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THE CRUMPLED ROSE-LEAF. CHATTER I.

EPicture to yourself the most charming of morning-rooms, in the most picturesque and comfortable of country mansions, the brightest and most invigorating of spring mornings, the sweetest of sylvan views from the long, wide-open windows, and you will have the surroundings of the two ladies I am about to introduce to you.

One-the elder of the two-lay back in a lounging-chair where the morning sun streamed in most warmly, lazily pulling and fondling the delicate ears of a greyhound, who rested his siender muzzle in her lap, in sleepy enjoyment of the soothing process. The other stood beside one of the open windows, her hands behind her, looking out. Beyond this, she was doing nothing, not even thinking.

Rosamond, my dear, said the seated lady, presently, do you know I have just been thinking you are the luckiest creature in all the world? I don't suppose you ever had a wish that somebody did not rush to gratify. As to a real want, that you never could have had, nature and fortune took such loving care of you. Yes, my Beauchamp looked grave. dear, depend upon it, all the fairies were asked Well, Rosamond, if I to your christening-even that ugly old thing that worked so much woe to the poor beauty in the fairy tale, was not forgotten, but came charged, I'll be bound, with some rare gift.'

That of enabling me to see a flaw in what looks perfect to all other eyes, perhaps,' answered the lady by the window, in rather a doleful tone.

The other gave her chair a sudden wheel, that enabled her to see the face of her companion .-It was a face fair to look upon, of that order of beauty seen often in the pictures of one of the greatest of living English painters, with large tender eyes, and cosy, child ike lips. Both eyes and lips were the expression of a grieved in-

'A flaw in your lot, my dear?' the elderly lady west on composedly. 'No; that would indeed require the most powerful of mental mi-croscopes to detect. With youth (beauty, of course) more money than you can spend, this delightful old house to live in, the most charming of guardians to pet you, and a sober, sensible friend like myself to give you good advice. But perhaps I'm the flaw. Never hesitate to confess it, my dear, if that's it.'

'Nonsense, Harriet!' and the sweet face turned towards her half smiling. Nevertheless, two large tears were quivering between the heavy brown eye-lashes.

What! crying, Rosamond? My dear child, is there really something wrong?' exclaimed the elder lady in a very different tone, and with a

very surprised face. 'Ob, Harriet, I'm a miserable woman!' and with this tragic exclamation, Miss Rosamond Barrington threw herself down on a sofa, and my dear. Where's Rosamond?' cried real hearty tears.

Harriet Beauchamp looked on stupified; then she rose, and going to seat herself beside her friend, drew that pretty golden head on her kind

breast, kissed and caressed it. 'My dear Rosy, to think of my laughing and talking nonsense when you had really a trouble : I shall never forgive myself. But tell me what anything balf so neat to you.' it is. Even it I can't set it right, I can sympathise, and that's something, dear, in real trou-

ble.' But ab, Harriet, perhaps you'll not allow this to be a real trouble: and yet it is the most real

and the worst.' My poor pet, what can it be? Your gallant old guardian would put his hand in the fire, or go out in an east wind, or do any other unheard-ol thing, sooner than be angry with you; and to do you justice, you are always the best and most dutiful of Rosses, and don't give him any cause, even if he were the most irascible and ferocious of guardians; so it can't be that."

Oh, no, no. Then what can it be?' Miss Beauchamp considered, bending her dark brows in great per-

plexity.

Rosamond wept on. 'It can't be; no, it can't be anything about

There was no answer beyond the tightening of the two pretty arms around Harriet's neck. Miss Beauchamp looked disturbed.

Has Jack done anything? My dear Rosamond, don't cry so; and don't -if you can help it-keep ine in suspense. You know how dear that cousin of mine is to me. It would go near to breaking my heart if Jack did anything wrong

-anything'-She paused in great agitation.

Her distress spoke so plainly in her voice, that Miss Barrington sat up, and hastened to say-He has not done anything wrong, of course not. How could you think it of him a minute, Harriet? But-but I have thought for sometime, and now I'm sure, that Jack does not care one | the stables. bit about me-there !"

'Rosamond! Jack not care for you. Well, that is the very wildest caprice that ever entered the head of a spoiled beauty. Why, what has the poor fellow done now, that you should think so?' And Miss Beauchamp laughed, for she felt immensely relieved.

ATHOLIC

Rosamond turned away ber bead. 'It is not Vaughan.' anything he has done,' she began, and then stopped.

But something he has left undone. Ab, Rosamond, that is a much more serious matter, for now all sorts of intangibilities come into question. My dear, I am very sorry to hear this. Tell me, it you can, what put it into your bead?

'I can't tell you any one thing,' Rosamond burst out impetuously; 'they are so many, and free.' so little, you would laugh. I know you would, if I were to put them into words; and yet they all go to prove one thing, and I'm sure of it .-Harriet, do you think I could think so on light grounds! Is it such a pleasant conviction to come to, that the man I am to marry in six months does not love me one bit?"

The sweet face crimsoned all over, the little foot beat a nervous tattoo on the carpet. Miss

Well, Rosamond, if I am not to hear your reasons, I can't judge of their value. But I must say one thing, and that is, that whatever you may like to imagine, I am quite sure that John Walsingham loves you as a good, truehearted gentleman does the woman he has asked to be his wife.'

'Asked to be his wife! Yes, there it is,' cried Rosamond; 'Jack never did ask me to marry him, at least not as men ought to do .--He grew up to think that we were to marry some day. We both knew our fathers and mothers had settled all that for us. It is not as if Jack had chosen me of his own free-will. Of course. I know he likes me well enough as his old playfellow and companion; but as for loving me, as men do love women they want to marry, he does not the least bit in the world! And it's a horrid, abominable thing to be thrust upon a man who does not care for you; and I say again, I'm a miserable woman.'

But the 'miserable woman' instead of abandoning herself to tears, as on the first occasion of her announcement of her condition, started from her seat, and paced the room to and fro with a crimson face and a charming air of insulted dignity. While Miss Beauchamp looked on in some dismay, a sweet, long-drawn-out whistle came stealing through the open windows.

'There's Jack,' said Miss Beauchamp, going towards the window whence the sound came nearest. Rosamond stopped and looked irresolute, but she came no nearer to the window .-Miss Beauchamp looked out.

Well, sir, good-morning? 'Ah, Harry, the top of the morning to you Here. Do you want ber ?'

Of course. What a question to ask an adoring lover? Tell her to show her face at the window, and I'll not miss the sun when he goes behind that cloud that's sailing up with the wind. There, Harriet; can I trust you to repeat that pretty speech? I'll be bound Horace never says

Rosamond, be wants you,' Miss Beauchamp said, looking back into the room. Miss Barrington walked slowly to the window, and and looked down on the gentleman who waited on the lawn below. He was not otherwise than a pleasant sight to look upon, as he stood carelessly waiting, with the sunshine glinting off the bright curls of his handsome head, and shimmering in his flowing tawny whiskers. He looked up when she came to the window, but she was in the shadow of the curtain, and he did not notice the

sober gravity of her face. 'Rosamond, I have come to tell you it's the sweetest morning of all the year. Will my gracious lady permit her slave to order the horses, and go with him for a delicious canter over bedside, nurse him with the most charming de-Barnton Downs?

'I don't care about riding riding to-day ?' says Rosamond slowly.

'Not care about riding to-day! Why, my child, it's a day of days for a gallop. There's the sweetest breeze over the downs, and the larks are singing like-like mad; and'-He broke off with a laugh. 'I'm not good at the description, but I give you my word it's the most glorious day.'

· Yes, but I can't ride to day: thank you.' Won't you, really? Well, then, I think I'll take a run over and call at the Dacres;' you know I ought to have gone ever so long ngo.-You really will not come, Rosie?'

'No.' Well, then, Ilm off. Here, Countess! Sweetlips ! bie, lass ! Good-bye, ladies, till dinnertime:' and whistling his dogs roand him, the easy lover strode away over the dewy lawns towards ugly and venomous, wears yet a precious jewel in once was moved to sharpness and wrath in put-

Miss Barrington looked at her friend.

'Yes, that is how it is,' she said bitterly. He does not care whether I am with him or not. He'll go over to Harper's Court, and ride with Flora Dacres, and be just as content with her as he would with me. Harriet, you would not be content to be loved in that fashion by Mr.

Because that easy fashion of loving is not Horace Vaughan's, but it is Jack Walsingham's. My dear Rosamond, men don't love after any one pattern, but after their natures.'

'Then I can't be content with Jack's fashion; I prefer to be something more than just a woman, like other women, to the man I marry,' exclaimed Miss Rosamond with swelling indignation; 'and I shall tell Jack so, and set us both

CHAPTER II.

'It's the most confounded, the most extraordinary caprice that ever entered into a woman's fancy.'

So spake Jack Walsingham, as, with his bands thrust into his pockets, and his back to the fire, he confronted the sympathising faces of his cousin, Miss Beauchamp, and his friend, Horace Vaughan.

'Con-founded-is it un-founded, Jack?' asked Miss Beauchamp quietly.

'Unfounded! why, of course it is. Haven't I looked all my life to marrying Rosie?' 'Yes, that's just it; she thinks it's mere habit

-the knowledge that you were always meant for one another, and not real, actual love on your

'Real, actual love! what does the child mean? At least I can say this-if I do not know real love for Rosamond, I never knew it for any other woman.'

' Did you tell her so ?'

'Of course I told her so; but all I could say was so much wasted breath. I believe the poor little thing has taken it into her head she is doing a generous thing by me in giving me up, and that's half the meaning of the mat-

He looked so comically perplexed, that Miss Beauchamp was moved to say: 'I should like to know whether you really care, Jack.'

'Really care, Harriet! Well, I must indeed have been wanting in much, if you entertain that doubt. I suppose 1 have not, of course I can't | and as the petted ward of kind General Manners, have been a very adoring lover; I have been so and under the loving care of his maiden sister, accustomed to think of Rosamond as belonging | she had never realised her loss. Then, as if the to me, that I've been careless in asserting my ownership. But, ah cousin-I have had my own thoughts of a home and a fireside perhaps, and Rosie's pretty golden head making sunshine in the best-natured, kindest hearted, easiest temperthe dark old house you and I used to call home once; and a man doesn't part with these without a sort of wreach, my dear, little as you may believe it of me.'

Jack's voice grew husky, and Miss Beauchamp, being a warm-hearted and frank lady. immediately rose from her seat, and putting her hands on his shoulders, kissed him.

Mr. Walsingham returned the salute with a reat deal of heartiness.

Horace Vaughan stared. 'Herday! good people; pray, don't put any restraint upon yourselves; don't let me be in

your way for an instant, I beg.' 'My dear old Jack, I ask your pardon with all my beart, said Miss Beauchamp, not in any way regarding her betrothed's remark; 'I ought to have known you better. But that silip little Rosse must be brought to her senses, for I know

she loves you dearly all the while. Horace,

what's to be done?" 'Can't say, indeed. The difficulty seems to me that Jack is such a horribly prosperous fellow. Something in the way of a good real misfortune would go a long way towards setting matters right, in my opinion. If, for instance, Jack could have a frightfut illness, or be smashed in a railway accident, lose an eye-or-or-break his back, or something of that sort, I baven't the least doubt Miss Rosamond would fiee to his and had finally departed more assounded and invotion, and insist upon marrying him, whether he would or not."

Bless her heart-do you think she would?" Mr. Walsingham said very tenderly.

· I feel certain she would. I don't doubt that Miss Barrington has formed her idea of how a man in love should conduct himself upon the model of the popular novel hero; and is not that the line of conduct the heroine of the said novel has always adopted, ever since Jane Egre espoused her mained and blind adorer?

· Horace is right; it is the very thing. Jack, you must have a misfortune!' eried Miss Beauchamp with great energy.

Mr. Walningham looked not over-eager to perceive the necessity.

'Yes-adversity's the thing! Miss Beauchamp went on. Remember what the poet curiosity and sympathy were both unbounded, says, my dear Jack; Adversity, like the toad, and I am sorry to say that Rocamond more than

Decidly ugly, if it's to come in the shape of in truth touched the poor little heart too relied. I don't know whether you have heard.

biously caressing his whiskers. 'I say, Horace, can't it be something short of that?"

RONICLE.

Miss Beauchamp laoked up at her cousin's stately strength and comeliness. 'Horace, it permanently; but a wasting illness might be judiciously employed perhaps. I have heard of such things, and in books.7

say I comprehend.

'My good fellow, you are stupid,' Mr. Vaughan remarked. 'From the bed of wasting sickness, you can indite a most touching farewell, and beseech a last interview, and who-

'No! I'll be hanged if I can,' interrupted Mr. Walsingbam most emphatically. I could not play with any woman's feelings in that way; I couldn't owe my wife to a trick, Harriet.'

'Ah! I thought your impracticable honesty Horace, what's to be done?'

' We must wait in humble hope of the misfortune, since Jack won't allow us to expedite matters; or for that not very improbable event of a lady's changing her mind,' answered Mr. Vaughan.

But if I were in Jack's place, it would be long before I would ask Miss Barrington to change it,' said Miss Beauchamp energetically.

'Would it, my dear ?' asked Jack, looking at her rather whistfully; and yet you are in love with Horace here, or he thinks you are.'

'At any rate, he hopes the best,' returned that gentleman. But what has that to do with it? 'Nothing, perhaps; only I was thinking of some old words; 'Love suffereth long and in kind," Mr. Walsingham said simply.

CHAPTER III.

Rosamond Barrington was seventeen, a beauty and a spoiled child. These facts must plead her excuse for the follies she was guilty of. It not exactly an heiress in the bargam, she was at least endowed with enough money to give her all the comforts, and a great many of the fuxuries, that money can supply. She had never known a trouble, for her mother and father had died when she was too young to understand their death; General and his sister were not of theinselves enough to spoil any young maiden, there was the General's nephew and beir, Jack Walsingham. ed fellow in the world; always putting himself at the beck and call of the little beauty, ready to think all she did was right, all she wanted reasonable, and perpetually asserting that, do what she would and want what she might, she was the loveliest and dearest little lady in all the land. Now, it was perfectly well known to these two playfellows that it had been the earnest wish of their respective parents that their orphan children should espouse one another; in fact, they were betrothed from an early age, though no penalty awaited the breaking of the engagement if either party earnestly wished it; far less was any compulsion to be used in its fulfilment. But neither party had wished it hitherto. Rosamond loved handsome, kind-learted Jack Walsingham with all her heart, and never more than when she took it into her romantic little head that his easy, unexacting affection betrayed his want of all corresponding love for

So, when the deed was done, and with all the dignity and composure she could bring to her aid she had declared her firm belief in the insufficiency of Jack's affection to render either of them happy, and consequently her refusal to fulfil the engagement contracted for them-when Jack had heard this with an amazement that but ill qualified him to plead his cause at all eloquently credulous than actually overcome with grief-Rosamoud retired to her own room, locked herself in, and cried till she had made herself inore really ill than she had ever been in all her lite before.

But she had to gird berself up, call up all that faltering pride, gather up the remnants of that troublesome dignity that was not at all natural to Rosie, and encounter the surprise and concern of the kind General, and (far, far worse) the wonder and condolence of his sister. The General saw all the pain in the poor little face when he opened the subject, and though something sore on his favorite nephers's behalf, yet, with chivalrous and delicate courtesy, he contented himself with a few words of regret, and alluded no more to the matter. But Miss Adamina, poor lady, was scarcely so forbearing ; her ting to silence all questions on a subject that

la railway smash,' Mr. Walsingham replies, du- keenly as yet to render touching to be at all endurable.

And so a week went by-a fortnight-a month; spring-days melted into summer ones .--Mannerdale looked its best; the General playou please, I can't have Jack disfigured: not | cidly enjoyed the beauties of his fair dwellingplace; Miss Manners visited her poor, and drove her ponics, and received her circle of friends: and Rosie pined like a bird in a cage, 'Faith! I suppose I'm very stupid; I can't and thought of sweet summer days that were gone forever. For Jack Walsingham came no more to Mannerdale. How could be, indeed? -though, when Rosamond had declared their engagement was at an end, she had said also, something wistfully, that that must make no difference in their friendsaip of course. But Jack had seen his uncle in London, and had said that on the whole he must drop Mannerdale as his home for a while; he didn't think he could see Rosie as yet with merely friendly feelings; and would come in the way presently, said Miss if he was not to contribute to her happiness in Beauchamp, trying hard not to laugh. Well, the way he had always hoped, God forbid he should vex her kind little heart by carrying the woebegone countenance of a discontented man into her presence. So Jack came no more .-There are some amongst us who can realise all that bare fact was to Rosie. Some of us? Ab, kow many know what it is to miss a kind, cheerful, manly presence out of our daily lives! Ah. the music of that pleasant whistic sounding through all the house, the welcome coming of those light footsteps, the dear familiar voice, the merry affectionate talk, the pleasant care of having some crotchets and whims to gratify and laugh at. Who does not remember these? what woman who has had brother or lover to think for, plau for, pray for, and-part with? Those who have will know what the house was to Rosie when they had all departed. Oh that dreary silence. Ob the loneliness of those long days, when there was no one to look for, and to welcome! Not till be was gone did she realize all he had been.

So the summer wore on, and that spring-day when she had told Jack Walsingham she would not be his wife seemed so far away, removed by such whole years of regret and grief, that it was almost as it it had happened in another existence. Equally true it was that this quiet, sad. Rosamond was another creature from the petted. brilliant, light-hearted Rosie that the spring sun had shone on. Neither the General nor his sister ever mentioned Jack's name; and, from shrinking at the thought that they might do so, Rosamond came to pine for the sound of it with a wild, feverish longing that shocked berself .-Harriet Beauchamp, too, had gone to visit ber friends in the north, and, though she wrote duly to her friend, was much too indignant on her cousin's behalf to sneak of him or of his do-

But there came a certain Stinday when Rosamond once more saw her old playfellow. It was, I am sorry to say, at church, when, as Rosamond chanced to turn her head, she saw, with a great upward bound of the heart, Jack Walsinghain in the very act of entering the church with the Dacres. I fear, though Rosamond immediately bent her eyes on her book, that henceforth the sacred duty she was there to perform was interrupted by many distracted and rebellious wanderings. Though she never looked in that direction, somehow she seemed to see without looking. Ah, dear, how did she become conscious of the attentive assiduity of Mr. Walsingham in finding Miss Dacre's places in her prayer-book? She was confident she never looked towards Jack; then by what magic was it she was cognisant of bis every movement, even to that habitual, thoughtful caressing of his handsome moustache she knew so well. But onceves, once—when the service was over, Rosie, with an impulse she could not resist, turned one Beeting glance on her rejected lover, and, as if some magnetic influence forced his eyes to meet bers, for one instant the two looked at each other. Jack colored a little, but he looked quite kindly and steadfastly on his first love: while Rosie turned hurriedly away, ashamed and comforted, and vexed and glad at once. Going out of church was only one long sensation of meeting Jack, speaking to bim, baving her hand in his once more, when they got outside; but somehow the General seemed in a very unusual state of fuss and hurry, and when they reached the gates banded his sister and Rasamond very hastily into the pony phaeton, and drove

All the rest of that summer Sunday she waited at home, hoping, longing, sickening. Surely if he did not come on that day, he would the next. He never could be so near and not come to see at least-his uncle and aunt. But Monday and Tuesday went, all the week went, and Jack never came to Mannerdale.

