresses to us, though

what connection they have with the matter at issue we do not well perceive. Our somewhat irate contemporary asks us :--

"Whether we admit in right, en droit, the omnipotence of the British Parliament in civil as well as in religious matters ?"

We admit the legal " omnipotence" en droit, of the British Parliament, that is to say, of Kings, Lords and Commons, in all civil matters, in the sense that, and because, there stands over and were reversed, the American Government would against the said Legislature no written Constitution to define or limit its legal functions : no Court of Judicature to apply that written Constitution to its acts, as a test of their legality.

sion of a right, "l'admission en droit." Now for a practical application; for the last question addressed to us by the Courrier du Canada is strikingly applicable to our circumstances in Canada.

The members of the Provincial Legislature are called upon to vote Yea or Nay upon certain propositions contained in the Resolutions relative to the Proposed Union of the British North American Provinces; of which a copy Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, is lying before us. Amongst these propositions we fod the following; and we respectfully request the other provisions of the scheme resolved upon of the Courrier du Canada to pay attention to by the Quebec delegates; and for such a prohibit- sity, with the like privileges, powers and advanhis Tenses, and not to confound " Has," with ory clause we could all vote with a good con-' Shall."

6. "There shall be a General Logislature or Parliament for the Federated Provinces, composed of a Legislative Council and a House of Commons."-

page 4. 29. "The General Parliament shall have power to make Laws for the peace, welfare, and good Government of the Federated Provinces (saving the sovereignty of England) and especially laws respecting the following subjects :--" Marriage and Divorce."

The question therefore to which the Catholic members of the Legislature are called upon to answer either Yea or Nay, is not :-

" Has the General Parliament power to make laws respecting Marriage and Divorce ?" but,-"Shall the General Parliament have power to make laws respecting Marriage and Divorce ?" To this question, in our opinion-which of course is only that of a humble layman, and which we will hold or retract at the good pleasure of the competent ecclesiastical authorities bound to answer " No, so help me God, No." To answer "Yes" to such a question would in short be to give to the General Parliament a power which " NO Parliament may arrogate to itself, and the usurpation of which entails the penalty of anathema," according to the Courrier du Canada; for let us now consider the matter from another stand point.

Of two things one. Either the clause which expressly attributes to the General Parliament the power of making laws on Marriage and Divorce is necessary to confer that power upon the said General Parliament-or st is not. Either the General Parliament will have the power of taking cognizance of divorce questions, even if that clause be omitted-or it will not have the power.

If the insertion and retention of the clause specified be necessary to enable the General Parliament to make laws for Marriage and Divorce ; so that without it, the said Parliament will have no power to take cognizance of divorce questions-then it is evident that every Catholic legislator who votes for the insertion and retention of the offensive clause, does, to the full extent of his legislatorial power, and as far as his official votes carry consequences with them, Give to the General Parliament a power which it would not otherwise possess; a power which in the words of the Courrier du Canada " No Parliaments may arrogate to themselves, and the usurpation of which entails the penalty of anathema." But on the other hand, if the insertion and retention of the clause specified be unnecessary to enable the General Parliament to make laws for Marriage and Divorce; so that without it the said Parliament will still have the power to take cognizance of divorce questions, it is evident that the insertion and retention of the offensive clause is a gratuitous impertmence ; as offensive to Catholics as it is unnecessary to Protestants ; and a wanton insult to the former. whom it compels to drink the cup of humiliation to the very dregs, and whom it drags, as it were. in the wake of Mr. George Browu's chariot to grace his triumph. We say this because knowing that M. Tache was one of the delegates at Quebec, we are convinced that the proposition to insert that Marriage and Divorce clause did not emanate from him, who of all our public men is the one whose public career has been the most honorable and the most in harmony with Catholic principles ; but it that emanated from his Protestant colleagues, and was, as it were, forced upon hun against his better judgment. This is our opinion of Sir E. Tache, in which we should be sorry to be undeceived; and which, if correct, justifies us ia attributing the paternity of the offensive clause to Mr. George Brown, who in Opposition has ever sought to persecute Catholics, and to arouse the fury of the Clear-Grit punaille against them; and who to day that he is in office seeks only to degrade and to humiliate them. In our jected together; the support of Catholics to the opinion the last state or phase of that man is worse and more dangerous than his first. We have gone over enough ground for one day. We have still some other questions addressed to us by the Coursier du Canada to respond to, still some other considerations to offer him, why Catholics should not in any liberal professions of Protestants ; now is the manner be accessory to giving to, or recognising time to force them, either to grant us all that, in, the about to be created central legislature a ! power or right which "NO Parliament may arrogate to itself, and the usurpation of which entails the penalty of anathema :" but these another and contradictory law for Papists. answers, these considerations we must postpone !. Were we to expect much, or indeed any marked only by the alpha privative, or a prefixed

fact, "la constatation du fast," and the admis- for another week. Only this will we add :- thing, from our Protestant fellow citizens sense sive "Marriage and Divorce" clause, be, that this this our common object can be attained by a simpler process than that of giving that right to the central legislature-to wit, by expressly probibiting the local legislatures from legislating thereupon. The addition of such a clause to the clauses defining the functions of the several local legisla tures would cause no trouble, and affect none of science.

والمراجع والمحموم والمراجع والمراجع والمتحد والمتحرجين والمتحرجين والمراجع والمراجع والمحاصين والمحار المحرومين

THE GREAT MEETING IN KINGSTON .--- On our first and second pages will be found a full account of the Meeting held at Kingston on the 3rd instant, under the auspices of the Very Rev. the Vicar General of the Diocese. We are indebted to the British Whig for this report.

As we have often said, it would be presumpt. ous on our part as Lower Canadians to inaugurate an agitation on the Upper Canadian School Question, or to dictate how it should be carried on. But the Catholics of Upper Canada who are the best judges of their own wants having inaugurated the agitation under the auspices and with the sanction of their spiritual guides, we, the Catholics of Lower Canada, are bound to come to their assistance, and to lend them every aid in our power, to promote the ends which - the Catholic Legislator is in conscience they have in view. They are our brethren, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh ; partakers of the same spiritual manna, nourished by the same body and blood of Christ, and heirs to the same hopes of eternal life. If they suffer, we. as members of the same mystic body of Christ. suffer with them; their wrongs are our wrongs their cause is our cause, and shame to us if we do not make common cause with our brethren calling to us for assistance.

This is the one redeeming thing in the Union of the two Canadas—that thereby we may in some measure ameliorate the condition of our brethren, through our greater influence in the gavernment of the country. This consideration alone reconciles us to the injustice which that Union inflicts upon Lower Canada; for it would be selfish on our parts, unworthy of Christian charity, were we altogether to forget those whose claims on us are so great as are those of the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, and to think only of purchasing our own safety at the expence of our weaker and less fortugately situated brethren.-Besides, that minority may yet be of value to us, and by their united political action may help in some degree to neutralise the effects of that illwill which the Protestant majority bear towards Lower Canada, her religion and her peculiar institutions. We therefore advocate to day, as we have advocated for years, through good repute and evil repute, a close political union, an entente cordiale, a league defensive, though not offensive, betwixt the Catholics of the two Provinces-French, Irish, and British ; that so united they may the better make head against their common and "natural enemies," the Protestant Reformers, and motley crew of Liberals, Orangemen, and Clear-Grits who follow the standard of Mr. George Brown, our common enemy, and the obscene libeller of our Holy Mother. There is no time to lose. The Union scheme, which the Brown-Cartier Ministry are now forcing through the House once carried, and put in execution, not only will it be uscless for the Catholics of Upper Canada to attempt any amelioration of their condition, but they will be lucky indeed if they shall be able to retain those scant instalments of justice which they now enjoy. It seems to us therefore that we of Lower Canada must insist upon justice to Catholics in Upper Canada as the condition of our supporting the claims of Protestants in the Lower Province ; for we may be sure that were we, trusting to the generosity of the latter and their love of fair play, to postpone the settlement of our claims until after they had obtained all they want and have asked for, they would turn round upon us. and repudiate the very principles upon which they now insist in their own behalf, and on which they base their claims. The two Bills therefore-one for a reform of the School Laws in Upper, the other fol a reform of the School Laws of Lower Canadashould be introduced together, and passed or relatter should be made conditional upon the action of Protestants towards the other; and the counterpart of every grant or endowment of any kind, made in favor of the non-Catholie minority in Lower Canada should be insisted upon in behoof of the Catholic minority of the Unper Province. Now is the time to test the value of the but no more than, they ask for themselves; or else to give to the world a striking proof of their inconsistency and dishonesty, in that they have one law of right and wrong for themselves.

That, if all that is required, or understood, by of justice and love of fair play, we should, we the Courrier du Canada, from or of the offen- fear, be sadly disappointed. Already we can detect the first signs of the active hostility which the local legislatures be debarred from legislating the request of the Catholics of Upper Canada to thereupon, we are with him heart and soul ; and be put in all respects on an equal footing in the matter of Schools, Colleges, and Universities. with the Protestants of Lower Canada, is destined to meet with from the foremost advocates of Protestant claims in this section of the Province. The Gazette-Ministerial-for instance publishes a communication in which the reasonable claim of the Catholics of Upper Canada for the establishment and endowment of a Catholic Univertages as has the (Protestant) University of M'Gill in Lower Canada, are treated with contempt-and the writer asks " is it a boll ?"___ This shows what we have to expect from the very men who clamor so loudly for "Freedom of Education" for themselves ; who insist upon their right as parents to educate their children as they please: and who as a logical consequence of this parental right, insist upon exemption from all taxation, direct or indirect, for the support of educational institutions to which they do not please to send their children.

2、 人名英法格兰斯 史文 (1999年) 1999年1月1日(1999年1月1日) - 中国大学学校中国人 - 中国大学学校中国人

The argument of the writer in the Gazette, who signs himself Hibernicus, is borrowed from the Montreal Witness, and amounts to this : That the Montreal University, whose " Governors must be Protestants," 15 "non-sectarian," and therefore entitled to an endowment out of the common property, that is property common to both Catholics and Protestants ; but that a Catholic University would be "sectarian" and therefore not entitled to such an endowment,-This argument betrays a complete ignorance of the grounds upon which alone the principle of "State Schoolism" can be related, and that of "Freedom of Education" defended.

The only grounds upon which any one, Catholic or Protestant, can logically demand exemption from State taxation for any particular educational institution is this : That he, in the exercise of his parental rights, does not choose to send his children to such or such a school, college, or University; and that Education in all its branches is the function, not of the State, but of the Family. With the reasons for this refusal on the parent's part to send his child to any particular educational institution, the State has nothing to do; into the relevancy or irrelevancy of conscientious scruples it is by its nature incompetent to enter ; its sole duty is to recognise their existence, and to bow to them. As Catholic parents we say to the State, we do not choose, and we conde scend to assign no reason for our determination, to send our children to the school. college, or University which you have endowed out of funds in which we have a right to share, as forming part of the "Common" property ; we demand therefore that if you do take of our property at all for endowing educational institutions, you give us our share in proportion to our numbers for the endowment of schools, colleges, and Universities to which we in the exercise of our absolute rights, as parents, do see fit to send our children. It is in the name of the Family, and in defence of our parental rights, not in the name of the Church or in behalf of any particular dogma, that we insist upon Freedom of Education. We will endeavor to illustrate our position as Catholics towards Protestants in this matter of "secturian" and "non-sectarian" education by means of an hypothesis. Let us suppose that there were to Canada a large, wealthy, and politically influential section of the community standiog towards all Christians, and indeed Theists generally, in precisely the same position as that in which Protestants or non-Catholics, stand towards all Catholics ; that these non-Christians and a-Theists were as active and zealous in asserting and spreading their anti-Christian and anti-Theistical principles as are Protestants in their assaults upon Popery; and let us suppose also that these non-Christians and a-Theisis held large endowments from the State for educational purposes, and that it was the rule of the non-Christian college or University so endowed that the Governors "must be non-Christian," or a-Theists ;-would Christian parents hesitate to demand as a right that the State, since it had endowed the non-Christian College and the University of which the "Governors must be a-Theists," should also endow a Christian College, and a University to whose Governors it would be lawful to be lieve in the being of a personal God? And would the Christian applicants for an endowment under such circumstances accept as a logical or equitable reply to their demands, the argument that the non-Christian College and the a-Theistical University were non-sectarian; that in them no religion of any kind was taught, no allusion made to a God either as the Creator, or as the Ruler of the Universe? Now this is a precise statement of the case as it stands betwint the Protestant or non Oatbolic, and the Ca tholic. The former differs from the latter precisely as does the non-Christian from the Christian, the a-Theist from the Theist. In the one case as in the other the difference can be

The True Witnes 3.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Hina an Airteach

At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in 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 3d.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. PEDRUARY-1963.

Friday, 17-Of the Feria. Saturday, 18 - Of Imm: Conc. Sanday, 10-SEXAGESINA. Monday, 20-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 21-Passion of Our Lord. Wednesday, 22-Chair of St. Peter, Antioch. Thursday, 23-Vig. St Peter Dam. B. D.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :---

Friday, 17-St. Joseph, Riviere des Prairies. Sunday, 19-St. Patrick's Asylum, Montreal. Tuesday, 21-St. Rose. Thursday, 23-St. Malachy, Durham.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The Catholic public will be glad to learn that the health of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, which has been for some time seriously affected, is improving, and that sangume hopes are entertained of its complete and speedy re-establishment.

The sight which the Church in France affords is most gratifying; nobly have the Bishops redeemed the Episcopate from the reproach of Gallicanism which some of its slanderers had dared to urge against it. Louis Napoleon is now fully committed to a war with the Church, and the assue cannot be doubtful. A most telling pamphlet on the attitude of the Government towards the Clergy on the subject of the Pope's late Encyclical has just been published by His Lordship the Bishop of Orleans.

Affairs in the U. States remain in statu quo, no great military events having taken place since our last. It seems that there will be some more hard fighting before either side will accept terms of peace. The North demands the submission of the South; the latter will listen to no terms which do not include its independence.

The case of the St. Alban raiders is still pending. That they will be given up seems a foregone conclusion : but that if the circumstances not give up prisoners to the British Government accused of a quasi political offence, is certain.

"Strike, but hear me."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE .--- In replying to the notice with which the Courrier du Canada has been pleased to honor us, we will be careful not to imutate him, and not to forget those amenities which should obtain betwixt laymen Catholic journalists. It is a bad cause that the Courrier has to defend if it can be defended only by direct personal attacks upon, and by drawing into the discussion the name of, an obscure individual like the editor of this paper ; and if our opponent felt that it was in his power to refute our arguments, he would do so, astead of indulging in a violent tirade against the present writer. "We have no case," said the attorney, in his instructions to Counsel; " we have no case. Abuse the opposing party's lawyer." These seem to be the tactics of the Courrier du Canada. However we will not dwell upon this ; we do not pretend to infallibility, and therefore we may well have erred in our judgment; but for the integrity of our motives, and purity of purpose, we can appeal with a safe conscience from the bureau of the Courrier, to Him to Whom all hearts are open, and from Whom no secrets are bid.

Our argument, to which the Courrier does not reply, which he does not so much as notice. is this : If, as the Courner du Canada asserts it would be "a radical error on the part of the Catholie to claim for, assign to, or recognise in , the local legislatures of the several Provinces about to be united, the legal right or attribute of legislating upon Marriage and of legalising Divorce ; because, they would be thereby " claiming for these Parliaments a right which No Parliaments may arrogate to themselves, and the usurpation of which entails the penalty of anathema -"

THEREFORE, and for the same reason, the Catholic cannot without committing a radical error, claim for, assign to, or recognise in, the central legislature of the several Provinces about to be united, the legal right or attribute of legislating upon Marriage, and of legalising Divorce ; and because he would be thereby, " claiming for that Parliament a right which xo

We admit also the same "omnipotence" of the British Parliament in all religious matters in so far, but so far only, as " The Church as by Law Established" is concerned ; because that Church is its creature, and the work of its hands.

The Courrier further asks us ;-

"Do we admit the right which that Parliament arrogates to itself to declare what is, and what is not of faith, and to reform the Book of Common Prayer ?"

We answer again Yes; certainly we do admit that right in so far as " The Church as by Law Established" is concerned, but no farther, and for the reason given above.

Again the Courrier asks us :--

"Do we admit the right of that Parliement to sit as a tribunal taking cognizance of Matrimonial causes and Divorce?"

And here we answer No, emphatically No, and No to all eternity; and because no Catholic can conscientiously, or without dereliction of principle, recognise, directly or indirectly, in any civil tribuoal, whether called the British Parlia. ment or the " central legislature of the British North American Confederation," the right to take cognizance of such questions. We desire that upon this matter we should be clearly un-

derstood, even at the risk of being convicted of prolixity. Thus were we to be asked the question :---

" Has the British Parliament taken cognizance of Matrimonial causes and Dirorce ?" * we should answer,-

" Yes,"

But were we, as a member of the legislature, whose vote would carry consequences, to be asked :---

"Shall the British Parliament take cognizance of Matrimonial causes and Divorce ?"?-without a moment's besitation, and at the loudest pitch of our voice, we would answer-

"No. So help us God, at the hour of death -No."

The Courrier will, we trust, admit that we do clearly distinguish betwixt the recognition of a

. Oonstatution du fait.

† L'admission en droit.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--FEBRUARY 17, 1865.

sign of negation: and when the Rule of the Protestant M'Gill University requires that the Governors of that institution "must be Protestants," this condition is fully complied with, provided the said Governors are not in communion with the Catholic Church, and disbelieve her doctrines either in whole or in part. For the rest they may hold, in matters of religion, as much or as little as they please; they are still Protestants.

Now as we contend that a State numbering Christians as well as non-Christians, a-Theists as well as Theists, amongst its subjects would have no right to make an endowment out of the common property for educational purposes to non-Christians or a-Theists exclusively; that such an endowment would be a wrong and an insult to all the Christian and Theistical subjects of the State, irrespective of the truth or falsity of Christianity and Theism ; and that it would be no palliation of such wrong and injustice to urge that non-Christian Colleges and a Theistical Universities were non-sectarian, and therefore entitled to State aid to the exclusion of Christan and Theistical institutions-so also we contend that a State numbering Catholics as well as non-Catholics amongst its subjects has no right to make an endowment out of the common proproperty, for educational purposes, to non-Catholics or Protestants exclusively.

There is some confusion as to what Mr. J. A. Macdonald actually said in reply to Mr. Dorion's enquiry as to the intention of the Ministry on the Upper Canada School Question. According to one version which we have seen in some of our Upper Canada exchanges Mr. M'Donald replied that it was not the intention of the Ministry to do anything for the Catholics of Upper Canada, because they the said Catholic minority, were quite content with the law as it stood ; according to the version that appeared in the Parliamentary report of all our Montreal papers, Mr. M'Donald's reply was to the effect that the Ministry had no intention of doing anything for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada because they-the Ministry-were perfectly youth, dishonored old age, dissensions and divisatisfied with the existing law. We copy from the Montreal Herald, whose Parliamentary reports are generally correct :---

"Mr. John A. M'Donald said he believed as regarded Upper Cauada, the matter would remain in statu quo, as the present law there was quite satis-factory to the Ministry."

There is an immense difference betwixt these two versions. In the one there is nothing offensive, nothing to indicate any ill-will on the part of the Ministry towards the cause of Catholic education. The other, on the contrary, is exceedingly offensive, and tantamount to a declaration of war. We cannot say which of the two is the correct version ; but having given the offensive one last week, the only one we had then seen, we publish the other, or inoffensive version this week, in order to give Ministers the benefit of the doubt.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LYNCH'S SECOND LECTURE ON THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL. On last Sunday evening, his Lordship Bishop Lynch, delivered his second lecture on the Encyclical. The Cathedral was densely thronged by an immense audience principally composed of . men, and, as on the former occasion, including a large number of Protestants. The lecture embraced Socialism, Communism, Clerico-liberal Societies, Bible Societies, and Secret Societies. His Lordship was listened to throughout with marked and respectful attention.