CHYPTER IV.

Then with the autumn came a letter from Miss. Beauchamp, containing the astounding intelligence that the General and his nephew had quar-

क्ति राजस्वर होते सामग्री हरू । राजस्य अस्ति स्थापी स्थापी स्थापन स्थापी स्थापी

were a supplied to the contract of the contrac

it, Miss Beauchamp wrote; but if not, you must sooner or later, so I have no scruple in speaking of it. Libeard it from Jack himself, but he does not tellime, in fact, does not seem fading leaves, and rushing among the trees made very clear about what was the actual cause of the quarrel. The General has been testy and unlike himself for some time past when they met in town, almost as if, Jack says, he fancied that he must have been to blame in his conduct towards you, to cause you to break with him .-How unfounded such a suspicion is, you must know well, Rosamond. But, as poor Jack says, nothing seems to have gone well with him since you cast him oft; and now this quarrel with his more. uncle, whom he dearly loves and reverences, has completed his discomfiture. You are aware that Jack has no claim on his uncle's property, beyond his uncle's good-will, and he inherited but head; a hollow, measured, rapid sound-the beat little from his father, poor fellow. He talks of of a horse's hoof on the miry road. Nearer and leaving England, therefore, where indeed he has nearer. She cannot see the road from this shellittle now to keep him, and trying one of the tered nook; but almost she thinks she could tell colonies. I think it, for my part, the wisest the tread of Jack's horse from all other horses. thing he can do.

could you indeed have a woman's heart in your detestable coolness.'

Thus cried out poor Rosamond, appalled at npon her. But he should not go; she would domain. fall down on her knees to the General and beseech him to be reconciled to the best of nephews, who, so far from ever baving been wanting towards her, was all too good for one so unworthy. But, alas! the General was away from home, and had afforded no intelligence of his probable return. Miss Adamina, poor soul, to come, she cannot speak, because that dreadful was powerless. Well, then, she would write to aching in her throat tells her that the tears are Jack himself, since she could do nothing else, and pray at least that she might see him once Perhaps Jack sees all the struggle; at any rate, again, if he really intended to leave his native he makes a hurried and imperfect attempt to land for ever. Yes, she would humble herself give a jocose aspect to the matter, which, though to do that, ah! how gladly. Love between them was over for ever, but at least she might | mond to a little command over herself. be pardoned for praying to bid her old playfelmore. And the letter was written before she is it really true? I can scarcely believe it .bad time to treinble and draw back; and all the Are you really going away?" foolish, erring, but most loving little heart of the writer was in the brief, unsteady lines.

· Then came the difficulty of not knowing where Jack resided in London; but after a while, she addressed it to his club, and could only pray, trembling, that it might reach him-which it did though with some delay; and ah! who shall tell it was; and surely, surely, when he loves you of what cruel hopes and fears that delay was so dearly, he can't be angry long.' made up to poor Rosamond. But one morning, beside her plate at breakfast, there lay a leiter addressed in the well-known writing; Rosamond had to put it quietly aside, knowing she could not read it with becoming composure whatever it contained; and when prayers and breakfast were over, and opportunity served, and the letter was opened, fast flowed Rosamond's tears over Jack's simple, affectionate epistle.

'It was true,' he wrote, 'that his uncle had parted unkindly with him on their last meeting; true also that he was weary of England, and thought of trying his fortune somewhere abroad. It was true, too, ah, how true! that he should like to bid his dear little playfellow (whom he must remember to his dying day with the tenderist affection) good-bye; but in the present munion were uninterrupted, except in intervals of state of affairs between him and his uncle, he did | great pain. not see how he could come to Mannerdale .-And yet,' Jack went on to say, 'now the chance of seeing Rosamond once more had been presented to him, he could not bear to give it up, so -well, if she did not mind-would she take her old walk to-morrow evening by the Drooping Well? But if she saw the slightest objection to this plan-if it gave her the slightest uneasiness -then she was not to do it; no, she was not to think of this appointment, or let that weigh in her decision. He would blithely take a longer ride from London to Mannerdale, only for the chance of seeing her.' And so, with a few words of affection, the letter ended. It con. tained no complaint, no reproach, no lament over what might have been; did not refer to blighted hopes and thwarted happiness; did not, more ever, even make any profession of the love Rosie had doubted; and yet, in every gentle generous word, in all his simple forgetfulness of sell, and tender remembrance of her, Rosie saw how Jack Walsingham had loved her. Yes, now when all was over, and it was too late, Rosamond knew she had been loved-not, perhaps, with the eager, exacting, engrossing passion her foolish little heart had exalted into the place of love, but with all the tender, unseifish, beautiful truth of a nature so manly and generous as John Walsingham's.

fif she did not mind taking her old walk by the Drooping' Well.' As if she would not like the pilgrims of old, have filled her shoes with peas, and have gone bravely forth over the stoniest and most rugged of ways, if thereby Jack Walsingham would be found at the end of it. The autumn had set in chill and wet, it was extremely damp and sloppy, and the neat little Balmoral boots, with their high, slender heels, lest quite a perceptible track, by which Miss Rosie might have been traced to the rendezvous on that chill autumn evening, had any one been guilty of such on impertinence.

She had donned a long, brown mantle and pretty straw hat, with its bunch of scarlet poppies, and taken her way out into the park, and away through the sheltered path that led to the alender, well-poised, and graceful as the windflowers on its stem, but one which would have been more in keeping with summer sunshine, than this mournful autumn day, if it had not been for the tearful light in those large innocent eyes. the wistful sadness that sat on the tender childish lips. She knew she? was much sooner than the time : Jack had mentioned, yet could not, dowhat she would, help quickening her steps till they; were almost a run. ISo, when she reached the oldswell, no familiar face was there to greet her no dear, yearned-for voice thanked and blessed her for coming. She sat down on the edge of the well, and left as she had come in was sent to Rome and entered as a student at the was dated Sept. 29, 1850, and that his Cardinalate result of their visit has been satisfactory.

And what a dreary, dreary evening? It was no longer raining, but a fitful wind vexed the them toss their boughs aloft, with what seemed to Rosie's farcy, wild and despairing pain .-Showers of dying leaves shivered to the ground after every one of these gusts, as it, weary of resisting their fate, they were minded to succumb, without more ado, to their fierce enemy, and he down, once for all, in peace to die. Almost it seemed to Rosie that it would be a good thing for her too, to he down and suffer pain no

But now there comes a sound in the distance -faint at first and often interrupted-that somehow puts all thoughts of dying out of Rosamond's Closer and closer: regular, steady and rapid; The wisest thing he could do! To go to ah! if it should go past-if, after all, it should the antipodes! Jack Walsingham! Her Jack not be he. But it does not go past; there is a -to go to the ends of the earth, where she sudden splash and splutter among the pools in the could never see him again. O Harriet, Harriet, muddy road, as of a horse suddenly remed in, a silence, a pleasant manly voice speaking words breast, and write such horrible things with such of praise and fondness to an animal, a quick footstep, and the next instant a well-knowing figure lightly stepping across the stile that gives en-

> Rosamond rises, and would fain go forward to meet that coming figure, but her feet seem suddenly like pieces of lead, and her knees knock together. Even when Jack has both her little bearty voice: 'Rosie, how dear and kind of you only waiting her voice to burst forth in torrents. it falls short of its mark, at least belps Rosa-

She sits down again on the edge of the well, low God-speed, ere they parted to meet no and looks up piteously into his face. O Jack,

> Rosamond, dont sit there ; your feet must be in a pool: they must, I assure you, my dear .--Well, yes, I think it is true-and best, Rosie.' And are you going because of your quarrel with the General? O Jack, I can't think how that could ever have come about. Tell me how

> 'God bless him!' said Jack heartily. 'No, I don't think he will be; and I couldn't go and leave unkindness behind me with one who has always been the kindest of fathers to me. I don't doubt but that will be set right, my dear, before I go, never fear.'

THE LATE CARD NAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTM NETER.

(From the Daily Telegraph.) After an illness protracted over several weeks Cardinal Wiseman died at So'clock, en Wednesday morning, at his residence in York place, Baker Street, Portman-square His last illness was the climax of a painful and incurable disease, under which he had suffered for many years, but during the course of waich his labors on behalf of his com-

The death of a 'Prince of the Church,' the head of the Roman Catholic hierarcuj scarcely fail to excite some interest in society, beyoud the special interest which, of course, will ever be attached to the name of Cardinal Wiseman among members of that faith of which he was so eloquent an expounder and so able a champion; the more especially since the name of the prelate just deceased has been so frequently and so prominently brought before the world in connection with an important event of English history in the middle of the nineteenth century The name of Cardinal Pole is indelibly stumped on our records in connection with the reign of Queen Mary; but, of the Englishmen subsequently invested with the dispity of a scarlet hat, the readers of our annais have heard but little, and perhaps care less, though the list includes the names of Howard, Allen, York, Weld and Acton. The name of Nicholas Cardinal Wiseman, however, will go down to posterity as the real author and planner of the reorganisation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, after a sus-pension of three centuries; as one of the choice and master-spirits of the age ' in which his lot was cast, whether they accept or reject his claim to the much controverted title of 'Archbishop of Westminster.'

Apart from the share which his Eminence took in the 'Papal aggression' of 1850, and the helping hand which he held out from his former home at Occott to the Tractarian party at Oxford, who were struggling, under the leadership of Newman, to find s perfect and ideal Church, such as should satisfy the aspirations o their restless souls - spart from these two facts, the life of Cardinal Wiseman, like that of most ecclesiastics and theologisms, was not very eventful, nor does it offer many incidents for his biographer. We will, however, do our best to give our readers a connected view of the career of his Eminence, our authorities being mainly the 'Dublin Review,' which he edited for many years, and his work entitled 'Recollections of the Four Last

The late Cardinal was born of a good and once wealthy family, of English origin and extraction, which two or three centuries ago, held broad acres in Essex and other counties Its elder branch has held a baronetcy since the reign of Charles I, and is now represented by a gallant and able naval officer, Captain Sir William Wiseman, C.B., whose name is well known for his gallantry in New Zealand and in the Chinese Seas The ancestors of the Cardinal, however, had been settled for some generations in the south of Ireland, and his father was an eminent merchant at Waterford who traded largely with Seville in Spain. The mother of Nicholas was Drooping Well. A sweet and airy little figure, a lady named Strange, of a good old Irish family, alender, well-poised, and graceful as the wind- and nearly related to that of Lord Bellew She lived to a great age, having seen her son raised to the Cardinalate, and having survived her husband for many years. Their son was born at Sevill on the 2nd of August, 1802, so he had recently completed the sixty second of his age. He was sent to Engremoved to the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Col-Ushaw, near Durham, Here he became a pupil of the late eminent Roman Catholic historian, the Rev Dr. Lingard, who then held office there as Vice-Pre-sident. At Ushaw he remained until he was about

English College there. This ancient institution which had been dissolved some twenty, years before, was revived in 1818, when he and five other English youths were the first students of the college under its new auspices. They arrived at Rome just before Christmas in that year, and shortly afterwards had the happiness of being presented to the Pope, Pius VII., who together with his able minister, Cardinal Consalvi, had been the chief promoter of the restoration of the English College, in the hope that the new institution would sow the seeds of future victories of the Roman Catholic Church in England, or at all events greatly minister to its progress in a country now Protestant and heretical, though it had once been an 'island of saints.'

At the English College the youth prosecuted his soclesiastical studies with such industry and vigor, that in July, 1824, when he had not reached 22 years of age, in recognition of the ability displayed n a theological disputation held before Pope Leo XII, that Pontiff conferred on him the degree of ductor of divinity, and early in the following year he was admitted into holy orders. Two years later, having attained the priesthood, he was nominated Vice Rector of the English College, and took an active part as a teacher in various branches of the ecclesiastical curriculum and also in classics and philology. Before long his reputation as a lecturer was so thoroughly established that we find him nominated to the professorship of Oriental languages in the University of Rome. In the same year he was appointed by the Pope to preach in English before the English Roman Catholics in Rome, who up to that time ,ad never had an opportunity of hearing their native language in public within the walls of

the Riernal City.

The sermons proved a success and an attraction; and it was, therefore, certain that the young ecclethe magnitude of the calamity that had come trance to a footway across General Manner's sinatic was marked out for promotion. Nor was such such a surmise ill-founded. Towards the close of 1821, Dr. Gradwell, the Rector of the English College, was sent to England as a 'Vicar Apostolic,' and Dr. Wiseman was advanced to the vacant post. During the same year he published the first of his more noted or elaborate works, bands shaking in his, and is saying in his kind one quite in harmony with his position as professor of Oriental Languages. This was the 'Horæ Syriaca. seu Commentationes et Anecdota ad res vel litteras Syrincas spectantia. The title-page of this book announces that it is 'tomus primus,' but no second volume ever appeared to complete it.

About this time Pope Leo died, and was succeeded by Gregory XVI., who was a firm friend of the rising young ecclesiastic. During the first years of Gregory's P nuficate Dr. Wiseman's relations with Rome became closer and closer, and about the year 1835 he was permanently transferred to England, or, to use the technical phrase, was sent upon the English mission' As Rector of the English College, he had drawn up for private instruction some 'Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion,' which were read to the students, and became highly popular at Rome. At the request of friends, he was induced to deliver these lectures again, in the apartments of Cardinal Weld, to a more extended audience. This was followed by a wish on the part of the English Roman Catholics to have them published: with a view to see them through the press and to superintend their publica tion, Dr. Wiseman resolved to visit England; and it was during this visit that he delivered at St. Murys, Moorfields and at the Sardinian Chapel, in Lincoin's-inu-fields, those 'Lectures on the Doctrines of the Cutholic Church,' which first made his name known far and wide in this country as a theologian, a preacher, and a writer. They soon found their way into print, commanded an extensive sale, and have continued down to the present day to be one of the most popular manuals of controversial theology for members of the Romish communion

In 1836, his Lectures on the Connection between Science and Revealed Resigion' were published, and shortly afterwards the assistance of his pen was required to meet another emergency. About this time the project of a Roman Cathoric Quarterly Review was brouched by the late Mr. Quin; and Dr. Wiseman, with the late Daniel O'Connell, was appealed to for assistance. The result was the foundation of the 'Dublin Review.' The first number of the 'Dublin Review' appeared in May, 1836, and Dr. Wisemen was one of its most persistent and able contributors. Seventeen years afterwards (in 1853) the Cardinal republished his contributions to the 'Dub lin' in a collective form. The large volumes were entitled 'Essays on Various Subjects,' and very movement in the Church of England, the commencement of which had slightly preceded in date the foundation of the 'Dublin Review,' and to which, unlike the majority of his duil and suspicious coreligionist., Dr. Wiseman was always ready to extend the right hand of fellowship. Indeed, it may be said that, from first to last the advanced Tracturians never found among the Roman Catholics a ready ally to belp on their Jearnings towards the Mediaval Church and its system who, in point of gouisi sympathy and intelligent appreciation of their views and aims, could bear comparison with tne future Cardinal.

The rest of the biograpy of Dr. Wiseman may be soon told. In 1840 Pope Gregory XVI. resulted on increasing the number of the Romish bishops in England, by sub-dividing and doubling the number of the districts over which they had ruled since the reign of James II., with the titles of vicars apostolic; and in the same year, in furtherance of this plan, Dr. Wiseman was raised to the episcopate, and permanently appointed to the office of condjutor or as sistant to Dr. Walsh, then Bushop of the Central District, cum jure successionis, and at the same time was made Head of St. Mary's Coilege, Osco:t. 'I: was, says Dr. Wiseman, referring to this event, a sorrowful evening at the beginning of antumn when, after a residence in Rome prolonged through twenty-two years, till affection clong to every old stone there like the moss that grew into, it, this strong but tender tie was cut, and much of fature happiness had to be invested in the mournful recollections of the past.'

Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago, Quæ mihi supremum tempus in urbe fuit. Cum repeto noctem qua tot mihi cara reliqui, Labitar ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis.

Such were the classic words in which, after the apse of nearly a quarter of a century, Cardinal Wiseman expressed his remembrance of the feelings with which he turned his back, as he then thought, all but for ever, on the Eternal City. Other promotions followed under the auspices of the present Pops who succeeded Gregory in 1848. In 1848, on the death of Dr. Griffiths. Dr. Wiseman was ap-pointed Pro-Vicar Apostolic of the London district. Very soon he was nominated coadjutor to Dr. Waish (cum jure successionis), on the appointment of the latter to episcopal jurisdiction over the Roman Ca. tholies of London. Dr. Walsh died in 1849 and he was succeeded by Dr. Wiseman as Vicar-Apostolic. In the following year, 1850, occurred the most notable incident in the career of Dr. Wiseman. Summoned to Rome in the August of 1850, he was made the Duke of Leinster, Archbishop Gullen, Sir a Cardinal, with the title of St. Pudentians; and it Robert Peel, and Lord Chief Baron Pigott, C.B.,—having been resolved by the authorities there to has just been issued. The superiors and professors firmament' by changing the vicats apostolic into Bi last, were 20 in number. The number of students shops with local and territorial titles, he was nominally appointed 'Archbishop of Westminster.' land when a child six years old; and having spent minally appointed 'Archbishop of Westminster.' two years at a private school at Waterford, he was The consequences of this latter nomination - the theological, political, and parliamentary protests mitted to a matriculation. Within the last 3 years lege of St. Outhbert, then lately established at and controversics which were among its results - 168 students have been ordained to the priesthood. belong rather to history than to biography, and must. The visitors again draw, attention to the inadequacy be so fresh in the memories of most of our residers of the public hall and of the college chapel, and of that we may be excused from making more than a the poverty of the fittings of the latter. With this passing allusion to them here. It is a good saying, exception, and an expression of regret that the new proofs of his 'vocation' to the ecclesiastical life, he that Dr. Wiseman's elevation to the 'Archbishopric' provide the necessary furniture, the visitors say the 'using seditions and treasonable expressions.' Bail

dates from the following day. The famous ' Pasflourish of trumpets to his flock, 'We govern England as ordinary, and which he subsequently explained as referring to nothing but 'spiritual' rule, was issued from the Flaminian Gate of Rome, on the 7th of the following month. The opicry and tumult with which its publication was received, was received, was to some extent mitigated and toned down by some sermons which he preached at St. George's, Southwark, immediately on returning to England, and by a judicious and well-timed pamph-let, which he entitled 'An Appeal to the Reason and Good Feeling of the English People on the Subject of the Catholic Hierarchy. But in spite of this, and his many subsequent acts of courtesy in appearing as a lecturer on art and science, the act of the Cardinal in assuming the title of a local archbishop, designated after that city which has been for centuries the very seat of our English Legislature, was a deed which the British public has never overlooked or forgiven.