Upon entering the pulpit, his Lordship addressed an earnest and forcible advice to the members of the Hiberman Benevolent Society, connselling them as lovers of peace and order, to give a good example to others by refraining from their annual Procession, this year. The request so eloquently urged by His Lordship, will, no doubt, meet with that prompt and ready obedience which Catholics are accustomed to yield to the wholesome exhortations of their ecclesiastical superiors.

His Lordship then spoke as follows :---

In the 8th chapter of the Book of Kings, we read that the Hebrews getting tired of the government of God, by his prophet Samuel, demanded to be governed by kings, and God was angry with them and said to Samuel his prophet : " Hearken to the voice of the people in all they say to thee, for they have not rejected thee, but Me, that I should not reign over them." Modern Society, engulphed in the same abyss of vice as the Jews us through the Church, give us kings, worldly men like ourselves, time serving slaves of passion, as we are who cannot rebuke our vices whilst indulging m enormous crimes themselves-men of hes and dissimulation who reject every religious control. Look at the exterior of society, in our time sumptuous palaces, luxurious decorations, costly dress and ornament-splendid Jails and Pon Houses, brilliant theatres, magnificent hotels, gold and silver dazzle on the side-board of the castle, and the poble occupant protests and declaims against the precious vessels employed in the service of the temple of God. Amidst all this, the poor are scorned and despised. A proud and giddy people are dancing around the funeral pile of their country and their liberties. Private extravagance and public ruin, debts accumulating with taxes-till all assert there must be universal repudiation and final bankruptcy.

Look into the interior of society and you open a white-washed sepulchre. Insubordination of sions, backbiling and calumny, wretched gentry under faded silks and twice dyed ribbons, the marriage the insecure, divorces may now be announced as regularly as births, marriages and deaths, drunkenness and infamy that cannot be mentioned abound, children learning vice so young that they are not ashamed of it, while true despised by the world, that makes tools of them, and religion and fasting, and holy prayer, and humble are the first to experience the rage of the worst conlession of sins ordered by the Bible, are only to be practised by weak minded women and children. Our Lord tells us of the latter times to which we are fast approaching, if we are not already arrived at them : " Think you," said He, "I shall find faith on earth when I come. Sins, little heeded and called vice-circumventing and usury, and the oppressions of the poor. 1,500,000 their country.

Kings and Emperors can rob on a King robber is called a great hero -might hold-Reverend J. J. Collius, formerly of East ibg the place of right. But a poor mau steals a little bread for his starving family, and behold, the disgrace of a prison awaits bun. The mighty ones of the earth arrogate to themselves the right to change the meaning of words when it suits them, and call war peace, and peace war. The Empire is peace, when the Empire has determined on war-misery is called prosperity for the country. Europe enjoys the highest civilization. and is gaining the top of the mountain of prosperity, while it takes 5,000,000 of armed men not to count police, and spends over £100,000,-000 to keep the peace and guard the territory from robbers! Yes, King-robbers — gallant men-heroes. A power to conquer gives a right to conquer. A few sympathetic words to oppressed nationalities or a leigned word of encouragement to basten their slaughter and subjugation. Standing armies must be reduced, but every invention for wholesale slaughter must be adopted. We are in the age of large kingdoms for Kings, and large estates for Lords, and these' must be acquired by all means, and no prophet of the Lord dare offer a rebuke ; and this is christian civilization and progress of the 19th century. The Pope raises his voice, and proclaims the truth of God amid this chaos of confusion, he condemns errors which have been, and it still practised will continue to be ruin of society. Among the first to which we will call your attention this evening is Socialism, Communism. What do these terms mean ? what is their doctrine? The communists proclaim that society was first established on false principles; and they wish to correct the error, and reconstruct it on the basis of buman reason. They wish to substitute for religion, science-for government, universal family compacts-for laws, man's common sense or instruct-and for the present disdivision of property, equalizing the fortunes of all men, regardless of the vested rights of the present owners, regardless of the frugality, economy, ingenuity, enterprise, and industry of the present owners, nor taking into account the vice or indolence of the recipicats. They seek, also, social and political equality, as if all men were adapted to all states of life. They seek, moreover, to change the status of the family, and to place woman in the enjoyment of the same rights and privileges and in the same sphere of action as man. No later than the year 1848 this new St. Simon, Fourier, Cabet, Owen, Proudhon, were to of the Holy Ghost, -teaching them to observe all

equality, brotherly love, and happiness. The French Revolution of 1789 had already tried tion of the world [Mat. xviii. 20.] She is bound the principle of socialism. It levelied everything to teach them all things necessary to salvation-all ancient and revered - the altar, the throne, the entire social fabric - and issued into being the universal citizen, baptised in the best blood of the country. How long did this abortion of the Guddess Reason govern a happy and prosperous people divorced from the sweet rule of the Gospel? Revolution after revolution, and a happy and prosperous country brought to the verge of ruin will tell. And France has still her plebeian and minister of state, her banks and her pawn offices. It is degrading to dispute the wild reveries of those demented beings ; and yet it is humiliating to our common reason to be forced to acknowledge that this system has its thousands of votaries in the new as well as in the old world; and as in the old world this system has produced trouble and confusion, so in the new world it may re enact its scenes of blood. We will, therefore, detain you a few minutes on the subject. Let us suppose au equal distribution of property according to the want of each. How many besurans, and ministers, and committees, and arbitrators, would be required to enquire into the demands of each and supply them, and investigate into the rights of each and adjust them. But here the system is upset-if we may be allowed so to say-before it is founded. Here is social and political inequality, the very thing they wish to avoid. But, again. How hard to content

the spendthrift - how difficult to satisfy the cravings of the avericious! What a scramble! what a struggle to obtain possession of the better shares ! All lands are not equally fertile -all metals are not equally precious - all climates are not equally favorable. Men are not equally energetic and wise, and for the offices of social life and the burthens of State how distribute them?

Bat sappose an impossible hypothesis--that a fair distribution were arrived at. How long could this were, cry out, " we don't want God to reign over | state of things be maintained, considering the passions to which humanity is subject? The spendthrift and drunkard would make quick work of their portion; and immediately the cry of the "jack tars" who tried communism would be theirz: "Come, boys, let us share again !" The ignorant and the indolent-and their number would soon be legionwould be the next to demand a new division. And thus repeated divisions would cause a constant drain on the energies of the few; and constant indulgence would engender insolence, until the system must reward. Scripture teaches that a man should enjoy the fruits of his own lubor, and " he that will not labor," says St. Paul. " neither let him cat." But we dismiss this subject-it is not worth further attention.

> Cleri o-liberal societies are also condemned. That is to say, societies of clergymen who have missed then vocation. Worldly men whose knowledge of light literature surpasses their knowledge of the Biole, the rituals of the Church, the writings of the Holy Father, canon law and theology, prayer and meditation on holy things; who neglect preaching

> the Gospel to the poor, and succoring the weak by the administration of the Sacraments; political agitators and sympathisers with rebeilion. Those men seem to be pointed out by St. Paul, in his Second Epistle to Timothy, ch. 3, v. 4: 4 Traitors, stubborn, puffed up, and lovers of pleasure more than of God. Having an appearance indeed of piety, but denying the power thereof. Now these avoid. For of this sort are they who creep into houses, and lead captive silly women loaded with sins, who are load away with divers desires: always learning and never attaining the knowledge of truth.' They are even passion of a despotic and infuriated mob, when the first tocsin of a revolution which they fostered is sounded:

They pretended to say, let us have the Apostolic times. How so? Mobs and stoning to death, and Nero and Dioclesian and the Calacombs, or the lands and the money that the faithful offered to the Apostles, or the Deacons ordnined to administer church property? To these men we say, if you will have usury, and the oppressions of the poor. 1,500,000 Apostolic times, give us Apostolic men with the full people banished from their homes to improve fervor of the Apostolic Spirit.

Biblical societies are also condemned That is to say, societies who spread abroad a bible mutilated And for the affairs of State : what corruption and mistranslated Who expose the holy and blessed and bribery at elections-self interest placed be- | word of God to ridicule and contempt. We must fore public good and patriots become mere place not throw yearls to swine says our Saviour. There is such a thing as too much of a good thing. I rity of His Grace the Archhishop of Quebec, would ask our Protestant friends is not the Bible with the view of converting it into an educational large scale and appropriate to themselves the abused. Are there not things in the Bible hard to dominions of their weaker neighbors ou the plea be anderstood, which the unlearned and the unstable of public good and national progress. And the wrest to their own destruction. The word of God is good for instruction and edification. But do the lliterate and the vicious always draw from it instruction and edification. The bee from a flower, will extract honey. The wasp from the same flower will extract poison. You would place the Bible in the hands of the proud and ignorant, when even in the hands of a would-be Bishon of a certain established Church, it is made to speak fables and lies, tribute to render it a most excellent location for The size of the bed is 30 m 45. and he spoke the sentiments of a vast number of the learned laity of his country. Do not all those so called founders of new religious, b so their contraditions of worship, and of ladies inpart to their pupils. Nowhere on the fame on the same sacred word God's word is true, continent can a sounder or more beneficial edubut man's interpretation of it is too often false. These biblical societies, who pretend to convert the heathen by cending the aforesaid kind of Bibles among them, pursue a different course from that pointed out by our Lord. He said, 'go teach the word of God.' They say, go seatter a printed copy of what they call the whole word of God. Thousands of Bibles, so called, have been thrown upon the shores of Ohina, with sometimes the impious exclamation . ' Let God take cars of his own word.' 'Tis not be use of the Bible the Pope forbide, it is the above of it. It is not the dissemination of the true word of God among the people-but the indiscriminate scattering of it among people who cannot appreciate it, or will not respect it. We torbid the Bible to some people so we do the sacraments.-We always forbid sacred taings to those who would of a son. profane them. It is said we fear the effect of spreading the Bible, lest people shruld become enlightened by it and detect our false doctrine and errors, but Protestants have not the same fear. Oh no! For second daughter of Mr. D. Shannon, aged 3 years according to them the Bible proves all their ductrines and C months, however contradictory. The Bible, therefore proves their errors, so they need not fear detection from Donovan, widow of John O'Brien aged 45 years. that source. Hence the promiscuous spreading of the Bible improve the multiplication of religions, Molnerney, aged 59 years. diversity of doctrines, latitudinarianism of principles, At Belœil, on the 6th instant, at the residence of J. B. Srousseau, Esq., M. D. Mrs. Louise Sophie Henristie Hertel de Roaville. beloved wife of L. S. laxity of morals, in fine, it is quoted by Protestants as the authority and excuse for vice. Secret Societies are next condemned. A con-LaRocque, Esq., of Rigaud, at the age of 41 years demned secret society is an association of men bound together by an oath for a purpose opposed to the and 10 months. common weal, or injustice to faith and morals, or burtful to the members themselves, or detrimental to secured lawful rights to the peace of well-regulated communities, or to attain an object to the recipient tribution of the things of this world, a general undefined, or by means of which he is ignorant. It division of property, equalizing the fortunes of is evident that the members of Privy Councils of fOne door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the State, who are cound by oath to keep secret the de-liberations of the Council, the faculty of students of universities and colleges, who are sworn to keep the rule of their institute, are not to be placed in this category, they know their object, it is good - the means by which they must attain it, they are right and those who take the oath are not ignorant of either of them; hence the oath is not opposed to any equally selented, equally virtuous, and equally right or any good, and is taken with deliberations and a full knowledge of all the responsibility it involves. The Church is the divinely-appointed guardian of the faith and morals of the Obristian world. To Her was addressed these words by our Divine Lord, Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing lakes of Ontario, Erie and Michigan deminated by a grand system was to be inaugurated in France ; and them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and