During the fifteen years which have since elapsed, the Cardinal's activity was incessant and unremitting; he presided in person over nearly every meeting ordinary and extraordinary, of the Roman Catholic Episcopate, and he largely influenced their collective counsels. In spite of the constantly re curring attacks of a very painful disease, the Cardinal still found time, besides his ordinary occupations, to contribute very regularly to the Dublin Review, and to lecture, both on religious and on miscellaneous topics, to large audiences both in London and in the provinces. In illustration of the Cardinal's wide range of learning and information, we would draw attention to the following list of some of the works which have proceeded from his pen, in addition to those which we have stready had occasion to mention. His 'Future Historian's View considerations which occurred to his mind during the progress of the Crimean campaigns. Of a later date are his lectures on such subjects as 'Rome, Ancient and Modern,' on 'The Influence of Words on Thought and Civilisation,' and on 'The Perception of Natural Beauty by the Ancients and Mo derns.' The Cardinal has also appeared as a writer of fiction : the most successful effort of his pen in of the scenes in which the virtues of the Christian played in their brightest colors His Recollections of the Last Four Popes' is an interesting store of miscellaneous remanscences of days now gone by at Rome, probabis never to return. His other publate Lord Bishop of Ety, together with a 'Reply' on the same subject; * Lectures on the Offices and Cedais: and some miscellancous sermons.

With the countenance and appearance of the late able for their participation in popular struggics Cardinal, thanks to photography, the public are familiar enough; it is therefore scarcely necessary to and proportionately stout, and that his features were friends he was always affable and kind, and though of any personal feelings . r private antipa hies, but placed. To the Oxford converts, or perverts, lay longed to him of having been the one among his he contributed by his writings and personal interthe Early Church which first shook the faith of Dr. Newman in the Anglican system

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday, Feb. 16, a Month's Mind was colebrated in the Ruman Catholic Chapel, Paulstown, county Kilkenny, for the repose of the soul of the early the whole of them is devoted to a considera- Inte ney James Hume, C.C. The esteem in which tion of the causes and effects of the Fractarian the immented deceased was held by all classes for his many virtues, and his untiring zeal in the service of Gud, could not be better exemptified than by the number of persons both clergy and laity -who repaired to Paulstown on Thursday to offer a fervent prayer for the repose of his soul. The ceremonies were most imposing and were presided over by the Most Rev. Dr Walshe. At the termination of the Mass his lordship pronounced the solema Absolution | the jury found a verdict for defendants. of the Dead, after which the large congregation dispersed.

We (Ulster Observer, Feb. 16), regret to have to announce the death of Canon O'Brien, P.P., Archdiocese of Armagh. A ripe scholar and a zealous and the congregation to which be ministered will not be easily consoled for their bereavement.

We understand that his, Grace Most Rev. Dr Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh, has received the Papal Bulls authorizing the consecration of Very Rev. Dr. Donnolly as Bighon of the diocese of Clogher. The ceremony will take place, we believe, on next Sunday week, when a sermon appropriate to the occasion will be preached by Most Ray. John Pius Leahy. D.D., Bishop of Dromore.

A correspondent writes : - The Mission in Ballin temple, Cavan, progresses most satisfactorily. Penitents are beginning to crowd from the more distant parts of the diocese, and it must afford sincere gratification to the good parish priest, Father Brady, that the blessing which he has brought amougst us is being so greatly availed of and profited by The eloquent teachings and labors of the venerable su-The perior, Dr. Healy, and Rev. Father Fortescue, will be of much benefit to the community.

The late Lord Viscount Massarcene marked out and granted a beautiful site for a Catholic Church. in the town of Collon, county Meath. Previous to his lordship's death this grant was not confirmed; but his successor, the present lord, has generously confirmed the grant of one half acre of ground, in the main street of Collon, at a nominal rent: Grate ful of his lordship's kindness and generosity, the following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Catholic parisbioners of Collon: Moved by L Kieran, Esq; and seconded by Luke McGivuey, Esq. -That Lord Viscount Massareene and Ferrard is entitled to our marked and lasting grantude for his generosity in granting, at a nominal rent, so eligible and so good a site for our new church.

The report of the visitors of Maynooth Collegerestore England in its place in the ecclesistical at the date of the visitation, the 23rd of November actually in residence was 517; the number on the books 535. Seventy candidates out of 82 who presented themselves in the present year have been ad-

THE NEW "NATIONAL ASSOCIATION." - We may as toral Letter, in which he announced with such a well broadly state what is in the minds of many, and what will manifest itself in spite of all courtesy and restraint. The committee of the National Association does not possess the confidence of the country, and, as at present constituted, can never command it. There are names upon it that should never have been thrust into public notice, or invested with false distinction. The Bishops, who are deservedly respected, and to whom the country owes a deep debt of gratitude for their participation in the movement, cannot be expected to take an active part in its development. All they can be asked to do is to give us the benefit of their wisdom and the sanction of their authority. On the working committee must naturally devolve the task of accomplishment, and unless that committee must naturally devolve the task of accomplishment, and unless that committee be composed of men capable of influencing the country and commanding its attention the undertaking must prove abortive. With one or two exceptions, there are no names on the working committee which the people of Ireland can respect, or which they should be called upon to confide in. With all due deference to the gentlemen in question, the Canons of the Archdiocese of Dublin, the crudite and versatile protessor of the Catholic University, and the undistinguished barrister who shares the responsibilities of Messrs. M'Swiney and Dillon are not the men to awaken the sympathy of the people, or win them to active exertion in the country's cause. We do not attach much importance to rank or influence, as the terms are ordinarily accepted, and we believe that plain men, with clear brains and honest hands, can accomplish a great deal of good, and do accomplish nearly all the good of which the world reaps the advantage. It is on this very account. however, that we demur to the constitution of the Executive Committee of the National Association, of the Present War' (1855, is a brochure elicited by and ask for its amendment. It would be a pity, and indeed a misfortune, if the excellent project for which the Association was called into existence were to lapse for want of the support which direct policy and reputable management can so easily secure for it. It is due to the distinguished prelates, who took part in the inaugural proceedings, to render the undertaking in which they have embarked, and to which they have accorded their solemn sanction, emthat direction is 'Fabiola, a Tale of the Catacomba,' inently successfull. The country looked for their which gives a truly touching and beautiful account interference, and the country is bound to sustain their exertions. It is not too late to amend what is martyrs of the first three or four centuries were dis- faulty in the organisation. We tell the simple truth when we say that the country was mortified at the programme put before it, and startled at the 'gime to which it was invited. Why were the priests of Meath, and Louth and Longford, and Wextord exlications include a 'Treatise on the Real Presence of cluded from the Committee? Or why, at least, were Christ in the Holy Eucharist,' against Dr. Turton, they not invited to serve on it? We may be indelicate in saying it, but it is a notorious fact that Dublin is not (politically sacred ground, and that everyremonies of Holy Week; 'Sermons, Speeches, and thing that emanates from it is regarded with suspince turnes delivered in Ireland; 'Points of Contact cion. The clergy of the archdiocese are excellent between Science and Art; 'Lectures on Concormen, but they have never been identified with popular movements, and they have never been remark-

It looks very like presumption, or at least it is regarded as such by the country, to put into the posidescribe him further than by saying that he was tail tion of philosophers and guides men who are either wholly unknown, or known only by their arowed large, coarse, and heavy, until lit up by conversa- sympathy with parties and influences opposed to the tion, when they beamed with intelligence To his project with which they have become identified Had there been wise heads over it the foolish and inconhe had many enemies, those enemies arose, not out sistent programme which the Association has put forth would never have appeared; still less would out of the circumstances in which he found himself | there have been initiated a line of policy which seems specially framed to favor vacillation, and cloaked and clerical, he was always a true and genuine dishonesty, and open to political triflers subterfuges friend; and he deserves the credit -for it really be | which their own ingenuity would not enable them to create. The character of the committee is obvious co-religionists who have most emphatically hailed in its action and the declarations. We do not wish and encouraged the great Romeward movement ini- to dwell upon these disagreeable matters; but we tiated by the Tractarians, and to the issue of which may safely sav, if we are to effect anything for the good of the country, it must be by an agency more course. So far was this the case that it was one of direct and intelligible—more straightforward and the Cardinal's powerful articles on the Donatists of practical Than that which is presented to us. We abhor Toryism, but we could endure it in all its natural ugliness in preference to whining Whiggery. The bishops have taken a good step in the movement they have inaugurated, but they have only done half their work. They should see that the principles for which they contend are carried out in their integrity. They should not rest satisfied with merely telling the people their duty; and, with all due respect, they should assign us better political instructors than Canon Farrell, Councillor Devitt, and Pr fessor Ka--Ul ter Observer

> In the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, an action was recently brought against the Cavan Gas Light Company by Eleanor Hollywood, administratrix of William John Holly wood, deceased, who lost his life by an explosion of gas in the town of Cavan, on the 27th of September, 1863. The defendant was a plumber employed by the company, but it appearing that the disaster was caused by his own negligence

In the Commission Court, Dublin, on Thursday Feb 16, Mr. Justice O'Brien resumed his charge to the jury in the trial of Murphy, charged with the murder of his two sisters at Balbriggan. The delivery of the address occupied the court till seven priest—he was both respected and revered The o'clock in the evening. His lordship entered into archdiocese has sustained a great loss in his death, the minute details of the case, and exemined the evidence from a point of view favorable to the prisoner. At the conclusion of the Judge's charge, the jury retired, and, after an hour's absence, returned to court with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with applause in the gallery and cheers outside the court house, where an immense crowd had collected to hear the result.

> The bark Brandy, laden with Indian corn, was wrecked near Wexford on Thursday morning Thirtest persons, including Dr. Pierce, a passenger, were drowned. The master and 14 persons were saved through the exertions of Captain Blake, Mr Coghlan collector of Customs; Mr. Walsh, agent to Ltoyd's, and Mr Laffan, who proceeded to the wreck in a steam-tug, and rescued the survivors from the rigging at great risk to their own lives. A correspondent of the Freeman speaks highly of the skill and courage of Captain Blake.

> The children of the late Mr Longfield baye been made wards of Chancery. His estates in the county of Cork, worth 12,000/ a year have been placed under a receiver. Mr. French, a gentleman of property in the county, has been appointed to the office, on the recommendation of Mrs. Longfield, mother of the minors.

> For the past two days it has been blowing a gale of wind from E S.E on the coast of Wicklow. On Sunday night a fine iron-built schooner, the Anne, 270 tons, laden with coals from Liverpool for the Mediterranean, went astore about midway between Wicklow Head and Mugglins Head, and soon became a total wreck. The crew were providentially saved by the Coastguard from the Wicklow station under the command of Captain Balfour, R N. Captain Bal' four and his men remained on the spot throughout Sunday, rendering what assistance they could to the half drowned crew of the schooner. Mr Walsh Lloyd's agent, has since visited the wreck, which is this day reported as 'hull below water'

> REPRESENTATION OF CORE CITY. Mr. N. D. Murphy has been returned for Cork City without opposition. Mr. Magnire was proposed in order to make a statement. The best feeling prevailed on both sides, and the proceedings ended becommonsty. Times.

The O'Donoghue has been elected for Traise, beating the other cardidate, Mr. McKenna, by 34 votes. The following is the official declaration of the poll: -O'Donoghue, 114; McKenna, 80.10 Majority, 34. An attorney's clerk, named Patrick McErline, has sident. At usuaw ne remained until no was adout passenged and the sixteen years of age, when, having given satisfactory Nil nist bonum de mortuis. It is caough to add here infirmary remains unoccupied for want of funds to been committed for trial at Belfust on a charge of Orang Mega

cently delivered an interesting lecture, in Clifden, on the early history and language of Ire and . In it he dwelt, with peculiar effect, on the purity of the Liucole? So much for the law of the case. It is blood of the descendants of Japhet, the ancestors of clear beyond question that the Extradition Treaty the Milesian families, their independence of character | does not touch the case. It is clear that the prisontheir historically proverbial resistance to tyranny He also said that, long before the Milesian dynasty had won sway in Spain, all those from the Himslaya Mountains to the Arabian Sea and the Levant were | the belligerents it would be difficult to conceive. He were called Iran, and that a tribe of its people - the Tuniha a Danaans had migrated through the Black North. He has betrayed to Mr Seward the schemes Sea, the Ri er D nube - Norway the North Sea Scotland and having arrived in Ireland, called it of their prisoners) on the false pretence that a viola-Irin. And, therefore, the tonge they spoke was designated Iris.

A Successful Exterense.-Numbers of our readers will we know be glad to learn that the ship 'Erelyn,' of the despatch of which, laden with goods, by Mr. Tait, from Foynes for America, some weeks back our columns contained a full description, not alone reached her destination safely through the Federal blockade, but ran through back again, with equal success and good fortune to those who were most concerned. The 'Evelyn' went into Wilmington on Christmas Eve, during the investment of Fort Fisher, discharged her cargo, and was forced to remain until the second fierce bombardment, when her gallant commander got up steam, and ran through the Federal fieet, bearing a full and valuable cargo of cotton, thus doubling the profit of this spirited adventure Muncter News.

In 1864 there were in Ireland seventy-four spinning mills, with six bundred and fifty thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight spindles, and there was a similar increase in power loom factories. Ten years ago there were seventeen thousand person employed in the linen trade of Beltast while in the present year there are twenty-five thousand.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The issue of the Catholic Directory for 1865, under the authority of Cardinal Wiseman, gives a concise view of the progress of the Catholic Church in England and Scotland during the past year, and especial ly its progress in London. The ecclesiastical staff immediately under Cardinal Wiseman numbers no fewer than 1338 priests (including 17 bishops) for England, and 183 priests for Scotland (including 4 bishops), making a total for Great Britain of 1521 priests. There is thus an increase during the year f no fewer than 71 priests in England, and five in Scotland -in all 76. In England there are 941 churches and stations; in Scotland, 191, making in all 1132 Thus there is an increase of 34 churches in England during the year. There are also 53 monasteries in England. There are none avowedly as yet in Scotland. There is an increase during the year of two of these institutions. There are 187 nunneries in England, and 14 in Scotland, in all 201, showing an increase during the year of five in England, and of one in Scotland. There are ten colleges in England and two in Scotland, which is the same number as last year Cardinal Wiseman in order to illustrate to his audience at Mechlin the progress of his operations in London, showed the number of churches, numeries, monasteries, hospitals, and orphanages for 1829, 1851, and 1865; and, bringing down these figures so far as we can with certainty, to the present date, we see the more readily the steady and rapid progress, which the Catholic Church is making, especially in the metropolis of the kingdom :-

Years. Churches. Nunneries. Monas teries. 29 1829 15117 31 1865

It will thus be seen that Cardinal Wiseman has really much ground for boasting of progress. Since his arrival in this country there have been in and about London alone no fewer than 71 churches built. twenty two nunneries, and thirteen monasteries established, besides orphanages, hospitals, and schools.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.-We have always maintained that, whatever might become of minor questions of jurisdiction, forms, and warrants, nothing but a most extraordinary perversion of law and justice could bring the case of the St Albans raiders within the scope of the Extradition Treaty. The attempt of the Federal Government to do so would be held disgraceful to any power which had not accustomed the world to expect from it total disregard of dignity and decency, and public law. It is perfectly clear that the intention of the treaty was to secure the surrender of or dinary criminals to the justice of their country, and equally clear that it was never intended on either side that rebels, traitors, deserters, or political of-fenders, should be subjected to its operation. America never intended to give up Irish rebels or Chartist incendiaries; we never meant to deliver up fugi tive slaves, abolition preachers or secessionist off cera. It is a recognised principle of international policy that nations ought, as far as possible, to arrange between themselves for the surrender to justice of ordinary offenders against the criminal law. It is equally a recognised principle that a nation cannot, without soiling its honor and provosing the reproachts and contempt of its neighbors, agree to deliver up political refugees. And the reason of the distinction is obvious. Robbers, assassing, forgers, and swindlers are the common enemies of mankind. Every nation has the same interest in their punish-The greatness of their guilt is not dependent on place or country. But an Abelitionist or a Secessionist, a Fedian or a Chartist, a fugitive slave or a defeated rebel, is only the enemy of a single coun try. In his quarrel with that country other nations ar neutral His crime is local; it depends for ex istence on place and country. On the Canadian side of Niagara, Meagher may be a resel; on the American side he is an innocent man The only law he has broken was the local law of England To give such a man up to the vengenuce of his offended sovereign would be a breach of hospitality which would move the contempt and disgust of his bitterest enemies. The case of the St Albans raiders is precisely the same. They are not common enemies of mankind, but enemies only of the United States. They are not charged by the Federals themselves with being robbers or incendiaries in the ordinary sense of the word. No one pretends that they would have burned houses or spoiled banks on Canadian soil. Their act was an act of hostility to the United States, and to them alone. It arose out of political motives; and, therefore, if it is not simply an act of war, it is purely a political offence. It may be replied that the facts alleged are robbery and arson and that we have no concern with anything beyond the facts. But no man who has received the rudiments of a decent education can be misled by thi reply. It is the principle of criminal, as dis inguished from civil law, that guilt and responsibility depend on intention. If a man injure his neighbor's property, it is of no avail in answer te an action for damages to plead that he did it unwillingly; but to a criminal charge such an answer would be complete. So in the present case; any honest judge will say, "It is clear that the alleged robbery and arson were not felonious, but belligerent. They were intended not as acts of private malice, but as measures of public w r. And, therefore, they have not that felonious intent which is necessary to justify the surrender of the criminal.' The Index recently pointed out, with perfect truth, that most political offenders are technically guilty of felony Anderson, the fugitive slave, was charged with murder. Smith O'Brien, who fired on the police in the cabbage-garden, might have been tried for attempt to murder. Every rebel who kills a soldier murders him. Every rebel who seizes a convoy robs the Government The case of the St.