be the gods of this grand kingdom of universal | things whatsoever I have commanded you; and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummatruth--to guard their faith and morals against corsuption; and she pronounces on secret societies in general, that they are not to be tolerated.

The learned Pope Benedict XIV., in condemning secret societies, gave his reasons for so doing as follows:---

1. Because men of all and every and no religions opinions are associated-even those who deny the Divinity of Christ.

2. Because of secresy

3. Because of the oath. 4. Because these societies are forbidden by ecclesiastical and civil law-at least in some kingdoms -as projudicial to the social weifare and opposed to right order.

5. Because many good men abandoned these so-cieties, and expressed their regret at having ever belonged to them.

(To be continued in our next.)

His Lordship the Bishop of Tloa has published the Encyclical of the Sovereign Pontiff, in the I Archdiocess of Quebec, accompanied with an important Pastoral to his diocesans of which we hope to be able to obtain a translation to lay before our readers.

The Fortification Bill passed by the Federal Congress last week provides for the erection of Fort Wayne near Detroit, Fort Porter at Buffalo, For: Niagara near Youngstown, Fort Ontario, and the completion of Fort Montgomery, near Rouses' Point .- Montreal Guzette.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 29th ult., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected office-bearers for the year 1865-and were proclaimed as such at the monthly meeting of the Society held last Sunday in St. Patrick's Church. We are pleased to learn from the Annual Report that the Society is in a yery flourishing state, and numbers 8604 members. fail or the human family perish. Labor expects its 988 new members joined the Society during the year just past.

> OFFICE BEARERS. Rev. James Hogan-President and Director, ex-

- officio. E Murphy,-1st Vice-President. C. McCormack,-2nd do.
- P. J. Durnek, Treasurer.

M. So-nlan, Secretary, T. J. DODOVAB,-Assistant Secretary to St. Bridget's Branch.

RESCUTIVE COMMITTER. Michael Bergin, E. Murphy, H. Gallagher, E. O'-Connor, Bernard McAnnany, E. Skiddy, J. McDermott, H. Devlin T. J. Donovau, John Kelly, J. Couaghton, M. Burke.

VIGILANCE COMMITTER. Denis Barron,-Centre Ward. Thos. McKay,-West do William Donnelly,-East do James Neary, Charles Moifat, }-St. Ann's do Timothy O'Connor,-St. Antoine do James Dillon,-St. Lawrence do Patrick Devlin,-St. Louis do Andrew Emerson, - St. James do P. Riley, - St. Mary do GRAND MARSHAL, - Arthur Jones. Delegates to St. Bridget's Branch-P. Riley and A. Emerson.

CF Remittances unavoidably crowded out.

CONVENT OF LES SEURS DE LA CON-CREGATION, BELLEVUE. --- We stated some short time ago that the property belonging to the late James Gibb, on the St. Foy road, known as Bellevue, had been purchased by the Ladies of the Congregation of St. Roch, under the authowith the view of converting it into an educational

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

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	Montreel	T3.1		****
-	Montreal,	ren.	14.	1864

Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,10; Middlings, \$3,30 \$3,65; Fine, \$3,60 to \$3,75; Super., No. 2 \$3,95 to \$4,05; Superfine \$4.25 to \$4,35; Fancy \$4,50 to \$4,00, Extra, \$4,75 to \$4,85; Superior Extra \$4,90 to \$5,10; Bag Flour, \$2,35 to \$0,42. Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4,65 to \$5,00: Wheat-U. Canada Spring, ex-cars, sold at 87c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,50 to \$5,55; Inferior Pots, \$0,00 to \$0,00; Pearls, in demand, at \$5,40 to \$5,50. Butter-Store packed in small packages at 16c to 20c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c. Eggs per doz, 15c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Out-Meats per 1b, Hame, canvassed, 9c to 10c ; Sacon, 00c to 00c. Pork-Quist; New Mess, \$00,00 to \$00,00; Prime Mess, \$60 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00. -- Monireal Witness. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. --\$7,50 to \$8,50

awy, per 100 nanalos	
Straw,	. \$4,00 to \$7,50
Beef, live, per 100 lbs	5,00 to 6,50
Sheep,	- \$5,00 to \$6,00
Lambs,	••\$2,50 to \$3,59

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

(From the Montreal Witness.)

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Butter, fresh per 1b,							
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SPECIAL MEETING of the above CORPU-RATION will be held in the St. Patrick's Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, 17th instant. to consider a Report from the Building Committee, and to take such action as shall be deemed most advisable in se-curing a Site for the ERECTION of a St. Fatrick's Hall,

13 A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Right o'clock. By Order,

F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

DEBATE:

" Is the National Association of Ireland better entitled to the support of Irishmen, than the Association known as the National League ?' A Debate on the above question will take place in the St. Patrick's Hall, on MONDAY EVENING,

the 20th instant. Members are requested to attend.

By Order,

F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Sec.

A CARD. - The Catholics of Fitzroy and Visconty feel grateful to His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa for the appointment of the Hawkesbury, as their future parish priest. The well known zeal of the reverend gentleman in his sacred calling, and his oratorical gifts cannot fail of making a lasting impression on the hearts and minds of his parishioners ; who pray to God that He will multiply and preserve the pastors of His people, to the greater honor and glory of His Most Holy Name, and to the salvation of the souls committed to their care.-Com.

BEGINNING RIGHT .- This is the caption of an article given amongst its selected matter by the Montreal Witness of the 25th ult. Our readers will find it strongly suggestive of the process to which in time we also in Lower Canada will be subjected, when our enemies of the proposed "central govenment" shall have got the upper hand of us, We no doubt will "End Right" under the new regime ; but it is " the new Kingdom of Italy" that is " Beginning Right," and in this wise according to our contemporary :---

BEGINNING RIGHT .--- "The new Kingdom of Italy is beginning right. A Bill has been presented to the Italian Chambers by the Minister of Justice for the suppression of all religious corporations and accle-Biastical benefices throughout the Kingdom :

"Act. 1 provides that all religious corporations shall cease to exist from the moment of the promulgatien of the law, and their property devolve to the State."

A Government that mauguratgs its reign with the theft of private property " begins right" according to the ethical system of that party of which the Witness and Mr. George Brown's organ the Globe are the exponents. What then may we anticipate for our religious Corporations in Canada?

The New York News gives the last illustration of the old proverb that to get news of home one must go abroad. It says that 'England is arming in the Canadas,' and that three weeks ago she sent seventy five thousand men into camps of instruction on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, that ' from india a large force from her regular army is now under orders for concentration in the American Provinces,' and that on 'th opening of navigation will see the detachment of her gunbcats.'- Montreal Gazette.

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establishment for young ladies, on the same systein and with advantages equal to the Ursuline and other convents in the city. This property is situated on one of the most charming and lovely spots around Quebec, celebrated for its NORTHROP'S POWER PRESS, in excellent condithe care with which they have been cultivated, a large educational institution. It is superfluous to speak of the system of instruction these good cation be obtained for young ladies than in the convents of Lower Canada. The daughters of Catholics and Protestants alike have been educated within their walls, and have been sent out into the world possessing all the accomplishments that virgin simplicity with which they entered when children. We have no doubt this new establishment of the sisterhood of the Congregation will be filled with pupils before it is very long in operation. - Quebec Daily News

Birth.

Died.

In this city, on the 13th instant Mary Catherine

In this city, on Weednesday, 8th instant Annora

In this city, on the 8th instant, Mr. Michael

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS,

PLUMBERS & GASFITTERS,

DOLLARD STREET,

Recoilet Oburch].

AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT

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40 per cent, with an equal amount of light.

Montreal, Feb. 16, 1865.

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unrivalled scenery. The extent of its grounds, tion, FUR SALE. Particulars may known by ap-the care with which they have been cultivated, plying at this Office. Price-\$500. It is in perfect working order, and no ways damaged. and, above all their healthiness of position, con- worked by steam, it can easily take off 1000 an hour. For particulars, apply at this Office. Montreal, Jan. 5, 1865.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO., rCorner of Notro Dame and St. Francis Xuvier ects, Mon treal.

ST. PATRICE'S OHUROH.

TO LRT,

In this city, on the 13th inst., Mrs. L. Devany, PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Euquire at this Office.