what conceivable excuse can we have for giving up Lieutenant Young and his comrades to President ers are political refugees or military fugitives, not robbers. Anything more discreditable than the conduct of the Governor General of Canada towards has given his hearty and energetic assistance to the of the Confederates (and notably one for the rescue tion of Canadian neutrality was intended, the truth being that in no case have hostile operations been begun, or attempted, or set on foot from the Canadien frontier. In the present case the grossest incimidstion has been used towards the judges, one of whom has even been threatened with dismissal, in order to prevent the free exercise of their honest judgment on the law and the fact. We hope, how-ever that no English judge will be found so mean, cowardly and wicked as to commit a cruel murder for the sake of averting the vengeance of a frightened and unscrupulous Viceroy. Lieut. Young produces the commission of his Government; he shows that he was engaged in belligerent operations, and, being overpowered, took refuge in a neutral country; and having shown this he has disposed of the whole Can there be a greater violation of every principle of law, a more cowardly act of complaisance towards a foreign power, than to detain on a criminal charge a soldier who, having acted under a regular commission from a recognised belligerent has sought refuge from his pureners on neutral soil ?-London Morning Herald, Feb. 14. More FEDERAL ENLISTMENTS -The Federal re-

cruiting agents in this country are at their old work From what has transpired in Liverpool during the last few days, we learn that they are as active and impudent as ever, carrying on their operations under similar transparent pretexts to those which have been heretofore exposed. For some time past agents have been going through the mining districts of Wales engaging men to go out to New York on very 'advantageous terms' to work, it is represented, in mines at a distance of about a day and a half's journey from the city. Several batches of miners have already been despatched, and some of the Federal agents busily set affoat the rumor that these men are well satisfied with their 'work,' whatever it may be. On Monday morning a botch of about 30 men who had been hired by these agents came down the Holyhead line from the Menai Bridge Station to Liverpool, and put up at the Welsh Haro, a public-house in Union-street. Another batch also arrived, we believe, in the course of the same day, from Merthyr Tydvil. All these men were to sign an agreement on Tuesday afternoon. What the nature of the agreement is we could not discover, but we have not the slightest doubt that these deluded men are intended for the Federal service, and that the story about the mines in the State of New York is only a blind. The men themselves told their relatives and friends that they were going to work in a mine, and that they were to receive most liberal wages; but the singular disinclination of the miners, after their arrival in this town, to speak about their engagement and prospects, showed that they had either been bound down to silence or that they were conscious of the falsity of their declarations. The whole of the Welsh miners who arrived in Liverpool on Monday sailed on Wednesday in the City of Boston screw steamer for New York. A free passage had been provided for the whole of them, but we believe, obliged to find their own provisions, and they are to refund the costs of the passage out of their earnings as miners in other words, a pretty smart bill for travelling expenses will be run up against the poor fellows, and the whole amount will be deducted from the bounty money received by them. All the so-called 'emigrants' who went out in the City of Boston were young men, strong, able fellows; many of them have been for years in good and con stant employment; most of them took out a large stock of clothes suitable for their work and for persons in their station of life; and some few took away a score or two of pounds, which they had managed t. save from their earnings. This infamous system of decoying decent men from their homes in England on false pretences, in order that they may be employed in the Federal armies, is still being carried on in Wates. Preparations have already been made for sending out in another fortnight another baich of Welsh miners, and unless some plan can be adopted for stonning the recruiting of the Federal army in this country we have no doubt that the dispatch of assisted emigrants' will continue as long as the Am-rican war shall last. The men employed in this disgraceful work are no doubt very ingenious; they do all they can to make kidnapping and enlisting wear a legal and voluntary aspect; but surely it is not impossible to unmask and punish their misconduct.

Some time ago, when a number of operatives were induced to go from the manufacturing districts to New York o work in a 'glass-house' it was strongly represented that they were being conveyed to that city by recruiting agents for the purpose of being inveigled into the ranks of the Northern army. the time this was strongly denied by the friends of the North, it being asserted that labor was very scarce in the States and that the engagement to work in a glass house was a bona fule one. The surmise, however, that they were intended for the Federal army that the whole affair was got up by bounty speculators'- proved to be correct; for a letter to that effect was received a short time ago from one of the men who was engaged 'to make bottles' in New York. As the matter stands at presen; there can be no more doubt that the Welsh miners are also intended for a martial occupation. Such men would be invaluable for the purpose of carrying on works of sapping and mining in connec tion with the Federal armies, and we are afraid that when they reach America their skill will be required before Richmond and not in peaceful occupations in the State of New York.

On Wednesday, Detective Inspector Carlisle went on board the steamship City of Boston for the purpose of making inquiries into the matter. The vessel was moored in the river, and he found on board about 38 of the miners. He questioned them as to whither they were going, and was answered that they were proceeding to New York, where they were to be employed in a m ne. Beyond this the inspec tor could get no information, the men being studiously reticent when question were put to them as to the terms of the agreement they had entered into or

their prospects in the Stares. We have been informed on good authority that another and larger batch of miners will soon leave the principality for Liverpool en route for New York, and that arrangements have been made for providing them passages in two steamers which will sail short-It seems toat a sort of agency for this ' assisted emigration' has been established in Wales. Every precaution has been taken to give the scheme an appearance of legality, and to prevent detection; but there cannot be a doubt that some heartless fellows seek, for pecuniary gain to themselves, to induce a number of steady, careful artisans to leave their homes to proceed to America to join in a contest in which they have neither interest nor sympathy. It is to be hoped, however, that the authorities will see their way to interfering in the matter, so that not only a flagrant breach of neutrality may be avoided, but that a number of hard-working artisans may be spared incalculable suffering.

Parliament has hitherto preserved, with some few and unimportant exceptions, an attitude of discrest reserve on the exciting topic of the American War. No one can, we think, doubt that such a course was Albaus raiders, is strictly analogous to these. If they and dignified. We have declared as cheque for the fifty pounds to the Rector, who has a spin to the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person on ten the parish there was a pious looking person on ten the parish there was a pious looking person on ten the parish there was a pious looking person of the sir the appropriated the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person of the sir the appropriated the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish the propriated the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish the propriated the money for the benefit of the parish the propriated the money for the benefit of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person of the parish there was a pious looking person

Dr. O'Brennan, editor of the Connaught Patriot, re- ing up any of these men to President Davis? If not, aside as far as possible all topics of irritation and angry dispute, and lef the quarrel between two sections of a friendly and kindred people to their own decision of the sword - that terrible arbitrator whom they have appointed to judge between them

The case becomes, however, very different when we are dealing with events occurring not between North and South, but between the present American Government and ourselves It is with the greatest regret we see the tendency of the conflict to extend itself, and to sweep away those peaceful Conventions and wise international provisions which have so long existed for the benefit of either country. America and England were bound together by two Conventions, each of them, as befitted races speaking the same language and decended from the same accestors. characterized by an extraordinary spirit of fairness and liberality. The object of the first was to limit the chances and curtail the expenses of war; the object of the second was to extend and promote, as far as possible, the reciprocal advantages of peace It was a noble prospect, full of hope, not only for England and America but for the destinies of the whole human race, to see these two great kindred commu nities entering into mutual engagements so far in advance of the spirit of the age in which they lived: No wiser act was ever agreed upon between two na. tions than the limitation of the naval force on the Lakes; and no measure was ever conceived in a more enlightened spirit than the removing all duties on Canadian and American produce, and admitting the citizens of either State to an absolute freedom of intercourse with the other. The President has already given notice of the intention of his Government to put an end to one of these measures, and a Bill is far advanced in its passage through Congress the object of which is to terminate the other. Mr. Seward's passport system also, strictly enforced along the whole frontier, is building up an iron wall between two countries which, although under different Governments, have for a long time enjoyed something very like the advantages usually restricted to the subjects of the same Sovereign. There surely is no great reason to wonder that under circumstances so new and alarming, and frought with such manitest injury for the present and possible danger for the future, an independent member of the Opposition should ask for information from the head of the Government Sir John Walsh did, indeed, speak in a tone slightly tinctured with with bitterness. He was not, indeed, hostile, he said, to the neutrality hither. to observed between North and South, though inclin ed to consider that that neutrality had not been received in proper spirit by the North. He alluded to the honours and thanks given to Captain Wilkes; he declared his opinion that England could not, if she wished, cast Canada adrift; he considered the denunciation of the Treaties by the American Go vernment as an act of unmistakable hostility almost amounting to a declaration of war, and he asked Lord Paimerston to give an explanation with regard

to the facts when he had mentioned. We think it was hardly possible after the occurrences which we have detailed not to ask such a question, and very much in the tone employed by Sir John Weish. The reply of Lord Palmerston was so measured in its tone and careful in its language that it has let the public to consider, perhaps some-what unfairly, that the subject should have been altogether avoided. That answer was in substance that so far as relates to the disarmament on the Lakes, the Americans had received from the conduct of the Southern refugees resident in Canada sufficient provocation to divest the notice for the termination of the existing understanding given on be half of the United States of any hostile character He also vehemently deprecated the pressing the subject any furthe at the present time. He entreated the House to abstain from discussions which could tend to no good, and not to assume gratuitously the existence of hostile feelings, which notwithstanding the language used by individuals or in the American newspapers, do not animate the population of the United States. 'At all events,' ne said, amid the cheers of the House, 'let us not assume it. It will be time enough to deal with the watter when it assames a practical form But at the present let us abstain from any discussions which will tend to precivitate opinions and to excite feelings which it is

the interest of the two nations to putaside.' - Times. THE DEFICIENCY OF RAINFALL. - Few persons have an adequate idea of what is really implied when the Registrar General reports that the deficiency of rainfall at Greenwich in the last two years has amounted to nearly 14 inches. If that is an average instance representing the deficiency in the country generally tity of rain in England and vales in 1863 and 1864 has been below the usual quantity by at least 52,000,000,000 tons weight of water, or 500, 000,000 tons per week.

The Inverness Courrier publishes as an advertise. ment a letter from the Free Kirk minister of Lochend from which it appears the body of a new-born child having lately been found in Loch Ness, all the young and unmarried women were summoned to the Free Kirk and medically examined in the vestry by a doc tor from Inverness with a view of proving to the world that the mother of the drowned infant was not amongst them. I is a curious answer to those who are inclined to boast of the superior morality and intelligence of the Scottish people that 'all the young and unmarried females' of a district should find it necessary to submit themselves to a ' medical gentleman to prove that none of them have been recently confined.' To those south of the Tweed it is difficult to imagine a state of society which can tolerate a flagrant outrage of all decency and morality such as this, whether committed under the sanction of a minister of religion or not.

The Glasgow Herald reports a fearful riot between Orangemen and Roman Catholics, at Dykehesd, a village contiguous to the works of the Scotts Iron Company, at Stane. The combatants, maddened by drink and party spirit, attacked each other on the 13th with knives, skull-crackers, and paling 'stobs,' and the fray resulted in the death of a man named Barclay, who was found deed by the police, lying on the road near the scene of the fight, with his skull beaten in, and stabbed to the heart Several other persons received injuries of a more or less serious nature in this mclee.

A COMPROMISE. The Liverpool Mercury has an account of a Cheshire rector, who wore a moustache had choral service abolished, Tate and Brady for Hymns Ancient and Modern, and preached in his surplice. These four offences displeased one of his parishioners. This gentleman at last offered to place £50 at the disposal of the Rector for each proposition he might concede, or £200 in all. His propositions were as follows :- That the intoning of the service should be discontinued : that Tate and Brady's version of the Psalms should be adopted instead of the Hyms Ancient and Medern; that the sermon should be preached, as in former times, in a clack gown; and that the Restor should shave off his mous ache.' On receiving his parishioner's letter the Rector was inclined to be angry, especially at the allusion to his not overhandsome moustache; but a night's reflection somewhat cooled his passion. After consulting with his wife, he resolved to concede one of the propositions, and thus secure a fifty pound note for the benefit of his schools He determined to shave off his moustache -a matter involv. no sacrifice of principle; but with regard to the other propositions, he resolved not to forego the practices he had adopted in the church. He accordingly wrote a letter to this effect to his troubled parisbioner, informing him that if he attended church that morning he would find him (the Rector) minus his moustache, at the same time requesting him to send in return a cheque for fifty pounds. The speculator in cotton did not fail to attend church as desired, and to his great delight he found the Rector had kept his word. On getting home he sent a

Victor Townley, the marderer of Miss Goodwin' | chard arter he seen it that he ought to be sent to destroyed himself on Sunday afternoon by jumping over the staircase railings in Pontonville Prison, on his return from chapel. He received a concussion of the brain, and died in a state of unconsciousness at 8 o'clock the same evening.

THE ARMSTRONG GUNS AT FORT FISHER. doubt the Government, if called upon, will be enabled to clear us from the dark treachery of arming Fort Fisher, which Admiral Porter almost in direct terms charges against England. The admiral is a gallant sailor, but he is more than usually anti-British, and that is saying a good deal for the Americans now-a-days. His father, we believe. commanded the Essex, and his son, perhaps, has some Hannibal vow to sulfil. If the broad arrow he found on any stores in Confederate hands, it will be found that they were condemned and sold, or that the mark is forged But Blakelys, Armstrongs, and Whitworths will, no doubt, be found in enemies' forts the next time we have a war Mr. Hanbury Tracy, in seconding the Address, was erroneously reported by the leading journal to have stated that the Japanese had imported from this country the guns they they had lately used against us, whereas he merely referred to recent orders sent from Japan for Armstrong breech-loaders, 'the guns we had used against them,' now in the course of execution But trade must be free. Army and Navy Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

HOW THE ABOLITIONISTS OF BOSTON FILL THEIR Quotas -The following facts are condensed from a letter dated at City Point, Dec 29, 1864 written by one of the victims, now before Petersburg, and published in the New York Staats Zeitung :

In May, 1864, P P Allen appeared in Hamburg, and opened his office with Meyer & Go, for the declared purpose of engaging laborers to go to the United States, offering as inducements to those who should decide to emigrate, a free passage to America, \$16 a month, for one year, and a bonus of \$100, the emigrants to be employed at ordinary labor. The apparent liberality of these offers, with the well known scarcity and high price of labor in the United States, drew crowds of unxious applicants to his office to put down their names. On the lith of July they embarked, 370 in number, on the steamer Bellona, for Boston, whither they arrived on the 22d of the same month. The steamer anchoring in the barbor, the emigrants were landed on Deer Island, none being allowed to go to or hold any communication with the main land, a powerful police force being constantly on duty to guard them. During their stay here they were examined by a (so called) physician, something was read to them, in English, not a word of which they understood, and of the nature of which they were entirely ignorant, and they were than informed that they had sworn to serve three years in the army of the United States. This was the first intimation of the villainy practiced upon them that they received, and their fright and terror can be easier imagined than described. Various modes of eacape were suggested, some proposing to run away, when opportunity offered, others swim to the main land, but to no purpose. They were taken in small parties to a neighboring island, dressed with the United States uniform, and thence sent, August 24th, to camp distribution in Alexandria, and from there they were forwarded, on the 1st of September, to City Point.

The above facts furnish a fitting illustration of the beauties of the abolition rule, which not content with ruining our own prosperous country, seeks by such acts, to make as stink in the nestrils of every civilized nation on the globe .- NY Feeemau's Journal.

The moment before battle, when the lines are formed the skumishers deployed, the guns unlimbered, and the command awaited which is to end that awful pause dividing life from death,' is more trying to the nerves of soldiers than the conflict it-The poet has truly said that this tell silence

'Sinks for instant in the hearts of men, Thousands of whom are drawing their last

breath.' He who does not falter then but gathers resolution from the sense of duty and of honor, recalls the greater evils to avert which this danger is incurred, and above all, who conscious of right, commits himself to the care of One without whom not even the sparrow falleth, will not shrink when the storm of battle rages around him.

But he who yields to the natural impulse of the moment and ventures to look back is already half beaten.

As it is with armies, so is it with nations. When s people resolve on war, they must be prepared to meet all its consequences. If, in the hour of peril, they parley with fear, they are lost. Calm, self-possessed resolution acising from the conviction that the object they seek to gain is worth all they may be required to give for it, is the only guarantee to success Disaster and defeat inspire such a people with new determination instead of filling them with despondency. The nearer contemplation of the fate they would avert only nerves them to greater efforts.

TAREER CORDESPONDENCE:- The following letter was presented to our own correspondent by an intelligent contraband who said he found it on the

field of battle : . DARKETZSDALE, MASS. Feb. 10, 1865.