January 12, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object o the Institution is to impart a good and solid sduca-tion 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 wi include a complete Classical and Commercia) Education. Particular attention will be given to the 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, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

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Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Ohildren's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON S Nows Depot, Corner of Graig perintended, Arbitrations and Valuations attended to.] and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. 200 200 Jan. 17, 1884. . . .

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE--FEBRUARY 17, 1865

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. 1. - Mar - 200

ورابة موجوع الأقري ال FRANCE.

PARts, Jan. 16 .- M. Baroche, Minister of Public Worsbip, little thought of what was coming on him when he issued his circular on the Papal allocution. That circular was, by general admission, remarkably temperate, and quite a different thing from his famous Excommunication of the Orleans Government after its fall. The effect of his mild letter does not bear out the maxim that "a soft answer turaeth away wrath :" for he is since used as a target, and the 's presumably Obristian country, than it would of Bishops step up one after the other and aim their missiles at him, the signal being given by the Archbishop of Cambrai. There are 14 of them the most cut-and dry form and with the least posalready-namely, the Archbishop of Besancon, sible amount of discussion. But the Senate is a dewho is also a Senator; the Archbishop of Cambras, the Archbishop of Rennes, the Archbishop of Tours, the Archbishop of Lyons, and the Bishops of Mans, Laval, Angers, Pottiers, Belley, Moulins, Oarcascone, and Montauban, who bave either written to hun or at him. The Archbishop of Besoucon has not addressed the Minister directly, but has done what he doubtless thought much better ; he has read the obnoxious Eacyclical in his pulpit, and declared in full congregation his complete adhesion to it; and for doing so the Moniteur announces that be also, as well as his right reverend brother of Moulins, will have to answer before the council of State. The Government will have the honor of being represented Biship of Laval not only wrote to the Minister, on such an occasion by two personages, who are but gave a copy of his letter to the parish priests of his diocess "for their parochial archives." Other prelates submit to the prohibition, but not in silence; they discuss, protest, and 'reserve and Prince Napoleon make a step in advance from their right of reply.'

Jan. 19 .--- The Bishop of St. Die (Vosges) has proved himself an able tactician. lustead of attacking his enemy in front with the pluck of his colleagues of Moulins and Cambrai, he has it is the Cardinals and the Bisbons who have the turned bis flank, and attained his object without spirit of liberty on their side. It is the Government cal sharing their danger. He pronounced a discourse in his cathedral, and though he did not read the Encyclical from the pulpit, he did what ! comes to the same thing-he declared it then this remarkable man. Pierre Joseph Proudhon was, and there published and promulgated throughout his diocess :---

" Desirous of discharging our duty as the son and the Bishop of the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church, supported in spirit by our well-belored clergy, who at this moment, especially, are of one heart and one soul with their Bishop, we condemn all that is condemned by until he became the acknowledged leader of that the Encyclical Letter of the Sch of December ; section of French politicians who declare that ' prowe reprove all that it reproves, and in the same perty is theft.' 'What is property ?' he asked in one we reprove all that it reproves, and in the same publication, and following the theme up through the ments. The following is a translation from the sense with which it coademns and reproves. On most ingenious and illogical declamation, he pro- French verson published by the Union :the other hand, as the word of him who has received from Jesus Christ our Lord the power to is Vol.' In March, 1849, he made a furious newsbind and loose cannot be enchained nor deprived paper attack on the then president, for which he was sion of the New Year's Day, and full of gratitude. I of its efficacity, and, moreover, as the document in question has already received in the press sufficient publicity, though that publicity be extracanonical, we bereby declare the Encyclical quanta cura, its annex the Syllabus, and the jubilee accorded by the same letter, published and promulgated in our diocess."

The Gazette du Midi has received a second avertissement from the Prefect of Marseilles, M. de Maupas, former Minister of Police, for an article on the letter of the Bishop of Nimes, in reply to the Ministerial Circular. The rea-son assigned by the Prefect 19, that ' the letter on the laws of the Empire, and calls in question the powers which the constitution confers on the council of State.'

The chancellor of the Bishop of Nevers has arm, the seconds interfered and separated the comright of the Government to prohibit the publica- | further. M de Talleyrand Perrigord and M de Lation of the Encyclical is based, as is generally roebefoucauld's wound is not considered dangerous. supposed, on the Concordat. That right he M de Talleyrand-Perigord was likewise slightly contends, is derived from the Law of the 1Sth wounded in the arm and breast. Germinal, year X., which is generally known as the Organic Articles; but it is not founded on the concordat, no one clause of which gives it any such authority. The Organic Articles are generally confounded with the concordat, whereas they are totally different in nature. The concordat is a convention or contract concluded between the Roman and French Governments. The Organic Articles, which were not framed in concert with the Holy See, and which never have been accepted by it, are French laws. The concordat is obligatory on the contracting parties; but the Organic Articles are by no means binding on the Pope. To lose sight of the distinction in the present circumstances would, he observes, lead neonly into error, and disturb them conscience on questions the truth of which nobody can disregard. The Bishon of Freius has in turn addressed a letter to the Minister of Justice in reply to the Ministerial circalar. He says that he feels bound by his conscience and by his faith to protest against any mutilation of a solemn document emanating from the Head of the Church, and fixing the faith of believers on important points of the Catholic faith. He also expresses the pain he felt at a measure which, by preventing the bishops from fulfilling the mission they have received to teach the truths defined by the Church, opens the door to persecutions and social perturbations. The silence thus imposed on the bishops alone, in presence of the full liberty to all their enemies to combat and misrepresent Catholic tenets, is too contrary to the frankness of the French national character for such a sig lence to be maintained. Where the attack was free, the defence ought to be free likewise. The Encyclical was a rule of faith which every Catholic was bound to accept and every bishop to make known to the faithful committed to his care, not partially, according to the decision of a lay assembly, at which Protestants and Jews may sit, but full and entire as it emanated from the Divine authority of the Church .- Times Lor. The contest of the French Bishops with the Imperial Government daily becomes more and more complicated and interesting. Since our last publication, it is announced that the example of the Bi shop of Mouline has been followed by the Cardinal Archbishop of Besangon who from the pulpit of his Cathedral has published the Encyclical and Syllabus to the Faithful of his Diocese. Whereupon the Monitcur announces that His Eminence has also men, who harbored sanguinary designs, and who Russian Government regards it as justifying still been cited to appear before the Council of State. when they fied left behind them weapons which the greater severity in its treatment of Uatholic Po-

shops being Oardinals, are ex officio members of the quiry has elicited no evidence to justify a belief that Senate. Now the Senate has in a. certain sense the privileges of Peerage. No French senator can be cited before an inferior tribunal-at least without the express sanction of his peers. But the advan tage of citing a Bishop before the Council of State would be, by reference to such sanction, altogether lost. The Council of State, a body of excellent administrators, and the real machinery by which the French Government is carried on, is incapable in fact of taking any but the administrative view of lieri and some malefactors who robbed various shous whatever case may be brought hefore it. Has a a man named Bazzini was wounded by the troops, Bishop offended against a certain Organic article of and his wounds proved to have been eaused by large the Code. In that case, the Council of State take pellets. The only arms, moreover, that were men no more heed of the special functions of a Bishop, in | tioned in the reports and transmitted to the authorithe case of a Garde Champeere caught in a scrape about the Forest Law. The business of a Councillor of State is to see the Code exactly executed, in liberative body, and the most dignified and responsible of all the bodies of State. It may seem a small matter that a Cardinal Archbishop should be declared by the Council of State to be guilty of abuse, and that the Allocution delivered from his pulpit should be supposed on the same authority to be suppressed and banished from the minds of all good Frenchmen. But a debate in the Senate on the same subject is a very serious thing.

M. Troplong, the President of that august body, has, it is said, already strongly declared himself Catholic element is very strong even amid the gencrais and officials of the higher Assembly. The Cardinals alone add a great deal to the dignity which certain to rejoice in such an opportunity of outraging the religious sentiment of France and of Europe. Maitre Dupin will, if he is able to appear, declare that Galilcanism is the true religion of France, attacking the Temporal to openly assailing the Spiritual Power of the Pope. We may look forward. therefore, with peculiar interest to the assembly of the French Chambers; and we may also be excused for rejoicing that in the question ripening for debate, that seeks to suppress thought, to silence discussion, to interfare with the ordinary exercise of public duty. - Tablet.

A telegram, duted Paris, announces the death of we might say, an extraordinary man. Born in the year 1806, of very humble parents, he commenced his career, which was a chequerod one, as a compositor. Then he worked on to be a pressman, which | was succeeded by his embarking largely in mercantile pursits. In 1839 he returned to the printing business, and became the publisher of his own socialistic doctrines, which he continued to inculate and disseminute with the most zealous persistency most ingenious and illogical declamation, he pronounced the now famous creed-' La Propertie c'est sentenced to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 3,000 frs. This he maunged to elude. He fied, but returned to Paris soon after, and was confined in the Conciergerie and afterwards in St. Pelagie. He regained his liberty in 1852, and retired into private ing protest against the hideous evils which have op-life. Since he has lived comparatively quiet and pressed and which still oppress our country. It will entirely free from politics.

A duel took place on Monday morning between M. de Talleyrand-Perigord, lately created Dake de Montmoreucy, and M. de Larochefoucauld, one of bis adversaries in the cause which is being heard Italy, its very excesses and multiplied miseries only before the Civil Tribunal of the Scine. These gentlemen having met at a club a few evenings since a verbal challenge was given by M. do Larochstou-cauld to the Marquis de Talleyrand Perigord, and accepted by his adversary. Seconds having been published in the said article contains an attack | chosen and the terms of the meeting arranged, the parties met at 10 o'clock on Monday morning near Bagatelle, in the Bois de Boulogue. The duel was fought with swords, and lasted about 15 minutes.

they should not

By the Constitution of the Empire, all French Bi- posed by impartiality here to declare that the inthere were among the people persons provided with firearms. A single witness assorted that he had seen upon one of those days a persou in a shooting. cos-tume who carried a fowing piece 'And if there were some among the wounded who had been hit by large sporting shot, the committee could not draw therefrom a positive inference, since it appears that in an affray that took place on the night of the 21st upon the bridge over the Dora, between the Bersagties were two shoemaker's knives and a carpenter's compass."-Report, page 58. The above agrees closely with what has been stat-

ed in the public prints and with information commupicated to you from this place. The estimate of deaths ranged from 150 to 180, and it was further said that only a very few 1six or eight] wounded civillane were taken into the public hospitals, the majority being carried away by their relations and friends. In the official Report we find the victims set down at 184 [exclusive of those wounded by the swords of the 'guards of public security '], and after every five years. deducting 13 soldiers, there remain 171 civilians .-Times.