My dear Neamire Your last latter has jus come teu hand, and the earrings teu. Kezier says she's much obleeged ten you; she looks fust rate in 'em. I guess that southern gal felt kinder shaller when you took 'em sout o' her ears. Serve her right, the creuel trol'p for living on the sweat of the poor colored men's brooms. Last week, Captain Bigelow sent his darter Jemimy a splendid pyanner he captered from a gothic vandel woman deown there She the had impadence ten call him a brute and a theirin' yankee; but he got some o' his men ten set fire teu ber dress, and she soon sung another teans. -Your brother Job has failed again in business and made atween thirty and forty thousand dollars and neow he's get the handsomest pew in church. All the folks in this section goes for a nigerous persecution of the war, but purty much all on 'm has sloped for Canady to git clear o' the draft. We've got a new minister here. He's only preached the tew last sabbeths: be goes in strong for war and extermination. He says that if he had his way he'd soak the hull confederacy in keroseen ile, and set fire ten 'em, men, wimen and childern, all but the colored folks. We like him better than any minister we ever had in Darkeyesdale, he's so goedd. Debby Peabody has gin her little boy ten a french woman that was stayin' here a spell last summer. She made Debby some presents for letting her take little Enoch and neow the frenchwoman has took bim away ten france.— Debby says the hand of providence was inten it, cause it will save her all the expense of his clothin, schoolin and pervisions. There's so many o' the men folks gone away from here, it seems as if there wan't nothin left but wimin, and they're cuttin up wus than Satan. I don't know what'll become o' the critters if the southern confedacy mint extermenated soon; so that their busbans and brothers can get home from Canady ten see ten 'em. Giueral Butler has been making speeches on ten Lowell and Boston absout savin his sojers. Old Stanchard, the pizen copperhead, says the guesses Butler saved more money than sojers, and he come in the other night and showed a picter (a carickateur he called it); it was a dog with, Gineral Butler's mineteur for its head, it's got a collar on its neck with 'Shyster' wrote on it There was three tin kittles tied to the dog's tale ' big bethel,' duck gap' and 'fort fisher' would be fighting to plant, the Yankee flag on the wrote on the kittles, and there was a road-post with Lowell onten it, and Mr. Lincon was standin with a plains of Mexico." We should be in the armies of

fort waren Most all the officers decwn south from these parts has been sondin home pyanners and picters and marvel statters; but I think they'd a good deal better send on silk dresses and jewlry, and let the sojers burn the etatters and picters. The pyanners will deu well enough for the young folks ten peound onteu, but the jewlry and dresses is jest the same as cash. Your father says you must hurry up and git the south exterminated as soon as you can, for then we're comin down there to confidente and locate, and so is the most of the folks absout here, and yeour father wants you to let him know the very minit they're exterminated and subjagated, so he can git down there ahead of anyhody else -Kezire says dont forget some silk dresses for her, an' your brother Job says if you can capter a good gold. watch and a diamond pin he dont mind alleowing you a fair second hand price for 'om in petrolum stock, which be's the president of the company. Exterminate as many of the gothic vandels as you can and capter all the property your can find, and don't forgit to read your bible steddy, is the wish and prayer of yeour affecshenit mother

HANNER TIPPLINE Oh! r. s. I forgot teu tell yeou that deacon Pardon's dater, Mehitable, is goin teu be married next harvest time ten a colored man that skewered his libity from bondige in the southern climes, by setting fire to his gothic master's manshun and burning up the family, and skewrin their jewlry and then 'acapin' inten Massachussets, the 'sylum of the pressed colored man. He's good and noble and prous. though he ain't teu say good looking. Mehitable brought him recund ten cour because tother evening on a visit; the room was pooty warm and he smel; a little leoud. Old copperhead Stanchard stept in a short spell arter they went cout, and we couldn't beat it cout of his stubbern head that there was a skunk in the cellar -N. Y Freeman.

Henery Ward Beecher asked Park Benjamin, the poet and humorist, why he never came to Brooklyn to hear him preach. Benjamin replied, "Why, Beecher, the fact is I have conscientous scruples against going to places of public amusement ou Sundars" Guardian.

STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS. - No less than 11 boys were turned out of one of the district schools in this city last week for being drunk in school. And facts have brought to light the horrible truth that nearly half the boys, from the ages of 10 to 18, are in the constant habit of frequenting the miserable groggeries that disdrace our city. - Cleveland Plaindea.

In a recent conversation with a correspondent of the New York World General Sherman strongly expressed himself on the war. The conversation is reported in the London Times, from which we copy the following extract Being asked if he did not think the war was nearly at an end, the General replied, "At an end! The war at an end! So far from being at an end, the war is only about to begin-The policy of giving up their river and coast cities, although taking away some of the prestige of the Confederacy, is making it materially stronger than if it retained them in its possession; while the opening of the same cities to trade by the Federal Government is efficiently supplying the rebels with all the goods they used to receive by blockade runners, at a cheaper price and with less risk and inconvenience to themselves." As the opinion thus expressed by General Sherman nappens to be the opinion of General Lee, the world need not be much astonished to hear as no distant day that Charleston and Wilming. ton have shared the fate of Savannab, that the war of Southern independence has entered its second period, and that greater events than any which have preceded will signalize the progress of the opening campaign.

PARSON BEECHER ON OBTHODOX MINISTERS. AND Nonthean Vice. Last Sunday evening Mr. Beecher delivered a sermon in his church in Brooklyn, which we find reported in Monday's Times. We make the following extracts :-

Oh, says some good, plous soul, 'now you're going to advise preaching politics. And why not? You have your little men in the pulpit, who can preach of Moses and the prophets, who can show you the length and breadth of their creed, who can explain the meaning of this term and of that text, who can talk learnedly of original sin and of the wickedness of men who lived two thousand years ago; but where is the minister who teaches you of the duty of to-day; who exposes the corruption of the time in which you live - who expounds the duty of the men I have attended many councils when learned divines examined youthful candidates for orders, but I have never yet attended or heard one where a single question was put to test the fitness of the man as a teacher on the point most vital to his congregration. They ask him about original sin, and the fall of Adam, and the superlapsus and the sublapsus, and test him as to whether he believes in natural grace or acquired grace, whether man is wholly depraved or only in part, and if the latter, where the deprayity stops and what relation it bears to he rest of his nature; but they never, never suggest a question which would indicate that the souls or bodies of the men of the nineteenth century are of the least possible moment. These ministers are easy made. The doctors take a little of the regulation dough, they mould it into a pretty little cake of exactly the right shape, pin hole it with the necessary number of orthodox holes, put it on a patty pan, shove it into a properly built oven, and, when it is baked, you have your pretty cracker ministers. Out on them, and out on such a system. as a people, given greatly to lying. Why, the range of white lies alone is wonderfully long, running not only through the highest octaves, but way up into the harmonies, while the sub base of black lies is simply tremendous. We must have a change in our public men, and not only in the lower classes of officials, but even in the halls of our most exalted national council. I do not proprose to make changes, but I cannot forbear saying that the tone of public morals is low indeed when we hear glibly spoken of the bartering of votes on matters of great purport, making our legislatures literal shambles ef infamy and disgrace"

As to the first point Mr Beecher is an authority we are not at liberty to dispute; and as to the latter it would be simply rude on our part to differ from such a high priest in the Federal States. We simply leave the quotation as we find it commending it to all our readers.

A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE. - What the North will do with the South in case of Subjugation.—He who does not see that the future history of the United States, should the South fail in this strugele, is to be a history of war until either Yankee ambition is crushed by defeat or the American continent is subjugated by Yankees, is incapable of seeing anything. The only possible obstacle to this melancholy future of strife in an age supposed to be consecrated to the arts of peace, is the independence of the southern confederacy. It is with the resources of these states that the Yankees except to fight their battles with England for Canada, and with France and Mexico. If there are any among us who believe that submission to the North would restore peace to us, they are, indeed, deceived. Instead of fighting the Yankees in defense of our home, and our rights, we should be forced to fight England Canada, France in Mexico, and Spain in Ouba. We should endure the double misery of losing our honor and our independence, while forced to sacrifice ourselves on the altar of Yankee vanity and ambition. While the soldiers of Grant and Sherman would return to peaceful homes or settle upon the confiscated lands. of the South, the soldiers of Lee and Beauregard

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. At No. 223, Notre Dame Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLEBK, Editor.

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the year then, a case the paper he 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 I 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.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Friday, 17-Sr. PATRICE, Ap. of ireland, Holy

Swent. Saturday, 18-St. Gabriel, Arch. Sunday, 10-TRIED OF LEST, FELST OF ST. JOSEPH Monday, 20 - St. Patrick, D. Tuesday, 21-St. Benedict. Wednesday, 22-Of the Feria. Thursday, 23-Of the Feria.

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

Priday, 17-St. Joseph of Soulanges. Sunday, ?9 - Chapel of the Sacred Heart. Tuesday, 21-Convent of St. Jacques. Thursday, 23-Convent of Longueuil.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The funeral of the late Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster took place on Thursday, 23rd ult. with a nomp without a parallel in the annals of England, except in the case of the Duke of Wellington. "Not since the State funeral of the Great Duke of Wellington," says the Londen Times, " has the same interest been evinced to behold what it was thought would be the superb religious pageant of yesterday." And still more remarkable was the conduct of the thousands of spectators. "Everywhere," again says the Times, " the cortege was received with marks of profound respect"-the respect due to one whom the Protestant Times qualifies as " one of the most learned men of his time"-as illustrious "in learning, in benevolence and piety;" though if Protestantism be true the deceased was an idolater, a worshipper of the im-Proper woman, of Babylon, for whose spiritual errors the only excuse that can be urged is his ignorance, and want of "learning." Although only a well deserved tribute to the illustrious dead-the praises of the Times are ludicrously inconsistent with its Protestantism. Either the Roman Catholic Church is all that she claims to be, the one true, infallible, immaculate Church. outside of which no salvation is possible; or she all that her worst enemies declare her to bethe great apostacy, the abomination of abomination, and the very mystery of iniquity, assuring inevitable and eternal damnation to all, without distinction, who drink of the cup of her enchantments. No middle term is possible betwirt these two. If under any circumstances the salvation of a Roman Catholic is admitted to be possible, then the Roman Catholic Church is not the mystery of iniquity; then her children are not idolaters; and then is Protestactism a lie, and a blasphemy against the Holy and Immaculate Spouse of Christ.

Never since the great apostacy, known in history as the Reformation, has such a scene been witnessed in England as that which presented itself on that Thursday. The procession covered many miles of ground, and the Tables estimates the concourse at one million, and this in a Protestant country where a few years ago to say Mass was a civil offence! From the vast and rapid increase of Catholic churches, and monasteries in England, may be concluded the increase of Catholicity, and spread the influence of Catho-Le principles ; but nothing can convey a more forcible idea of the amount of that increase. of the extent of that influence, than the splendour of the funeral obseques of the Great Cardinels who under God has been the chief instrument in the great and holy work of the conversion of England.

In the House of Lords there has been a lively and most significant debate on the subject of "Canadian Defences," to which the publication of the Report of Col. Jervois has directed general attention. From the tenor of these debates, and from the language of the Times when treating editorially of the same subject, it is quite give little more. This it will do: it will lay out of which they know nothing, literally nothing. on the fortifications of Quebec the sum of £200,-000, in the course of four years, or at the rate of £50,000 per annum. For the rest " Canada must be defended by the Canadians." They must construct, keep in repair, and garrison all other fortifications necessary for their defence. and the protection of their 1500 miles of troutier; of their country which as the Times says truly is all frontier." There is apparently but one example :-

celing with regard to this country in England

The Harrist Control of the Control

and that is that it must be got rid of as an incumbrance; honorably if possible, but got rid of at any price. This is why the policy of the Brown-Cartier Ministry is so favorably looked PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY open in England, because it tends directly to the severance of the tie which binds Canada to Great Britain, and which thus imposes on the former the necessity of defending a country which Col. Jervois' Report shows to be, at the present moment, destitute of every thing requisite for desence. In this sense spoke Lord Lyveden in opening the debate in the House of Lords upon Col. Jervois' Report, and the melancholy picture therein drawn of the actual military condition and resources of Canada: -

"Some said that a Confederation led to separation. He hoped it did. He hoped that in the case of Canada it would lead to a happy and amiable sepa-

The absurd proposal to lay out £200,000 in the course of four years on the Quebec fortifications, and to leave Canada to do all the rest of the work needful for waging a defensive war with one of the greatest military powers of the world, is but the echo of Lord Lyveden's hopes.' It means that the Imperial Government will not waste its money, or undertake that which the Times plainly tells us is impossible. It is not hundreds of thousands of pounds that are required to put Canada in a position to defend herself against such a force as her neighbors could, and will, bring against her in case that the North should triumph over the South-but millions of pound, and many millions of these at that. This all reflecting men in England see clearly; and thus though they know that £200, 000 are, as to the actual military wants of the country but as a gallon of water to the St. Lawrence, they are determined to spend no more on a country which as Lord Derby said, is, in a pecuniary sense, a drain upon the resources of the Empire. In sport the whole question was concisely summed up in these words by Lord Ellenborough, "Canada must be defended by Canadians."

There is little of importance to be found in the European Continental news. The report of the Federal victory over General Early seems now to have been grossly exaggerated. On the other hand we have had rumors of Federal defeats; but it is certain that no decisive action has been fought, or any successes gained for which either party can pretend to sing a Te

No immediate results need be feared from the rate of our Provincial Parliament ratifying the acts of the Quebec delegates, since the Lower Province are now strongly averse to the proposed Umon; and it is not probable that, on this head, the sentiments of the people will undergo any great change. From an analysis of the vote in the Legislative Assembly it appears that, whilst, of the Upper Canadian members only 8 voted against the Resolutions, amongst the French Canadian members, and in spite of the Ministerial influences brought to bear upon them, the numbers were as 26 to 22—thus giving the Ministry a majority of only 4. On the 13th instant many amendments were proposed, but they were all foreigners who may happen to come within all negatived by large majorities. Amongst other motions it was moved—we copy from the Gazette (Ministerial) - by M. Bourassa :-

"That the Catholies in Upper Canada be placed upon the same footing respecting educational privi-liges as the Protestants of Lower Canada.

" Yeas 20. Nays 85.

We leave our Catholic friends of the Upper Province to ponder over the significance of these figures, and thence to ealculate their chances of obtaining justice, or a favorable hearing for their

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe has issued a Pastoral Letter to all the faithful of his Diocess, publishing the late Papal Encyclical, and the annexed Syllabus.

No judgment has as yet been delivered in the case of the St. Alban Raiders.

Col. HAULTAIN AND THE PAPAL ERCYCLI-CAL .- " Ne sutor ultra crepidam," is a somewhat trite proverb, yet may we be excused for recalling it to the memory of the gallant colonel. and erudite legislator whose name appears above. We may say to him as the Bishop of Nimes on a somewhat similar occasion lately said to poor dear M. Baroche, that "it is easy to see that he, Col. Haultain, has not received grace and have been no reason for qualifying the conmission to enterpret the Encyclical and Syllabus;" and it would therefore have been more prudent on his part, and in better taste, had he abstained from a public display of his ignorance and of his anti-Catholic prejudices. We do not spring, holds indeed, that all religions are eaplain that the Imperial Government, though it ed up in Catholic theology; but we do expect gives to Canada its best wishes, is disposed to that they should hold their tongues upon topics

> Col. Haultain, in the course of his discussion on the Union scheme before the country, expressed his apprehensions that the Protestant minority of Lower Canada might be thereby exposed to unjust treatment from the Catholic majority; and he sought to justify these apprehensions from the essentially intolerant character of the

to the question put him. He saw by that document issued with the authority that surrounded a message from the Pope to the Roman Catholic Church, that one of the errors condemned was,—

" That engignents to Oatholic countries should

have freedom of worship." "

Col. Haultain will pardon us for assuring him that he has seen no such thing; that he has not seen the Encyclical with its Syllabus, but at best only an imperfect translation of that document furnished by the newspapers; and that in consequence, he has fallen into a very great, though under the circumstances pardonable, mistake as to its meaning, and the precise nature of the errors therein condemned. As we will not believe that he, an English gentleman, would knowingly assert that which is untrue, so also we trust that he will take it in good part that we indicate to him his error, trusting to his English love of fair play that he will publicly acknowledge and retract it.

The passage of the Encyclical to which in the above extract from the Colonel's speech allusion is evidently made, is the second clause of the tenth section of the accompanying Syllabuswherein the following proposition is marked out | believes it to be right and proper that the State for condemnation:—

"78. Hine laudabiliter in quibusdam Catholici nominis regionibus lege cautum est, at hominibus illuc immigrantibus liceat publicum proprii cujusquo cultus exercitium habere.

Of which we offer the following transla-

"Thus it is commendable that, in certain Catholic countries, it has been provided by law that foreigners coming there should enjoy the public exercise of their particular religious rites.

We beg of Col. Haultain to note the words which we have Italicised-" lege cautum est." and "publicum"—as on these in great part the meaning of the, to him, obnoxious paragraph depends; and to bear in mind that it is one thing for a State calling itself Christian and Catholic, to tolerate, or not by law to prohibit, freedom of worship to foreigners within its jurisdiction; and another and a very different thing for the said State to make legal provision, lege cavere, for the public exercise of all manner of religions that foreigners coming within its limits may happen to bring with them. Now it is the assertion that it is the duty, or praiseworthy on the part, by law," ut lege cautum sit," for the public exercise of all manners of religions, indiscriminately, that foreigners within its limits for the time being may happen to bring with them, that the Pope condemns; and this proposition all Cathoas a monstrous error.

We will suppose that Col. Haultain is a member of the Church of England; if so would he not reat as an error the proposition that the British Government would do well to provide by law for the public exercise of the religious rites even of all its subjects-seeing that of those subjects many are plunged in grossest idolatry? Much more hen is Great Britain as a Christian State not bound, or rather bound not, to provide by law for the public exercise of their religious rites by its jurisdiction. Would Col. Haultain, for instance, deem bimself bound as a member of Parliament to make legal provision for the public ex-Canada, as it already has been directed towards compel him, in case of a Mormon immigration setting in towards Toronto, to insist upon a legal provision for the public exercise of Mormon either of these things he, all Protestant as he is, would only be acting in strict conformity with the principle laid down in the late Encyclical and which he nevertheless condemns.

Col. Haultain may be sure that the words used by the Sovereign Pontiff in his late Encyclical, were scrupulously selected, and carefully weighed before they were given to the world; and that if it had been the intention of the Pope to condemn as erroneous, the proposition "that emigrants to Catholic countries should have freedom of worship-or in other words, should not be prevented by law from worshipping God after their own fashion, and prirately—the writer of the famous Encyclical would have said so at once; and there would demnation with the words "lege cautum est." and " publicum."

Modern Liberalism of which the error condemand by the Pope in Art. 78, is the offall are equally "true," or in other words are equally "faise." Now unless we accept as an press any of these false religious; but it could not make legal provision for their public exercise, without thereby making abnegation of its Christian character.

And so the Protestant Government of England, applying this principle, and carrying it further than does the Pope, not only makes no legal provision for the public exercise of their religion by its Catholic subjects in England, but it positively, and by law, makes in many instances, of the " " public exercise" of that religion, an offence punishable by the civil magistrate. So too, wherever Protestants are in power the public exercise of the Catholic religion is virtually probibited, if not by statute law, at all events by mob law, from which there is no appeal. We would therefore call upon Col. Haultain, as an Upper Canadian, and as the friend of religious liberty, to remedy this abuse; and, if he indeed should by law make provision for the public exercise of their religious rites by all foreigners within its limits, we expect of him that he will use his influence as a legislator to procure for his Catholic fellow-subjects of Toronto the enjoyment of their legal right to freedom of worship on their own domain. He will remember that last summer, when the Catholics of Toronto attempted to exercise this legal right, they were brutally set upon and dispersed by a liberal Protestant mob, and that the law gave them no redress. We therefore call upon Col. Haultain to see to it that effective legal provision be made for the public exercise of the Catholic religion a Toronto, and throughout Upper Canada.

* " Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," for instance.

On the morning of the 10th instant, after ong debate extending over several weeks, the Ministry by a clever appeal to Parliamentary tactics, known as moving the "previous question," forced on a division on their Union scheme. It was carried by a large majority, and of the Christian and Catholic State to provide the members dispersed "singing;" so the journals tell us.

God knows they had little cause to sing or to be glad. At the best, to the Catholics and to the French Canadians, the Union proposed by the Brown-Cartier Ministry can only appear as lics. laics as well as clerics, condemn with him, a painful but necessary alternative, forced upon them by the unfortunate position to which they have been driven. As a less evil than representation by population, "pur et simple," as less ruinous than annexation to the Northern States, the Ministerial scheme may be accepted conscientiously by Catholics and French Canadians; even as to save his life the wounded soldier will submit to the amputation of a limb, or School agitation was commenced." to save his ship from immediate destruction the rather than in that of congratulation or of triumph. We do not indeed see how the proercise of the rites of Buddhism? were a stream jected Union can in any manner affect the Australia; or would his principles of tolerance upon the issue of the pending struggle betwixt the Northern and the Southern States. -Neither can we perceive any practical difference between the Brown-Cartier Union policy worship? And yet if he should refuse to do just adopted, and that of the Brown-Dorson Cabinet, which we in common with our sor disant Conservative brethren of the press, had the honor of opposing a few years ago, as ruinous to the autonomy of Lower Canada. Others, however, as competent to judge, and fully as bonest as we can pretend to be, may see matters in a different light, and may therefore feel tuemselves at liberty to accept the Brown-Cartier policy as an evil indeed, but still as a less evil than would be either "Annexation," on the one hand, or "Rep by Pop, pur et sample, on the other hand; but we cannot understand how any Catholic, how any French Canadian, could have found matter for singing and rejoicing over the triumph of a democratic policy which for long years all faithful. Catholics, and all who call themselves Conservatives, have steadily opposed. To submit to defeat, to camtulate when resistance is no longer possible is one thing; to grace the enemy's triumph with the Bill accordingly. I replied that I still objected shouts of applause is another thing.

History pevertheless turnishes us with several expect that Protestant gentlemen should be post- titled to equal provision from the State, because instances of short-sighted mortals singing then, when they should have wept. So Made de Stael tells us how on the 4th of May, 1789, she axiom this pretended equality, we cannot say that sat at an open window at Versailles in company the State which "provides by law" for the with Made. Montmorm, gazing on the gorgeous "public exercise" of the rites of all religious spectacle presented by the procession of the denominations within its jurisdiction, does well, States General, then on their way to Church to reasonably, or "laudabiliter;" and as no one assist at a solemn High Mass; and how as the can be a Christian without believing that all sun shone bright on the plumes of King, and other religious systems are false, so no Christian Princes of the Blood, and nobles of France, on introduced the Separate School Bill of 1856, and can logically, or consistently with his Christian the vestments of the dignitaries of the Church, Romish Hierardy," of which intolerance the can logically, or consistently with his Unrishing the vestments of the digitative that it would put at rest the agi-Christian State does well in providing by law for the daughter of Necker, gave way to expresd it is said they had no authority from the heads

the late Encyclical Letter from Rome as an answer or false religious, should by chance the profes- doubt deemed to be the triumph of her father's sors of any of those false religious systems hap- policy, and a pledge that his power as Minister pen to take up their residence within the limits should long continue. "You do wrong to reof the jurisdiction of the said State. It might joice," said Made. Montmorin with prophetic indeed refuse to interfere, to put down or sup- insight to her companion; "you do greatly wrong to be glad and to rejoice; for this bodes great misfortunes to France and to ourselves." So also say we to those who on Friday morning went home singing and rejoicing, and who perchance shall weep ere long over the pretrievable consequences of their party triumph. "You did wrong, greatly wrong in that you rejoiced and in that you sang; for this vote of yours bodes great and irreparable evil to you, to your nationality, and to your religion. You did wrong to sing; unless indeed your song were a dirge, or as the song that the awans sing when their last hour approaches, and when slready they feel that that hand of death is cold upon them."

DR. RYERSON AND FINALITY.

When in 1863, under the Macdonald-Sicotte Ministry, the reforms in the School Law for which the Catholics had so long contended in vain, were in part accorded, a great discussion arose as to the " finality" of the measure; as to whether the Catholic minority in accepting the Bill known as Mr. Scott's School Bill, renounced for ever, for themselves and their descendants, the right to demand any amendments thereunto, should, in practice, it he found insufficient to remedy the evils complained of, or should unforeseen circumstances arise which should menace to render the beneficicial provisions of that Bill augatory. Without in any manner committing themselves to "finality," without in any manner making renunciation of their rights as freemen to demand any amendments of detail that experience might show to be necessary to the full and free development of the principle involved in the said Separate School Bill the Catholics of Upper Canada generally, professed themselves satisfied; to be weary of agitation, and most desirous, if possible, to accept the measure then passed as a "final" settlement of the School agitation. Writing on the subject under date March 20th, 1863, in the TRUE WITNESS, we thus expressed ourselves:

"It would be highly imprudent to accept of it as a full and final settlement of the School Question. We trust that it may prove to be so; but before we accept it as such, we must give it a fair trial, and see how it works. If it works well, in spite of theoretical imperfections, we will receive it with gratitude, and as the final settlement of a long and ainful discussion.

Again on the 3rd of April of the same year we expressed ourselves in the same guarded manner, when replying to an article in the Globe complaining that the Romish Clergy had not accepted Mr. Scott's Bill as final:-

"But without presumption we may assert that the Bishops and Clergy of Canada are ' prepared to accept Mr. Scott's Bill as a final settlement of the question,' provided only that, after a fair trial, it shall be found to secure the objects for which the

In these guarded terms did we venture to sailor will throw his guns overboard, and cut speak with respect to the "finality" of Mr. away his masts. Even if a necessary evil, it is Scott's School Bill; professing our readiness to none the less an evil and a humiliation; to be accept that measure, with a determination to accepted in a spirit of Christian resignation make the best of it, to avoid all possible agitation for the future, and to put up with it as a final settlement of the School Question " provided only" that after a fair trial it should be of Chinese immgration to be directed towards | chances of annexation to the neighboring repub- found to accomplish the objects for which the lic-since this is an event which depends entirely | School agitation had been commenced. This was what we pledged ourselves to: this the only sense in which by any portion of the lay Catholic community Mr. Scott's Bill was accepted as

> So much with regard to the action of the Catholic laity, and their recognised organs of the press, whose reiterated demands for further reforms in the Separate School Law have provoked an indignant namphlet from the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada, and from the Toronto Globe .-We must next see how far the action of the Catholic Clergy justifies the injurious imputations of Dr. Ryerson and Mr. George Brown.

> The former affirms in his pamphlet that he consented to allow Mr. Scott's emasculated School Bill to pass without opposition on his part, only upon the express condition, agreed to betwist him and the ecclesiastical authorities, that the Bill should be final. In support of this pretension the Rev. Mr. Ryerson gives the following

'In a day or two Mr. Scott called upon me again, stating that, having consulted his friends, he acceded to my objections, and would propose to amend to any other party than the Government conducting a measure of that kind through the Legislature; but as he removed from the Bill what I considered objectionable, I would waive my objections on his proceeding with the Bill, and would aid him to get it passed, on two conditions :- First, that it should be assented to on the part of the Government, and therefore passed on their responsibility; and secondly, that it should be accepted by the authorities of his Church as a final settlement of the question. On this latter point, I addressed Mr. Scott as nearly as I can recollect to the following effect: "You are only a private member of Paliament; you are not a representative of the Roman Catholic Church ; you may assure the House, as well as myself, that this Bill is accepted as a final settlement of the Separate School question; so did Sir Etieune Tache, when he even or its final passage its advocates assured the of your Church to make such statements; and "He, Col. Haultain, would refer on this point to the public exercise of the rites of non-Christian sions of joy and exultation, over what she no so it may be said in regard to any assurance

you may give as to this measure bieng accepted as a final settlement of the question by the authorities of your Church; and unless I am satisfied of that, I will do what I can to prevent the passage of your Bill, however modified, and will urge the standing upon the settlement of the queston as agreed in 1855.

Mr Scott called upon me again, I think the fol-lowing day, and told me that he had seen the Archbishop of Quebec, the head of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada, and that the Archbishop agreed to accept the Bill as I proposed; and that as the Archbishop was not able to go out himself, he proposed that his Secretary, the Very Rev. Vicar-General Uszesu, and the very Rev. Vicar General Mazdonnell, who had been sent by the Bishops from Up per Canada to watch the legislation on educational matters should meet me on the subject. I agreed to the meeting proposed, to be held the following day, in the Parliamentary Library. At that meeting Mr. Scot pointed out the erasures, and read over the clauses amended, to each of which in succession the ecclesiastical representatives of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Canada nodded assent as explicitly as did any couple ever nod assent to the vows contained in the marriage service. Then Mr. Scott had two copies of the Bill as thus agreed upon, made out, and compared the one for himself and the other for me, and proposed that we should all wait upon the Premier, and state to him the result. We proceeded to the Speaker's room, where (not I but) Mr. Scott, informed him of the result of our conference, and the two venerable ecclesiastics earnestly requested the Attorney General to give the support of the Government to Mr. Scott's Bill, as a satisfactory and final settlement of the Separate School question. I think I may, without offence, appeal to the Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, for the correctness of what I have stated, in the interview referred to with him.

In so far as the Reverend M. M. Macdonell and Cazeau are concerned, or implicated by the above statement we will allow them to speak for themselves. It will be seen that they give a full, and formal contradiction to the allegations of Dr. Ryerson, and the Toronto Globc. The annexed is the rejoinder of the above named reverend gentlemen, and which we have been - requested to publish:--

To the Editor of the True Wilness.

As the names of the undersigned have been very improperly made use of, both in the Toronto Globe, and in a pamphlet written, as it appears, by Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendant of Education for Upper Canada-in connection with a Memorial from the Catholics of the same section of the Province, requesting that some amendments may be made to the present Separate School Bill - they deem it proper in order to elucidate the truth, to make the following declarations:-

(1.) It is not true that one of them had been deputed by the Archbishop, or that the other represented the Oatholic Bishops of U. Canada, with the view of coming to an understanding with Dr Ryerson, in reference to the amendments to be made to the Separate School Bill, or that he had been deputed by them in any manner whatsoever; or that they had even a knowledge of his being in Quebec, except

perhaps through the newspapers.
(2.) It is quite true that both of them—seeing that the said Bill had no chance of being accepted by a majority of the House, as it was introduced by Mr. Scott, M. P.P., for Ottawa, owing to Dr. Ryerson's violent opposition to some of its provisions, -comsented, reluctantly, to have it introduced with Dr. Byerson's amendments; but upon their own responsibility, and without consulting either Bishop, or any other person. They did so because they considered the Bill even so amended, to be some improvement on the previously existing Separate School law.

(3.) It is also true that both of the undersigned consented to call on the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, the prime Minister, in company with Mr. Scott and Dr. Ryerson; and that they both requested him to get the Government to support the Bill in its amended state; but it is not true that either of them ever considered the Bill as a final settlement of the Separate School Question, or that either of them ever so much as thought of any thing of the kind. They merely accepted it as an instalment of what they believed the Catholics of U. Canada were justly entitled to; and had they thought that a day would come when their conduct should receive a different construction -they would not have failed to protest against it. ANGUS MACDONELL, V.G. C. F. CAZEAU, V.G.

Quebec, March 11, 1865.

We have here a flat contradiction to the allegation of Dr. Ryerson, to the effect that, in the name of the Catholic Hierarchy, of Canada, the Reverend M. M. Cazeau and Macdonnell agreed to accept Mr. Scott's emasculated School Bill as a final settlement of the U. Canada school question; and that upon the strength of that engagement, Dr. Ryerson and the Ministry allowed that Bill to become law. If we analyze these two contradictory statements, we shall find that the internal evidence is altogether in favor of that made by the honorable ecclesiastics whose names are appended to the above commu-

Dr. Ryerson tells us that these two dignitaries of the Church, especially deputed for that purpose, explicitly accepted Mr. Scott's emasculated School Bill as a final settlement of the School question, and that they ratified the covenant by a certain number of " nods." Now is it probable that, in a matter of so much importance, in a matter to which by his own showing Dr. Ryerson attached so much importance, he would not have insisted upon some written evidence to show that the Catholic Hierarchy had agreed to accept Mr. Scott's Bill as a final settlement of the long agitated question? Is it probable that he would have remained satisfied with an indefinite number of "nods" from two clergymen, and a subsequent conversation with the Attorney-General, of which conversation be, Dr. Ryerson, reports the particulars maccurately ! So much importance did the Chief Superintendent attach to a formal and explicit pledge from the authorities of the Church, that Mr. Scott's Bill should be by them accepted as " final," that he made it the subject of an interview with Mr. Scott; and yet, when admitted to another interview with two ecclesiastics holding a prominent position in the Church, he, Dr. Ryerson, good easy man, exacts from them neither written pledge, nor verbal pledge: but is content with " nods," to which it is as difficult for us to assign any definite meaning as it is to the spectators in the Crutic, to fathom Lord Burleigh's mysterious wagging of the head. To of Kingston.

Dr. Ryerson's fanciful interpretation of these " nods," we oppose the positive statement that, at the interview alluded to, neither of the reverend gentlemen named by Dr. Ryerson entertained any idea of accepting Mr. Scoti's Bill as a ' final settlement," should experience prove that it was insufficient to remove the grievances of which the Catholics of Upper Canada complained: and that if it had been suggested to them, even, that their interview with Mr. J. S. Macdonald would, or could be looked upon in the light in which Dr. Ryerson represents it, i.e., as an agreement to accept Mr. Scott's Bill as final, tbey would have immediately protested against such an interpretation being put on their acts. since nothing of the sort had ever presented itself to their imaginations.

We will lastly consider the charge of inconsistency and breach of faith which Dr. Ryerson and the Globe urge against His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, in that he does not admit the finality "theory in the matter of the U. Canada school laws. This says the Globe, following the lead of Dr. Ryerson, this "is nothing less than a breach of faith—a repudiation of a solemn agreement"; and in support of their charge they both cite a letter written in the name of His Lordship in March 1863, in which he disavowed the Toronto Freeman as his official organ, and in general terms expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Scott's Bill :-

To the Editor of the Globe.

"Sir,-In your issue of this morning you state the Canadian Freeman is the regularly authorised organ of the Bishop of Toronto, Dr. Lynch. "His Lordship wishes it to be understood that be has no official organ. He wishes me also to state that, as far as be knows the sentiments of His Right Reverend brethren, the Catholic Bishops of Upper Canada, they are quite satisfied with Mr. Scott's

Separate School Bill. Yours, &c., GE RGE COLTEGRAVES, Rector of St. Michael's Cathedral. S:. Michael's Palace, Toronto, 20th March, 1863.

It would not be easy to show that, because a Bishop writing in a newspaper in '63 expressed himself so far satisfied with a certain Bill then just passed, that he did not wish to appear as if countenancing the attacks upon it made by the Toronto Freeman, the same Bishop cannot in :65, and after two years experience of the defects of the same Bill, express a wish for certain amendments thereunto, without being guilty of a "breach of laith, and the repudiation of a solemn agreement." When, with whom, and in what terms, did Dr. Lynch, or any one of the Bishops of Upper Canada, contract, or agree, to accept Mr. Scott's emasculated Bill as final?-There must be two parties to a contract or agreement: and it does not follow that because the Globe, and the Protestant press of Upper Canada insisted that Mr. Scott's Bill should be' final, therefore Catholics are in conscience bound to admit its finality.

But what is conclusive as to the dishonesty, not of the Bishop of Toronto, but of the Globe in this matter is this:- That in March 1863, when it first published the above given letter from the Rev. Mr. Northgraves, the Globe pretended to find therein, not the acceptance by the Clergy of Mr. Scott's Bill as "final," but the repudiation of that finality theory, but the contradiction of an unauthorised statement made by Mr. Patrick in the Legislature, to the effect that the Hierarchy had accepted Mr. Scott's Bill as a final settlement. In March, 1863, the Globe attacked Dr. Lynch, because he did not and would not unconditionally recognise the "finality" of the new School Act; in March '65 the same Globe attacks the same Dr. Lynch as guilty of a breach of faith, and the repudiation of a solemn agreement, upon the grounds that he did at the first named epoch accept the School Act as final, and had entered into a solemn agreement to that effect. The fact is that the Rev. Mr. Northerave's letter of the 20th of March, 1863, was non-committal; and so completely was this far as to insinuate that Mr. Northgrave's letter was a virtual repudiation of the finality theory. This is of itself a complete refutation of the charges which the Globe, together with Dr. Ryerson, urge in March 1865 against the Bishop of Toronto's good faith.

But all pledges given, or agreements entered into, in 1863, if any such had been given or en tered into by the Catholics of Upper Canada -(which we deny)-would be worthless under the new, and then unforeseen political conditions in which the projected Union scheme threatens to place the Upper Canadian Catholic minority. This, and Dr. Ryerson's arguments we will take into consideration in our next issue.

ORDINANIONS .- At the Cathedral, on Saturday, His Lordship Bishop Baillargeon, Administrator of the Diocese, conferred the sacred order of priesthood on Mr. Joseph Patrick Doberty. deacon, of the Diocese of Quebec; and that of deaconhood on Mr. Joseph A. Therien, of the Diocese of Montreal, and Mr. J. B. N. Laliberte, of the Diocese of Quebec, and the subdeaconhood on Mr. Jos. Graham, of the Diocese of Kingston. His Lordship also promoted to minor orders Mr. Michael Thumpkin, of the Diocese of Arichet, and conferred the clerical tonsure on Mr. Michael Donohue, of the Diocese ante, and age not expected to reach St. Hya-

Because the Catholic Church uses her moral influence to induce her children to avail themselves of Catholic places of education, therefore argues the Witness, the State is justified in using physical force to compel its Catholic subjects to support schools and places of education of which they do not see fit to avail themselves. The reasoning is vicious. If the State will limit itself to the use of moral means to procure the acceptance of its schools by Catholics, we will not say a word against it; but what we complain of is this: That whilst the Church employs only moral suasion, the State employs brute force to secure its ends.