The French Government has of course been humbly imitated by the Sardinian in its despotte conduct with regard to the Encyclical, and the Italian Biagainst the pretensions of the Council of State The shops are torbidden to make any religious publication cither of the Papal Letter or the Syllabus of condemned propositions. The official journal of the Grand Duchy of Baden has also taken upon itself to attends its deliberations. On the other hand, the declars that the Encyclical is completely contrary to all the rights of modern civilisation. But we believe the Government of the Grand Duke has not interfered with its publication in proper form. On the other hand, the Austrian Government has specially sanctioned the promulgation of the documents -so has the Spanish--and so even has the Protestant Government of Prussia. The other European governments do not appear to have interfered with the circulation of the documents in any way.

ROME .- January 15 .- M de Sartiges communi. cated to Cardinal Antonelli yesterday a despatch Imperial Government against the Pope's Eacycli-

The Pope has ordered Cardinal Andrea to return to Rome under penalty of being deprived of the emoluments appertaining to his rank. His Eminence. has, however, resolved to remain at Naples, notwithstanding any rigorous measures that may be adopted against him.

The last despatches from the Foreign-office to the Eacyclical and Syllabos.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - On the occasion of the New Year, the King of the Two Sicilies received numerous addresses of congratulation on the part of his faith ul subjects, both in exile and at home. To these, the King replied by a letter, characterised by all the grace of expression, and depth of feeling, which are so remarkable in all His Majesty's docu.

Rome, 1st January, 1865 .-- I have received the addresses which you had forwarded to me on the occareturn all my thanks to you for your good wishes. The fidelity of your hearts, the constancy to that faith which you have sworn, and the heavy sacrifices which you have imposed upon yourselves, are a liv-

pressed and which still oppress our country. It will be more easy for you to comprehend my gratitude | than it is for me to utter it.

You will observe, however, that while usurping Piedmont makes new efforts to consolidate itself in establish the certainty that this monstrous work. born of falsehood and treason, and continued by fraud and violence, is on the point of crumbling.

Do not then be taken unprepared by events; and when shall sound for our whole kingdom the hour of deliverance, do not let it und you disunited. Among the wishes which I form for your best happiness, the most lively is that you may be constantly inspired by these sentiments of concord and concil of this boundary were most of the then principal M. de Larochefoucauld having been wounded in the liation which I have often expressed to you. Guard well against the insinuations of those who make ap- to the military notions of the country and peul to extreme parties. Hold only to my promises let them be the sole rule of your political conduct. The concord of our ideas will band more firmly our zans, who, differing in religion and politics, hearts; and concord is to-day more than ever the yet toiled side by side in the common pursuits of sacred duty of every citizen, and the only wise and true policy. It is the first condition of force for all those who aspire to independence, to true liberty, and to the happiness of our country. Moreover, concord now is a pledge of that which we shall have a little later, and for that, it will be an infallible guarantee of success, of peace, and of stability. FRANCIS.

UNITED STATES.

Artemus Ward, jr., trayelling showman, is about investing his ' surplus filtby hore,' in the ' Mud Hen Lake Oo," which he thus describes ; Those company, accordin' to its prospecticues, is the Knee Plus Ultry t has 10000000 akres an' a half perch of land, with all the modern improvements onto it; a well or never failing cod liver oil at the front door, and another at the Barn, an' a fine stream ov double-refined Petrollym parces throe the premises ; also sevril men, hosses, engines, an' other suimils erected on to the property, for diggin, an' pumpin' the same. I make bold to say that Mud Hen Lake air onsurpassable. its Stox should be in every well-regulated family. They go right to the spot, an' contain no Markury, an the Ladies air delite with 'em-etsetter.- Chicago Tribune.

The coal trade of Pennsylvania, last year, hard and bituminons, was about 14,000,000 tons.

A divorce suit is pending in the Superior Court at Brooklyn, Ct., in which both parties are nearly 70 years old.

The Indians in the United States in 1850 numbered 400,000; in 1855, 350,000, and the consus of '60 shows only 295,000. This is a decrease of 50,000

An instance of the demoralising effect of the American war has just come to us :- Two boys in Tennessee, aged 9 and 11, respectively, found a drunken man the other day, and deliberately sawed his leg off with an old rusty saw | It was thought the poor unfortunate could never recover-his lcg, which was of wood.'

THE IRISH WARS OF JAMES AND WILLIAM. STATE OF IRELAND AT THE TIME.

At the period of James's fall from the throne of Ecgland, Ireland was but slowly recovering from the effects left after the failure of the confederate Catholics, half a century before. The centre and west of the island was still held by Irishmen, but the eastern coast and the best part of the north were in the hands of English and Scotch settlers, as well as a large portion of Munster. The rulers of the from Paris, announcing the measures adopted by the kingdom were its conquerors, settlers in the lands of princes and natives, the heads of whose septs were wanderers in foreign lands, selling their soldier services at many a foreign court, and thirsting for the time and the circumstances that might lead them home, with foreign aid, to restore the liberties of of their still fondly remembered country. The septs were scattered and hunted from the hearths of their birth and the graves of their fathers, to live like beists in the despised and neglected places, unde-French Minister at Rome express the graat displen-sure of the French Government caused by the Pope's was a crime, their priest persecuted, their temples desecrated or laid in ruins. Denizens of the bogs, or stragglers in the mountain passes, they lived apart from the English settlers, save in those towns where the want of toilers and labourers to do the masters' work afforded them a temporary and a suspicious shelter ; yet where, in despite of oppression, they throve and multiplied, and whence they often banded for the old land and the old faith, whenever hope trumpeted them to arm for Ireland.

> To men so situated, the fact that England had a Catholic king who would care and look after Catholic Ireland, stirred their hearts with a fire and a warmth, genial as their own hearts' blood. It creatcd a new life through the land, which already scemed once more their own, . . .

The broad and noble Shannon, rolling from the north through the contre of the kingdom, divided the remainder of the country into two great divisions West of its waters were gathered the Catholic Celts, the descendants of princes, and their fendal followers-now degecerated into graziers and creaths and permitted to linger there only because their lands, less fruitful than their original possessions in the north and cast, were not considered worth the struggle necessary to win them; for this boundary line of water was in itself a noble fence for a harass ed and desperate people, while along its banks frowned gloamy hills, and deep ravines-making steep and difficult fusinesses, well suited for the battle ground between the ruined and desperate native and his ruthless and plundering oppressors. East towns of ireland, wailed and fortified according

the devout worshipper, the passage read; "We shall all be hanged in the twinkling of an eye." A newspaper recently stated, in a report of a bat. tle, that the conflict was dreadful, and that the ene-

والمسترجع والمراجع والمسترجع المراجع والمستقلة والمستقلة والمسترجع والمسترجع والمتراجع والمستقل والمسترجع والمستع

my was repulsed with great laughter (slaughter). A man was said 'once to have been brought up to answer the charge of having eaten (beaten) a stage driver for demanding more than his fare. The public were informed some time ago that a man was committed for having stolen a small or (box) from a lady's work-bag. The stolen property was found in his vest-pocket.

In an account of a Fourth of July dinner it was stated that none of the poultry was eaten except the owls (fowls,

A "MAKE-UP" BLUNDER. - A laughable mistake is shown in the following mixing of two articles - one concerning a preacher, the other about the freaks of a mad dog-which occurred in a hurried 'making up' in a printing office :

'Rev. James Thompson, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, preached to a large concourse of people on Sunday last. This was his last sermon. In a few weeks he will bid fareweil to his congregation, as his physician advises him to cross the Atlantic. He exhorted his brethren and sisters, and, after the conclusion of a short prayer, took a whim to cut up frentic feats. He run up Trinity street to the Gollege. At this stage of the proceeding a couple of boys seized him and tied a tin kettle to his tail, and he again started. A great crowd collected, and for a time there was a grand scene of ruoning and confusion. After a long chase he was finally shot by a policeman."

AMIENS CATHEDRAL AT NIGHT. - As I entered the stupendous pile, I thought I had never before been so impressed with its simplicity and grandeur I do not remember seeing it before under precisely similar circumstances, and was not sorry to view it under an aspect which called up an entiroly new class of sensations. The last feeble rays of departing twilight breaking through the deep-colored windows seemed to linger about the bold columns, caught here and there by some projecting point which drew the eye and attention to the imposing height of the lofty arches above ; unwilling, as it were, to forsake a place which rouses such mighty and mysterious thoughts. As I peered into the dim vastness, I could just distinguish a large mass of worshippers-or rather listeners, for they were seated in low rush chairs, in a deuse circle before the pulpit, and occupied a large proportion of the capacious nave, reduced in size to pigmies under the stupendous height of the vaulting above them. A glimmer of light from a single lamp, appended to a column behind the pulpit, just indicated its dark silhouette, and that of the preacher-a Trappist mouk, who, with much eloquence and action, was addressing his rapt and eager auditory. I approached the assembly, and stood lost in musing at the strange and striking scene before mo .-- .A Glance behind the Grilles of Religious Houses in France.

To superiors, true politeness appears in a respectful feeedom of manner : no greatness can awe it into servility, and no intimacy can sink it into a regardless familiarity. To inferiors it shows itsef in an unassuming good nature; its aim is to raise them to your standard, not to lower yourself to theirs. To equals it is everything that is charming ; the just medium between form and rudeness; it is the consequence of a benevoient nature, which shows itself to general acquaintance in an obliging and unconstrained civility, as it does to more particular ones in distinguished acts of unostentatious kindnoss .---S. G.