On another point we would set the Witness right. We have asserted, and will ever assert the absolute, inalienable right of the parent to educate his child as he pleases—as against the State-because education is not a legitimate function of the State. But we never have, and please God never will assert that as against the Church, the parent has any such absolute right. The Family is subordinate to the Church, though it is not subordinate to the State: and it is quite logical for us to assert its independence of the latter, whilst recognising its subjection to the former. By Freedom of Education we mean in short simply this: The emancipation of Education from all State control.

NOTICE.

The Members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society are notified to meet in the yard in front of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. at half-past seven o'clock, on St. Patrick's morning, where they will form in procession and proceed with their band and banners to St. Patrick's Hall, and then join the St. Patrick's Church to attend High Mass. After Divine Service they will again form in the same order. and accompanying the procession through the City as set forth in the grand programme. MICHAEL SCANLAN,

Secretary. Montreal, 16th March, 1805.

CONCERT FOR THE ST. JOSEPH ASYLUM. -We would call the attention of the charitable to this Concert, which will take place on Thursday evening next, the 23rd instant, in Nordheimer's Hall, under the patronage of the Ladies of Charity.

The details will be published in a Programme n a few days. The services of M. Trotier, Lavoie, of the Montagnards Canadiens, and other able artists have been secured.

"The Catholic Young Men's Society," beg to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following donations :- From the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice \$100 towards their Library fund, and Butler's Lives of the Saints, from the Rev. Mr. Villeneuve : 4 vols. Ainsworth's Encyclopedia, from Charles T. Palsgrave, Esquire.

ST. PATRICK'S SCCIETY OF KINGSTON.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's So. ciety of the City of Kingston, held at their Hall in Wellington Street, on Monday evening the 6th inst.; James O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C., presiding, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the year

President-M. Sullivan, Esq., M.D. Vice-President - Daniel Macarow Esq. Recording Secretary - Mr. J Machamara Corresponding Sec'y - Mr. John Kelly. Chaplains - The Rev. P. Dollard, V.G., and the Rev. James Lonergan. Grand Murshal-Mr. John Halligan.

Assistant Marshal-Mr. Luke Early, Committee of Management. - Henery Maison, Esq., Chairman ; Mesers. Edward Garvin, Francis Kain James Hogan, John Kavanagh, John Mulveney, Richard Halligan, Michael Quiun, John Graltion, John Mellvill and P. Colling. Care Taker of Hall-Mr. Halligan.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY IN PORTSMOTTH.

The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Portsmouth was held on Monday evening in the Separate School House. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Thomas McCarthy, President; Thomas Howard, Vice President; Wm. felt to be the case by the Globe, that it went so | Finn, Treasurer; J B. Mathewson, Recording Secretury : Edward Burke, Corresponding Secretary ; Patrick Quinn, Grand Marshall. The following are the Committee of Management :- Francis McWaine, James Lonergan, Isaiah Beaupre, John Redmond and Patrick Orimmons. It was resolved to celebrate the Anniversary of Ireland's Tutelar Saint in a becoming

COBOURG ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the Cobourg St. Patrick's Society, held on Monday, March 6th, in St. Patrick's Hall, Scott's Building, the following gentlemen were elected as Officers for the ensuing year :-

President-Joseph Pidgeon, Esq. 1st Vice President-Denis C. Feely, Esq. 2ud Vice President-Mr Thomas Welsh, ot

Grafton. Recording Secretary-Mr. Bernard Mullin. Corresponding Secretary- Mr John M'Guire. Treasurer-Mr. Bernard M'Allister.

Assistant Marshalls-Messrs. Hugh Nolan, Thomas Craig, Edward M Guire, Thos. Meehan. Committee of Management. - Messrs. P. O'Flynn, Chairman; Michael Fox, Sen., Edward Ely, Timothy Wiseman, Peter Mourn, Michael Gearns, Thomas Welsh, John Lucy, Patrick Bradshaw, John Cogan, jr., James Hennessy.

Chief Marshal-Mr. Timothy O'Neill.

JOHN M'GUIRE, Corresponding Secretary.

The cars upset between St. Hilaire and Soixcinthe before 8 a.m. No lives lost.



GRAND PROGRAMME

PROCESSION

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS, SAINT PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, IRISHMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER MILITIA,

CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS,

ON THE ANNIVERSARY

NATIONAL FESTIVAL

OF IRELAND.

J. W. M'GAUVRAN,

GRAND MARSHALL, ON HORSEBACK; RISHMEN OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE, (Under Command of Lieut, Col. Devlin), With BANDS:

CHILDREN OF THE OHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SOHOOLS, . With Flags, Banners, and BAND,

IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRIOKS CHURCH, [Not being Members of any of the Irlsh Societies]

> Two abreast' CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Grand Trunk BAND.

FLAG, Sap. with Pike. Sup. with Pike, MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY,

Two abreast,

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, Scoretary and Treasurer, President and Vice President,

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Grand Marshall on Horseback,

BAND Of the Chasseurs Canadiens. Sap. with Pike, FLAG, Sup. with Pike,

Members Two abreast. Sup. with (ST. P. B. S.'s GRAND | Sup. with BANNER. S Battle Axe Committee of Enquiry,

> Treasurers, Secretaries, Presidents.

Stewards (Assistant Maraballs on) Sewards with Wands, ¿ Horseback. Swith Wands TOTAL ABSTINENCE SCOIETIES, Marshall on Horseback, BAND.

Supported Supported FATHER MATHEW'S Buttle Axe Battle Axe. BANNER. Two Stewards with Wands.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. ANN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY,

And of St. Ann's YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. Two abreast.

MEMBERS of the ST. PATRIOR'S TOTAL ABSTI-NENCE SOCIETY Two abreast.

Sup. with Spear BANNER of the B. VIRGIN Sup. with Spear. Stewards with Wands, Vigilant Committee, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, 2nd Vice President, Prosident, 1st Vice President

Stewards with Wands. ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Assistant Marshall on Horseback. Royal Light Infantry

(Late Prince's.) Supported GRAND) Supported SUNBURST BANNER Battle Axe OF IRELAND. Battle Axe Stewards with Wands.

MEMBERS of the St. PATRICKS SOCIETY, Two and two. Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

with GRAND HARP BANNER (Sop. with Battle Axe (OF IRBUAND.

Two Stewards with Wands. S Battle Axe Members of the Committee, Secretaries, Treasurer, Vice-Presidents,

President, CHAPLAIN. Clergy of the St. Patrick's Church. Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

THE MEMBERS of the ST. PATRICK'S SCCIETY. of the different TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETIES,

the ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY and of the CATHOLIO YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES will assemble at the ST. PATRICK'S HALL, Great St. James St. The Procession will form in front of the St. Pa-

trick's Hall, at 9 o'clock charp, and thence proceed through Radegonde and Lagauchetiere streets to the St. Patrick's Church. On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Church,

the Procession will form a double line, facing inwards leaving an open space of at least eight feet. Fings and Banners will fall to the right and the Bands to the left. The Royal Light Infantry Band, headed by the grand Support Banner of Ireland, and followed by the President and other office bearers of the St. Patricks Society, the Grand Harp Banner of Ireland, the President and office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, and of the Catholic Young Men's Society, will then enter the Church, playing the National Air-ST. PATRICK'S DAY. N.B. -- Marshals are particularly requested to usespeed in organising the Procession after Divine Ser-

After Grand Mass, the Procession, joined by the

Alexander street, and proceed along Urnig street, Place D'Armes Hill, thence by Great St. James McGill, Wellington, and McCord, returning by St. Joseph and McGill streets to the St. Patrick's Hall, where the procession will disperse.

J. W. McGAUVRAN.

Grand Marshall.

PASSPORTS .- On the subject of passports it 18 necessary to state that, although the American government has so far modified the order of the 17th of December last, whereby all persons, male and female, were required to have passports to enable them to enter into the U. S., it is yet necessary that all male British subjects should possess British-passports in going to or remaining in the States, to protect them from any draft. or military might otherwise be subject .- Evenng Telegraph, 14th inst.

The London papers state, that a borse-bover was in that city a few days ago, and engaged a number of boys, who were to accompany him to Minnesota where they were to work on a farm. So soon as they arrived in Detroit he openly asked them to enlist in the Federal army. The boys were only between 12 and 16 years of age. All of them, with the exception of three, left Detroit, and returned to London; the three who remained enlisted, and are now food for powder.'

Run Over .- On Saturday evening a man named Alex. Finlayson, was run over by a carter named Ferdinand Courcelles and badly injured in the side. The carter was arrested but finally admitted to bail on the certificate of Dr. Picault that the case was

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.)

в. **d**. Flour, country, per qtl..........12 6 to 13 Oatmeal, do11 3 to 12 0 11 0 to 11 9 Indian Meal Peas per min 4 0 to 4 % Beans, small white per min, 5 0 to 6 9 Honey, per lb 0 5 to Lard, 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to 3 6 Oniona do 0 0 to 0 0 10 to 1 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 2 to Butter, fresh per lo, 0 11 to 1 0 Do salt, Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs. 0 0 to 0 0 do..... 1 9 to 1 13

MUNTREAL WHOLKSALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 14, 1864. Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,12; Middlings, \$2,55 \$3,75; Fine, \$3,60 to \$3,75; Super., No. 2 \$4,20 to \$4,35; Superfine \$4,40 to \$4,45; Fancy \$4,60 to \$4,75; Superior Extra \$4,60 to

\$4,90; Bag Flour, \$2,00 to \$4,65. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,65 to \$5,00: Wheat-U. Canada Spring, ex-care, sold at 87c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,20 to \$5,22; Inferior Pots, \$5,50 to \$5,60; Pearls, in

demand, at \$5,40 to \$5,45. Butter-Store packed in small packages at 16c to 20c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c.

Egge per doz, 15c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Cut-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c; Bacon, 00c to 00c. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$00,00 to \$00,00; Prime

Mess. \$19,75 to \$20; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00 .-- Montreal Wilness. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. ..\$7,50 to \$8,00 Hay, per 100 bundles .. \$0,00 :0 \$0,00 .. \$0,00 to \$0,00

Straw, Boef, live, per 100 lbs 4,50 to 6,00 ...\$3,50 to \$6,50 Sheep,

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. GRAND

PROMENADE CONCERT.

CITY CONCERT HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, 17th March, 1866. Proceeds to be devoted to the Building Fand. For particulars see hand bills. F. M. CASSIDY.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

TO LET.

PEW No. 186, opposite the Pulpit. Enquire at thi January 12, 1865.

TO PRINTERS.

PRESS FOR SALE.

NORTHROP'S POWER PRESS, in excellent condition, FOR SALE. Particulars may known by applying at this Office. Price-\$500. It is in perfect working order, and no ways damaged. worked by steam, it can easily take off 1000 an hour. The size of the bed is 30 m 45. For particulars, apply at this Office. Montreal, Jan. 5, 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 education in the fullest sense of the word. The kealth morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half rearly 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.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT.

Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp or sale at DALTONS News Depot, Corner of Orang male portion of the various Irish Congregations, not and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

members of any particular society, will reform in Jan. 17, 1864. i ki mora kan kiliku kepika para kiliku kikupi hiku di kaman kan kilikukan sa pinjamora kan kiliku kiliku kiliku kiliku kiliku mini balan kan kiliku kiliku

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 16.-The Legislative Session of 1865 was opened this day at 1 o'clock by the Emperor in person, the ceremony taking place, as on previous occasions, in the Salle des Etats in the Louvre .- Times' Cor.

most satisfaction, besides those which announced the return of the army from Rome and Mexico, are these:--

"Atl forms of worship enjoy equal liberty. The Catholic clergy exercise, independently of their ministry, legitimate rusluence. By the law of our education they participate in the instruction of youth, by the electoral law they form part of the public councils, by the Constitution they sit in the Senate. But the more consideration and deference are paid to them the more we require them to respect the fundamental laws of the State. It is my duty to maintain intact time of >1. Louis no Sovereign in France has

ever abandoned. . Owing to liberal laws and to the impulse given commerce, which in 1851 amounted to two milhards, 614 millions of francs, has now attained the prodigious sum of more than seven milliards.

New laws will be submitted to you with a view to augment the guarantees of personal liberty. The first authorizes provisional liberation, with or without bail, even in criminal detention. The second suppresses personal detention in civil and commercial matters, this innovation being, in point of fact, the re-appearance of a principle of accient origin. From the bridge machinery, shovels, the balista, falarica, cafirst ages of Rome it had been decided that the tapult, bow and arrow. Each has been carefully fortune, and not the person, of the debtor should answer for his debt."

The conclusion, of course, was particularly well received:-

" Let us continue to follow the line alreedy different Powers, and let us make the voice of France be heard only in the cause of right and justice. At home, let us protect religious ideas, power. Let us disseminate instruction among main. The Duchess had placed a pile of these or all classes of society. Let us simplify, without destroying, our admirable administrative system. Let us impart to the communes and to the departments a life more independent. Let us excite the initiative of individuals and the spirit of association; and, finally, let us elevate the soul the sole object of undermining what we have for the return of the bread tickets. tounded. Utopia is to good what illusion is to truth; and progress is not the realization of a theory more or less ingenious, but the application of the results of experience, ratified by time and accepted by public opinion."

There is no public document which appears in the course of the year so interesting and so important as the Address delivered by the Emieror of the French at the opening of his Legislature. Our wn Queen's Speech cannot for a against Mgr. Ghirardi, Bishop of Mondovi, in Piedmoment compare with it, for the proposals it mont. He is a Prelate of great courage and ability, contains are only the programme of a Ministry which may very possibly not have the power to carry them into effect, while the audience to his bereditary capital, and his unexpected arrival at which the Emperor of the French addresses himself well knows that what he designs he can effect, and what he announces he can bring to pass. The supreme power in England is so divided that it is impossible for any one person to address the country in its name, while the French Legislature hears in the voice of the Emperor the words of a power which can decide without appeal on every interest, foreign or domestic, on every question, administrative or legislative. This year the oracle has spoken in a sense highly favorable to the interests of peace throughout the world; and the Emperor extends his patronage in a more than ordinary degree to the doctrines of commercial treedom, and civil and social, as distinguished from political, liberty.

He commences with a regret that the Conference of last year was unable to arrange the difficulties which then agitated Europe. Fran e restricted her self to upholding the principle of nationalities, and, divided between her sympathies for Denmark and her friendly feetings towards Germany, she does not claim to have achieved any diplomatic success. In Italy she acted with greater resolution. The Convention of the 15th of September confirms the estab lishment of the Kingdom of Italy and the independence of the Holy See On this subject the Empe-For speaks with something like enthusiasm. He considers the provisional state of things in Italy as terminated; she has transferred her capital to the midst of the Appenines, and reconciled herself with Catholicity. If by Catholicity he meant the Holy See, we cannot but fear that the enthusiasm of the Emperor has carried him too far. The reconciliation of the Papacy to the Kingdom of Italy has certainly not yet been effected, and may probably serve to round many a period in Imperial addresses before it is really accomplished, if that day is ever destined to arrive. Checked in Denmark, sanguine in Italy, the Emperor turns to Mexico, to Japan, and to Algeria, in all of which he is able to claim for the arms of France complete success; and he concludes this part of his Speech in language which reminds us of the classical metaphors which were the delight of the orators of the first Revolution. 'Let us close, he says, "the portals of the Temple of War. and inscribe upon a new triumphal arch these words, - 'To the glory of the French armies, for the victories achieved in Europe, Asia, Africa, Japan, and America." - Times.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives the report that France has assured the American Government that there is no truth in the reported cession of Mexican territory and that the transaction is a mere lien on the products of certain mines as a security for French expenses, and repudiated the rumors of the contemplated recognition of the South by Napoleon.

The report from Paris is that the Emperor, who is so thorouge ly alarmed at the storm he has raised, has on the road to ruin, and the first fruits of sacrilege resolved on abolishing the famous organic articles of the Concoadat as a tardy c ncession to the Holy of Tablet. See. His Majesty is undoubtedly in a very preca rious state, not only politically but physically, and his medical attendants have considered the severest treatment necessary for the terrible spinal affection he is suffering from, seventeen blisters having been applied recently in consequence of a second attack the event, observed; 'I do not know what Provi-

more than eight hours. This is sufficient to account, their hereditary thrones, but this I know, that once incorporation of the Kingdom of, Poland with Rusfor his absence from the Council of State, and the dethroned there is no restoration possible for the sia, and the changes in the officials in the Pollati Government are entirely unfounded to Sardinia. very prominent role assumed by Frince Napoleon. Letters from every part of France, and especially from the great centres, bear ample witness to the increased ferment of the working classes, and the organisation and extent of the secret societies. On the other hand, there is side by ide with this movement of a very decided kind in support of the Bishops, and this was evidenced only the other day in a The parts of the Speech which seemed to give remarkable manner at Tours, where two agents of Government entered the Archeveche and threatened to arrest the Archbishop The crowd collected outside the paince, and it was only by sending his chaplains to remonstrate with the people that the Arch-bishop succeeded in rescuing the police from the indignation of the crowd. I need not say the arrest was abandoned.

The feeling in favor of legitimacy, too, is taking new proportions, from the condemnation of those governments sustained by popular vote in the Encyclical, and a deathblow has been dealt to the imperialist-Catholic party in France. The effect of Mgr. D'Orieans pamphlet cannot yet be ascertained, but it will bear ample fruit in the Senate. - Correspondent

Tablet. Upwards of 52,500 copies of the Bishop o Orleas the rights of the civil power, which since the pamphlet in defence of the Encyclical Letter were disposed of in less than a fortnight .- Guar-

The Athenseum says:-To show how fine a thing it is to be an emperor and an author, let us state to all the elements of national wealth, our foreign | that Napoleon III. - with the view of carefully learning the military practice of the Romans at the time of Cresar, and in order to make his forthcoming history of Julius as perfect as study under favorable circumstances will permit -caused an able and learned officer of artillery to ascertain the military costume, the arms, armor, accountements, trappings, and other warlike instruments, including those proper for siege service, the camp and the field, and to reconstruct the same in the most perfect cases, and will lessen the rigours of preventive manner that care and boundless wealth allowed. At the Tulleries has been formed a museum of such articles, derived from ancient sculptors, descriptions, and drawings on pottery, &c.; there apprear the tents, waggons, standards, haversacks, straps, boats. reproduced and fitted for use, so that when the au thor desired to see a tribune, centurion, decurion, or private soldier exactly as Cæsar eaw him, all that needed to be done was to call a Cent-Garde and clothe him from the museum. The ghost of Casar himself might be invoked with even less of fear than traced. Abroad let us live in peace with the Brutus had, and the 'Ay, at Philippi,' of the unmatchable spirit have no terror for his successor.