An agricultural paper says that every cottager ought to kill his own pig once or twice in every rear.

The following appears in the Odessa Zeitung :--Muller, the murderer of Mr. Briggs, was formerly in the Russian navy, but was dismissed the service in consequence of robbing the captain of the ship of his watch.

The moment friendship becomes a tax, it's singalar at every fresh call it makes, how very few persons it finds at home !

Genteel pickpocket [to policeman] I say, policeman, your handkerchief is hanging out-you'll lose t if you don't take care.

batants, declaring that

A singular cause has just been tried before the Imperial Court of Paris. The question to be decided was whether cauliflowers are cabbages, and it gave rise to a long and animated discussion. The question arose in consequence of the regulated price of the carriage of cabbages by the Orleans Railway Company being much lower than that of more delicate vegetubles. The market gardeners who for-warded cauliflowers to the Paris market by railway insisted that they should be charged as cabbages, the railway company, on the contrary, demanded the higher rate. The Court decided that cauliflowers are not cabbages, and gave jugdment in favor of the Orleans Railway Company.

According to a work on China recently published, by M d'Escayrac de Lauture, the Middle Empire is traversed in all directions by 20,000 Imperial roads, most of which are badly kept. There is, neverthe less, a postal service, but of a very rude kind. The couriers who are despatched by the local functionaries are allowed to carry private letters for a trifing remuneration. Letters from Pekin reach Shanghai in 15 or 20 days, and Gunton in 40, 50, and and sometimes even 60 days. The postage of a let-ter from Pekin to Shaughui is 50c. The couriers change borses about every seven leagues. M d'Es. cayrac de Lauture thinks that if the Government could be induced to grant a post-office contract to Europeans, it might be made a very profitable specumtion, and would render great service to com-merce. - Galignant Messenger.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - At various times since the lamentable confusion and cruel abuse of power witnessed on the 21st and 22ud of September, conflicting statements have been put forward concerning the number of the victims. We now arrive at the truth on the indis. putable authority of this Report. There were three attacks upon the people, the first by the 'guards of public security,' a sort of geudarmes, who, having been prudenily deprived of their firearms by the questor, charged with their daghe, short broad swords and wounded a number of persons, some of them seriously. The Report does not state any deaths to have taken place on that occasion. But on the evening of the some day [21st], when the eleves Carbinears-young soldiers, imperfectly disciplined, and who ought never to have been employed in a service requiring much steadiness and self-control-fired upon the people, 57 civilians, when the crowd fled. were seen stretched upon the ground, inanimate corpses or bleeding from severe wounds.-[Report, pp. 29 30] And concerning what passed on the 22d [a still more fatal day], upon the equare of San Carlo, we read the following : -

"The victims, between dead and wounded, wore 127, including 13 soldiers, among them Coloucl Colombici. Three of the soldiers were ascertained to have been struck by small shot; all the others, both civiliaus and soldiers had been hit by musket balls. It has been said that in the crowd there were armed But hereupon a very perplexing question has arisen. troops afterwards collected. But it is a duty im-

THE ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

Jan. 14 .-- The Minister of Grace and Justice and of Public Worship has addressed the following circular concerning the publication of the Pope's Eucyclical to the Diocesan Bishops of the Italian king dom :---

Turin, Jan- 8, 1865. - I find it my duty to remind your grace that, by virtue of Article 1 of the regula tions annexed to the Royal decree of March 5, 1863 (No. 1169), the Pontifical encyclical and the documents by which it is accompanied must be aubmit ted to the Royal exequatur. No act of publication or of external execution of this encyclical, or of the accompanying documents, can therefore take place until this prescription has been accomulished. This presentation must be made directly to the Ministry. in the terms of Article 3 of the decres above cited .

The King's Government reserves to itself to declare in the decree conceding the Royal exequatur under what clauses and restrictions the Pontifical encyclical and the anexed documents can receive publication and execution within the kingdom, and what portions thereof must be excluded as contrary to the institution and laws of the state.

I feel convinced that your grace will consider it fitting yourself to abstain from, and to advise the Clergy of your Diocese to avoid, all manifestations in this matter, prior to having received the notification of the Royal decree of exequatur.

Receive, monsignor, the assurance of my distinguished respect,

(Signed)

G. VACOA. Keeper of the Seals, and Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Grace and Justice and of Public Worship.

Political demonstrations were taking place in Turin but no disturbances.

GERMANY.

JADUARY 18 .- The Presse of to-day says :-

'The relations between Austria and Prussia are excellent. Count Mensdorff-Pouilly is, however, said to be determined not to consent to any project for the annexation of the Duchies to Prussia, but rather to withdraw from the alliance. Princo Frederick is desirous that the Austro-Prussian alliance should be principally directed against any revolutionary movement. The reserved attitude which Russis, on the other hand, observes towards Austria and Prussia is, however, opposed to such a course.'

RUSSIA.

In Russia and Poland, not only has the Encyclica; been augulutely prohibited, but it is affirmed that the land.

the time, and within those walls were to be

found the merchants, the traders, and the arti-An old lady in Connecticut who had insisted on her minister praying for rain, had her cabbages cut up by a hail storm -- and, on viewing the wreck, relife. Recently the municipalities had, under James's marked that she 'never knew hun to undertake anything without overdoing the matter." charters, heen made Catholic ; so that the governing powers in the principal corporate towns were of that faith Still it might be said the people of the A sporting young lady says :- 'If the course of north were English and Scotch Protestant settlers : east of the Shannon they were English and Irish, Protestant and Catholic; while west of that noble

river, the true Celts, the mere Irish and Cetholic. with scarcely any admixture of other race or creed, held almost undisputed possession ; and with hearts swelling under renewed hopes, were looking across its waters at the rich green fields, once the properties of their fathors, and at the abbeys and grave yards, where reposed the ashes of their ancestors : they were exiles dreaming of their old homes. Catholics yearning after the restoration of the old faith, and Ir shmen thirsting after another blow with Engand for their lost liberties.

QUEER THINGS DONE IN TYPE - The mistakes of printers are often very funny to readers and very exasperating to authors. A single letter is often of the greatest importance, and a small mistake frequently changes the whole effect of an article Some very funny stories are told of mishaos of this character, and we give below some of the best :

An English paper once stated that the Russian General Backinowsky was found dead with 'a long word in his mouth.' It should have been 'sword.' In this case, however, the printer could not have been blamed for leaving out a letter after setting up the Russian name correctly. During the Mexican war an English newspaper hurriedly announced an important item of news from Mexico-that Gen. Pillow and thirty-seven men had been lost in a ' bottle.' It should have been 'battle.'

A lad in a printing office came upon the name of Hecate, occurring in a line like this :-

Shall reign the Hecate of the deepest Hell.

The boy, thinking that he had discovered an error, ran to the master printer and inquired eagerly whether there was an e in cat. 'Why no, you blockhead, was the reply. Away went the boy to the press and extracted the objectionable letter. But fancy the horror of both post and publisher when the poem appeared with the line ;--

Shall reign the He Cat of the deepest Hell.

A newspaper some time ago gravely informed its readers that a rat descending to the river came in contact with a steambeat with such serious injury to the boat that great exertions were necessary to save it. It was a raft, and not a rat, descending the river. •

Letters Dropped Out. But let the form of types be ever so correct when sent to press, errors not unfrequently happen from the liability of the letters to drop out, when the form has not been properly adjusted, or locked sufficiently tight. A printer putting to press a form of the Common Prayer, the c in the following passage dropped out unperceived by him, "We shall all be changed in the twinkling of an eye." When the book appeared, to the horror of February, 1865.

true love never does run smooth, why don't they water it, and roll it regularly so many hours a day, until they could get the course so smooth that a donkey could run upon it.' Nature teaches us that we are all dependent; that we are like cog wheels, pushing each other along by filling up mutual voids-

As the sweetest rose grows upon the sharpest bush, so this largest labour brings forth the sweeteat profits.

Ignorance is the curse of God; knowledge the wing whereby we fly to heaven.

IT IS ASTONISHING !!

Still another grateful letter sent to Messra Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court house, Montreal : -

Dear Sirs,-For years I have suffered severely from liver complaint, constant pain in the side, no appatite, intense drowsiness, and a sense of suffocation, compelling me at time to remain in bed for three or four days. For two years I was constantly taking medicine, under the advice of two of our best city physicians, without getting any relief. By their orders I spent the whole of last summer in the country, but without benefit. Last March I was advised by a friend, who know its virtues, to try BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARIDLA, but I had lost confidence in every thing, and was fearful of getting worse. At last I did try it : its effect was most beneficial : my appetito returned; the heavy drowsiness left me; and my digestion became vigorous and healthy. I used in all twelve bottles, and and am now as strong and well as any man could desire.

You are at liberty to make my cass known to the public.

Yours, very truly, J. H. KENNEDT,

Grocer and Dealer in Wines and Spirits. No. 160 St. Mary Street, Montreal.

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

TIME WILL TELL .- Yes, that is the sure test. That which does not appear plain to day, may be thoroughly cleared up in a short time. Our certainties or uncertainties are all to be decided by time, which never fails to bring out the truth or falsity of any mattor. For five years the Vermont Liniment has been before the public and their verdict has, always been steadily in its favor. Use it for pains both internally and externally. It is warranted.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, O. E.

1m



Danville-Edward M'Govern.	NEW DRUG STORE The Subscriber	and for which blessing		pany each bottle. It	encacy. For nine months I was most cruelly effort-	gilt, 1, 75.
Danville	would respectfully inform the Public of the St Jeseph Suburbs that he has OPENED a branch of his Estab-	you may well suppose		may be used for	ed with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me,	A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND from the
Dewiltville-J. M'Iver.	lishment, with a full assortment of Drogs, Chemicals,	I feel grateful	1	-	summer or winter. In October the symptoms in-	[DATILEEL FERIOD TO THE EMAncipation of the Content
$\mathbf{D}^{\mathbf{n}}$	Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil, Burning	T. QUESNEL.	1	RHEUMATISM,	creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I	1 IICB. BY HOB. T D M'Get. 12mo. 2 sole cloth
Egansville-J. Bonfield.	Fluid, &c., &c., st		ł	NEURALGIÁ,	COULD WALK DULB ICW STEDS without resting to soon	23,50; hall call or morocco, 3,50.
Egansville-J. Bonnelle. East Haweshury-Rev. J. J. Colling Bast Haweshury-P. Hacket.		South Granby, C.W.		TOOTH ACHE,	Ver Irom the pain and taligne which so slight an on	TRUE SPIDITUAL CONFERENCES. By St Frac-
	No. 16, St. Joseph Street,	Mr Henry R. Gray,	ļ	HEADACHE,	erion occasioned At this innerne I commonand	Cia of Sales, with an introduction by Cordina
Barring and I down P. United	Adjoining the Exchange Hotel,	Ohemist. Montreal.			taking the falcent from which is the second	WISCEST, I'mo diath \$100
	Where he trusts to receive a share of public favor,	Sir-I am most hap- py to state that my	1.	BRUISES and	I relief, and after having used four bottles I way some	NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smei.
	so liberally awarded to him during the past five	wife used Henry's Ver	1	SWELLINGS.	I DIGIDIJ ACTIVICU IV REALLU. I DELTP DEAT THA MATAAM IN	1 1800, 01010, 51,50.
Canada Outle- Her. F. Water	years in Notre Dame Street.	mont Liniment, having	i		my family and administered it to my children with the	The Cottage and Parlor Library.
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Armough service on Phillips in Manual and			2		second in any way to relieve her sufferious Way at 1	iGmo, cicin, 1,00; gilt edges, 1,30
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ma da la ma anti-mikay, Mr. Pakyaya	seed which would have ripened into a dreadful har-	Montreal,		lic and all Bowel Com-	FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT	an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly
a dallaring (D J, Obuguda,	vest of incurable diseases Influenza, Croup, Bron-	Feb. 5:b, 1862.		plaints, within a most	AT PRESOOTT, O.W.	a clergyman of the Established Church. As man
	chitis Hoarseness, Pleurisr, Whooping Cough, and	I have used Henry's		incredible short space	I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of	he was favorably known as the author of the heat
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ment of the Thingsha	LOW FOR KIESEE IS ON A A	Jan. 22., 1865.		11	Dec. 24, 1863.	Montreal Jan. 29, 1864.
and a second	ng gina a gina ka kawanan kanan kata kata kata kata kata kata	•		and the second second		
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. --- FEBRUARY 17, 1865 8 A. & D. SHANNON, M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 DYSPEPSIA, ROYAL BEING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, ten-Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, GROCERS, AND INSURANCE COMPANY. ders bis services as Assignee to Estates, which Office, Wine and Spirit Merchants, TIN-SMITHS, DISEASES RESULTING FROM from his long experience in business in Canada, ren-FIRE AND LIFE. ders him peculiarly adapted. ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, The a ljustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET. DOLLARD STREET, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, WM. H. HOPPER, MONTREAL, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Are Cured by 68 St. François Xavier Street. FIRE DEPARTMENT. HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Recollet Church) Monereal, Dac 8, 1864. 4w. HAVE constantly on more a good assortment or Teas, Ooffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Maduira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja-HOOFLAND'S Advantages to Fire Insurers. MONTREAL, GERMAN BITTERS. Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand : The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of maion Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. E= Country Merchants and Furmers would do THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. Beer Pumps, | Hot Air Fur-Shower Baths, | Tinware [naces the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this Baths, S. MATTHEWS, brench: Hydranis, well to give them a call as they will Trade with them These Bitters have performed more Cures, Water Cloaeta. 1st. Security unquestionable. Refrigerators, | Voice Pipe, on Liberal Terms. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 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To any one that will produce a Certificate published MONTREAL. 🖅 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🕰 ship. by us, that is not genuine. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es-tablishment where he will constantly have on hands OARS MADE TO ORDER. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Ous-3rd. Small Charge for Management. HOUFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, tomers and the Public that he has just received, a 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. OUFFINS of every description, either in Wood or 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal 😂 SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE Will Onre every Case o a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-Metal, at very Moderate Prices. nterpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the YOUNG HYSON, April 1, 1864. MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., GUNPOWDER, Kidneys, and Diseases arising from amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVIevery five years, to Policies then two entire years in Attorney-at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, a disordered Stomach. HOUSE FOR SALE, zistence. CONVEYANCER, &c., H. L. ROUTH, Observe the following Symptoms: On very reasonable Terms. Apply to NS, FLOUR, HAMS, POEK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. a well to give b SIONS, Agent, Montreal. Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive MORRISBURG, C. W. FABIEN PAINCHOUD, 12m. February 1, 1864. Organs: Nov. 39, 1864. No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street, Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the NEWS DEPOT. August 4, 1864. Head, Acidity of the Stomech, Nausca, Heart-HEYDEN & DEFOE. Country Merchants would do well to give him a burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight The BOSTON PILOT, for 3d. call at in the Stomach, Sour E. uctations, Sink-COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF At FORD'S News Agency. BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, IRISH AMERICAN, for 21d., TRUE WITNESS, METROPOLITAN RECORD, N. Y. FREEMANS JOURNAL, BROWNSON'S ing or Fluttering at the Pit of the 128 Commissioner Street. LIME. Stomach, Swing of the Head, Solicitors in Chancery, N. SHANNON. MR. OOE has received the following; letter from the Reverend Mr. Papineau, of the Bishop's Palace, Moz-Hurried and Difficult Montreal, May 35, 1864. 12m CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO REVIEW, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sen-AGENTS. treal :--Any British or American Magazine, Review, or Montreal, March 2nd, 1864. sations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-WILLIAM H. HODSON, OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, Newspaper, will, if required, be left at the Residence Sir,-Having been appointed Superintendent, last sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever or Office of any person in the City without any addi-ARCHITECT, No. 74, OHURCH STREET, and Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency Spring, of the garden attached to the Bishop's Palace Montreal, I applied to our esteemed Seedsman, Mr. Evans, for a few poinds of Coc's Super-Phosphate of Lime, in order to judge personally of its fertilizing tional charge. of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, TORONTO, No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. At FORD'S News Agency. Corner Great St. James and St. John Streets, L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOR Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at Montreal. Augast 25, 1864. 12m. effects as a manure, and to satisfy myself whether it Sudden Flushes of the August 11. moderate charges. really deserved the high reputation in which it was commonly held. [I generally distrust the reliability of widely advertised articles] But now. Sir, I deem it my duty to assure you that the success of the Su-Head, Burning in Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. the Flesh, C. F. FRASER, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Montreal, May 28, 1863. INFORMATION WANTED, Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, of Spirits. Of Margaret Kenny, who when last heard from was per-phosphate greatly exceeded my anticipations, and O. J. DEVLIN, REMEMBER NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., that I believe it to be superior even to its reputation. at Quebec. Since then it is said that she has re-I planted a piece of very dry, hard and barren land with potawes and Indian corn, manuring a portion THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT NOTARY PUBLIC. moved to Montreal. BROCKVILLE, C. W. Address-Rev, James Lynch, Allumette Island, **OFFICE:** 13 Collections made in all parts of Western ALCOHOLIC, with stable compost, another portion with common kitchen salt, and the remainder with the Super-Phos-O. E. 32 Luttle St. James Street, Canada. CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, phate of Lime. The crop gathered from the plot REFERENCES-Messrs. Filspatrick & Moore, Montreal INFORMATION WANTED, And Can't make Drunkards, MONTREAL. manured with this latter substance was far more M P. Ryan, Esq., But is the Beet Tonic in the World. By RICHARD BLAKE, of Golden, Tipperary, of his James O'Brien, Esq. abundant, and was taken out of the ground fully ten B. DEVLIN, 33- READ WHO SAYS SO: days earlier than the crows manured with compost and salt. I have used the Super-Phosphate with sisters who were in Canada when last heard from. ADVOCATE, Address No. 60 West Washington Place, New York. From the Rev. Levi G Beck, Pastor of the Baptist equal success on onions, calburges, beans and peas. The Super-Phosphate of Linze, in my opinion, is one BRISTOL'S Upper Oanuda papers please copy. Church, Pemberton, N.Y., formerly of the North Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. Baptist Church, Philadelphia :--James Street. of the most powerful and economical fertilizers known FARM TO LET. I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorfor the cultivation of gardens. It does not force all J. J. CURRAN, sorts of nuxious weeds into existence like stable maably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their nure, but on the contrary, imparts rapidity of growth and vigor to the useful herbs. I cannot recommend THAT well-known FARM, situated in the PARISH ADVOCATE of Sr. LAURENT, containing 170 ARHENTS, to b effects that I was induced to recommand them to No. 40 Little St. James Street, LEASED for a term of years, (the whole or a part with THREE STONE DWELLINGS, and all the other necessary Stables, Barns, and Out-Buildings. many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for it too highly to gardeners and others, convinced as I am that they will be well pleased with it. MONTREAL Allow me to thank you, Sir, for the powerful fer-tilizer you sent me, and believe me to be, Sir, Your very humble servant, T. V. PAPINEAU, Priest. This Farm is well known to be one of the best in THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., this Island for its produce of Barley, Potatoes, Turwhich they are recommended to these Bitters, knownips and other Vegetables. ADVOCATE, ing from experience that my recommendations will For sale by Law, Young & Co., Lymans, Clare & For particulars, apply to Has opened his office at No 32 Little St. James St be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoof-P. CABROLL, Esq., Tannery West Co., and Wm. Evans, Montreal. land's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is 'not a rum drink.'—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK. FEMALE INSTITUTION. Or to the Proprietor, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA PETER KING, St. Laurent. FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES. ST. DENIS STREET, August 11, 1864. Baptist Church :---Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir-I have been frequently ABOVE SHERBROOKE STREET, MONTREAL. 02 (SE) requested to connect my name with commendations of different Linds of medicines but regarding the THE DUTIES of this SCHOOL were RESUMED