Paris is just now laughing over the misadventure of the Duchese of D-, who it seems always distributes at the new year a great number of orders without yielding any of the rights of the civil for bread among the poor of the Faubourg St Gerders on her desk, and beside it a pile of visiting cards and envelopes, the latter being duly directed to the 'dear five hundred friends' on her visiting list, and desired her maid to put a card into each envelope, and then carry the whole list to the post; the maid, who was fresh from the country, and not 'up to' Paris ways, put a bread order into each envelope and duly despatched these misplaced alms to the and strengthen the body of the nation. But Duchess's friends. The amazement of the grand while we are the ardent promoters of useful reforms let us maintain firmly the bases of the
orders may be imagined: but the pile of cards that Constitution. Let us oppose the exaggerated had remained on her desk having put the Duchess on the track of the mistake made by her soubrette tendencies of those who demand change with the cards were at once despatched, with a request

PIEDMONT. - Turin, Feb. 13. - A Royal decree has been issued authorizing the circulation of the Ency clical, its accompanying Syllabus, and Cardinal Antonelli's circular, reserving, however, the rights of the State and Crown, and without admitting the propositions contained in those documents which may be contrary to the institutions and legislation of the country

The Italian Government is about to issue a process

orence, is the sequence of the recent demonstrations in Turin. The Piedmontese are not a people to tride with, and their indignation at the Convention had begun, within the last few days, to assume such unpleasant appearances, that it is little wonder his Majesty thought fit to decamp. Turin, the devoted city of the House of Savoy, the stronghold of Piedmontese loyalty, is handed over to the tender mercies of Cialdini, the Fucilatore of Sicily and Naplez, and a state of siege virtually exists in the only legitimate dominion of the Re Galantuomo. The first step on the road of exile has been taken, and, like Francis of Naples, Leopold of Tuscany, and Robert of Parma, Victor Emmanuel has fled from his capital. Bourbon and Este and Lorraine may return to their hereditary thrones, but the King who has given himself up, bound hand and foot, to the mercies of the anti-monarchical revolution - who has linked spolistion - who has traded on the weaknesses of neighboring states for his own aggrandisement - what friends has he made to himself for the day of tribulation To all who look below the surface the pre sent step is fraught with the gravest consequences From Turin alone could Victor Emmanuel look for cordust and effective support. The moment Turin was unfaithful to him, the fulcrum was gone which had served as leverage to the House of Savoy to retain its predominance in Italy. That gone, Victor Emmanuel is no more than any other sovereign whom he has dethroned. Nay, less! for in every state he has annexed he finds himself face to face with two rival powers-the reaction and the revolution Italian blood has been shed everywhere for these two contesting principles. It has been poured forth like water for five long years in defence of the beredieary throne and national independence of the Two Sicilies. The Abruzzi, Calabriz, Terra di La-voro, and Benevento are red with the slaughter of a murdered peasentry. Aspromonte and Turin have borne witness to the democratic and revolutionary programme; and Catanasiasetta and Messina bave not forgotten the sauguinary fusillades of the Garl-baldians by Cialdini and Pallevicini. Ponte Landolfo and Casalduni are immemorial shames to the monarch in whose names their horrors were enacted; and their long cry of vengeance cannot be much

longer unneard or unanswered
It is of little moment that Victor Emmanuel has been enthusiastically received at Bologna and Florence. Nobody is better able to measure the value of such demonstrations. How long ago is it that at Turin every sword would have been drawn in his defence?-and now what is the case? Three days before his departure his guests are mobbed, the Court festivities are prevented, senators, and, among others, Count Charles Arrivabene are assaulted. ladies dragged from their coaches, and the Royalty of Savoy insulted as it never has been in the memory

of man. The end cannot be very long in coming, and this is the beginning of it. The Convention was the vir tual starting-point of a new and accelerated march and robbery will not be long in the reaping - Cor

That the King's life was attempted, and a revolver fired at him before his departure, there seems no room to doubt, and that this was the proximate cause of his hasty flight, Lamarmora, considering his Majesty's life insecure. The Pope, on hearing of of sincope of the most aggravated description, in dence may have in store for the dethroned princes

King of Sardinia.

to it need hardly be said that the disturbances in Turin and the consequent 'flight' of King Victor Emmanuel have given great pleasure to the Austrians. Le: Mazzini and his partisans, say they, continue to act as they have recently done, and the newly formed Kingdom of Italy cannot fail to fall to pieces. - Times' Cor.

The Correspondent of Tablet states :- 'Here the revolutionary party are terribly discomfitted by the news of Victor Emmanuel's departure, and a great many doubtful adherents of the Pope are waxing remarkably loyal since the arrival of the telegram. If point d'argent point de Suisse ' is a true proverb, it holds good still more so in the case of the National Committee, and the demonstrations of the patriotic description have gradually faded out before; the idearth of supplies from the Piedmontese exchequer, which become small by degrees and beautifully less since Signor Peruzzi and his colleagues left office.

The gentleme forming the committee of Catholic laymen visiting Rome, and who have been intrusted with the task of drawing up the address to the Holy Father, have completed their labours, and the document is ready for presentation as soon as his Holiness fixes the day for its reception. No ecclesiastic whatever has been present at, or cognisant of, the consultations regarding its form and substance, and as he spontaneous and independent expression of the faith and loyalty of the foreign laity passing the winter here, it cannot fail to be most grateful to the Holy Father. The committee in itself is a guarantee for the independent character of the movement. The names of its noble president, Lord Stafford, of the Dukes Scotti and Maddstoni, Comtes de Guzze, De Val, de Beautieu, and Mr. Elliott, banker, on whom the reduction has jointly devolved, are an evidence that it has not been initiated or carried on by any lower motive than the sense entertained by all truehearted Catholics of every shade of political opinion, and of every rarying nationality, that there comes a moment when those varieties (rather than differences) fade into nothing before the present exigency; and that as, in our own land, Whig and Tory forgot their dissensions when Napoleon lay camped in sight of our shores in the early years of this century, and joined hands for the defence of their common soil, so the bour has arrived when men must feel that, above vefore all, they are Catholics, and that the struggle for the Church's rights cannot be shirked or delayed, though almost all others may be postponed or con-ciliated. Since the signature of the Convention the eyes of all have been opened to the immediate and pressing nature of the position, and the conviction has been forced home on all, that work, and that in the noblest of causes, lies before them.

Public opinion runs so strongly at this moment in the old blind Protestant direction, that there is some moral courage in the adhesion of those exposed to its influences to an act so completely misunderstood and misrepresented in England as the Encyclical, but among the descendents

of the old Houses Who tought so well for Rome

in the worst days of persecution in England and Ireland, there are few, we may hope who will fail her now. Belgium, France, Austria, and Spain will be amply represented, and we also who have this year the honour of the presidency, may hope to give our full quota to the deputation.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. -It is to be desired that Victor Emmanuel's reception at the Palazzo Pitti may be a little more select than those of Prince Humpert are likely to be at Naples. 3,200 invitations have been issued for the court ball; a better criterion of the social status of the invited guests caunot be given; than the uncombted and notorious fact that these very invitations are being sold, a qui en veul, at two plastres apiece in the cafes of Naples, -and as those who buy are probably of a more respectable and select class than the sellers, the arrangement offers a slight guarantee against a majority of jour neymen tailors or barbers, of which the company mainly consisted on the last occasion; the rest of the guests being even less admissable into respectable society. His Royal Highness deserves the bighest credit for being 'jolly' under adverse circumstances, and comes out under difficulties with an energy that would put to shame Mark Tapley. His perseverance in the search after popularity deserves a better cause, and the way he is detrue, but are not the cars of the miserable captives to be gladdened by the tramp of a mounted and masked cavalcade passing down the Toledo? Bread is very dear, and tax is trebled, but then official Gaastle announces that three carts full of patriotic confetti are to be given to the merry-makers. The encounters with the brigands have been beyound count this month, and Prince Humbert himself narrowly escaped falling into their hands near Capua last week, his guns and servants remaining as prize in the power of the armed band who seized and emptied the royal equipages. Well! unluckily that little contretemps did occur but then it was only the result of the extreme popularity of his Royal Highness his loyal subjects even risking the imputation of of kidnappers for the pleasure of obtaining his company All these and a hundred other little episodes like the 'raid of Camarota' I had the pleasure of recording last week, do not occur under sober, stupid, unromentic absoltisms. Nobcdy waylays the Pope when he goes out driving, or tries to carry off Franz Josef of Austria, or annex King Wilhelm of Prussia when he is walking near Poudam, nor do the Russians, as far as Europe is awars, make a target of the Czar. It is the sovereigns, vox populi, who seem to be the present objects of these unpleasant attention on the part of their subjects.

Garibaldi seems to have changed his mind as to Liverpool, as I see by the Italia that he is expected shortly in Sicily and Naples, and seems to have some insane notious regarding the Quadrilateral, and in the

AUSTRIA.

VIZESA, Feb 16. - The Presse says says :-We learn that proposals for a further considerable reduction of the Austrian army, especially in Italy, have been submitted to the Emperor for approval.'

SWITZERLAND.

Federal recruiting agents have been very busy in Switzerland . That disgraceful system of 'crimping,' which has been so extensively practiced on the Queen's subjects in Great Britain and Ireland, is carried on so much the same manner among the Swiss. Emigration agents hold out to men of the poorer classes brilliant promises of work and pay, and the unfortunate dupes emigrate, not to work, but to become 'food for powder.' Many of them also, not less deluded by the light in which the American contest is represented to them, go out for the purpose of taking part in the glorious was for 'liberty.' It is said that certain persons undertook to organize a military emigration' in Switzerland, and offers were made to Mr. Seward to enlist ten thousand Swiss volunteers It is creditable to the American Minister that he curtly and decidedly rejected the proposal. Nevertheless volunteering for the Northern States, either as workmen or soldiers, goes on to a great extent in Switzerland; and, in order to put some check upon it, the Swiss Government, in a semi official paper, have called upon the citizens of the republic to desist from visiting America while the war lasts; but, above al., to abstain from taking military service there.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Sr. Paranegues, Feb. 16 The telegrams from Moscow and elsewhere, published in the Engish and made to kneel down on a mat placed before a hole preceding morning at Indianapolis, and the remain-

which he remained in complete unconsciousness of Italy, and whether or not they will even remount French newspapers; announcing the administrative

vernment are entirely unfounded 190 87 ST. PETERSEURG. Feb 11. The Deutsche Pelers. burger Gazette denies the rumour that France and Russia give moral support to the German Minor States in their resistance to Prussis, and says :-

'The interests of Russia in Germany are entirely opposed to those of France. Germany is to France a menace; to Russia she is a bulwark... For Russia, the unity of Germany is an advantage, and the diaunion of Germany a danger.

An imperial rescript has been sent to the nobility in Moscow in reply to the address from that body to the Emperor.

His Majesty says :-

'The reforms which have beenprepared, and those already realised, sufficiently prove my solicitude for the improvement, as far as possible, of the political organisation of the country. The past must be a guarantee for the future. No subject has a right to anticipate my resolutions, nor is any class legally entitled to speak in the name of others. Such violations of the law can but retard my plans. I am fully convinced that I shall never again meet with such obstacles on the part of my faithful nobi

The Minister of the Interior has been instructed to communicate this rescript to all the Governors of provinces where Assemblies of the Nobility or Provincia! Assemblies meet.

The Telegraphic News Association gives the fol-

lowing as the substance of the rescript :-'The Senate does not recognise any legal force in the acts of the Assmbly at Moscow, and I also am aware that the Assembly has touched upon questions which belong to the Imperial initiative. The accomplished reforms respond to the requirements of the future, and such a deviation on the part of the Assembly from the sphere of its legitimate powers impedes the realisation of my projects. I hope to meet with no further obstacles arising from the action of the nubility, whose services I fully appreciate, and for whom I entertain an unshaken confidence.

CATHOLICS IN RUSSIA .- An Austrian journal publishes sad accounts of the persecutions to which the Catholics are subjected in the Russian empire, under the pretext of watching over the proceedings of the Poles who adhere to the national party, while the Government, at the time, manifestly favours the Jews. In conformity with the present order of things, it is stated that the children of Catholes can no longer be baptized until documents are produced cortifying that the husband, his wife and all his predecessoas were Catholices. Poor people find it impossible to get their children baptized as Catholics because of their inabilty to pay the fee of ten roubles demanded on each occasion. The orthodox Metropoliten of Kief has interdicted the erection of new crosses without his knowledge and consent, and also the reparation of old ones. The orthodox police, taking advantage of this order, demolished nearlywil the crosses and little chapels in one night, so that there remain no exterior signs which can recall the Catholic religion. It is also stated that Count Plater, a Polish Catholic, who proceeded to Vienna at the commencement of the insurrection movement in Poland, who remained there during all the time it continued, and who, consequently, took not the least part in it, has been informed that all his propety is confiscated, on the pretext that he is one of the chiefs of the Polish party.

TURKEY.

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY - The attempts made by various religious societies to extend the Christian faith in Turkey have secently created some excitement among the Moslem population, and compelled the intervention of the English Ambassador. The immediate result is a long correspondence just pre-sented to Parliament. It is doubtful bether those who have caused the agitation are under the direct control of the Protestant Societies who have employ ed missionaries in Turkey, as it appears to have originated in the conduct of some native converts who have ventured to preach their adopted creed among their own countrymen, at the risk of disturb ing the public peace in a dangerous manner. The agitation commenced in July last, when Sir H. Bulwer, in a despatch dated the 18th of that month, reported that " a case of some difficulty and danger had arisen, which would probably cause a disagreeable impression in England." Four or five converts voting himself to catering for the public amusement had been preaching in Constantinople, in the khans' is worthy of the Duke of Sunderland and the Crystal or inns, to travellers from the interior of Turkey, or inns, to travellers from the interior of Turkey, Palace Committee. The prisons are swarming, it is who are the most fanatical portion of the population. The attacks publicly made on their faith by those who had renounced it roused great indignation among the Moslems of the capital also, as they considered it a public insult. The people will not tolerate from a renegade what they will listen to calmly from a foreigner born in the creed he professes. The inter-ference of the police became necessary to protect the lives of these converts, and some of them were arrested. The shops where Bibles were sold have been closed, as well as the piaces where the preaching took place. The Government itself has no appro-bension of the religious consequences, but dreads any excitement of the public mind in such a city as Con stantinople, where, as Sir H. Bulwer states, 'if any affray occurred, and any blood were shed, it would be impossible to foresee the consequences.' He promises to obtain the release of the converts, and permission for the quiet sale of the Bible. But he had told an English clergyman intimate with these con verts that 'they had better remain quiet for a time The subject has, of course, excited great interest mong the English religious societies. They have interposed in behalf of the converts, who, as it appears by a despatch dated the 4th of October, have been released. This, however, has by no means closed the question, which is very fully stated by Sir H. Bulwer in a report addressed to the committee of the Evangelical Society. The question, he says, parrows itself to this .- " The Ottoman Government 13 willing to allow all Christians to exercise their Dalmatian and Venetian coasts, of which a few dislown religion quietly, as at home, but it will not sl-charges of Austrian mitrailie will make extremely low Mahommedanism to be publicly assailed. Its policy is to protect all religions, but not to allow persons of one religion to attack those of another.' His argument applies more or less to all missionary vocations. It may be sufficient to say that he con siders their conduct neither 'prudent nor politic.' On the other hand, the Archbishop of Cauterbury, President of the Society for the Propogation of the Gospel, expresses to Lord Russell his belief that the facts proved 'justify the strongest representation to the Government of the Sultan.' As the discussion of the whole subject fiels 99 despatches, it is impossible to follow the details. But as the converts have been released and the depot for the sale of Bi bles has been reopened, it is to be hoped that agi:ation will not extend. Lord Russell appears to have summed up the whole controversy in his despatch of Dec. 15, where he says, 'If the missionaries will hereafter show somewhat more prudence and the Turkish Government somewhat more of friendly forbearsuce a recurrence of these painful scenes may be prevented.'-Times.

The news from Japan is more satisfactory. Two men said to have been implicated in the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird were executed on the 16th instant, and it is hoped that through their revelations the other murderers may be detected. The authorities endeavored to keep the matter quiet o prevent a crowd, but it somehow cozed out on the preceding evening and a large number of foreigners assembled A correspondent of the North China Herald gives the following concise sketch of the proceedings :-

The door opened, and a man bound with cords

ានសង្គ្រាស់

dug to receive his blood and head. The attendants drew his clothes down off his neck, and gave a few preliminary brushes with the hand upwards, as if to stroke the heir all one way. The executioner was one of the Tycon's soldiers, who had purchased a new sword blade, and had asked permission to do the duty, and thus try his wespon. After securing the linen round the handle, and carefully wetting the blade, he took up his position deliberately on the left side of the victim, and, raising the aword high above his head with both hands, let it fall with a swoop which severed the neck completely. The head was held up for the inspection of the chief officer present, who signified his approval- I have seen,'-- and it was then thrown into the hole. The other man was carried in, and they appeared to find some little difficulty in getting him to kneel in a convenient position; but when his knees had been properly adjusted and his neck laid bare the other executioner, who had also petitioned that he might fill the office, advanced, took his place by the prisoner's side, and, drawing the sword over his head with an elegant fivarish, inflicted the blow as effec. tually as his predecessor.

These men are believed to have been members of an association sworn to assassinate foreigners whenever occasion offers. They were traced through having entered the house of a countryman, and extorted money and food by threats, exclaiming that they were on their way to Yokohama to punish foreigners. The proclamation posted up by the au. thorities after their death mentions this crime as the ground for their execution, saying nothing about the murder; but it is understood that they, together with others of their fraternity, were concerned in it.

UNITED STATES.

The House committee for the District of Columbia have by an investigation ascertained that recently 70 persons committed to the jail of this district have been bailed out and sold to substitute brokers. Five or six of them were charged with grand larcenies and the remainder with trival offences.

DIVORCE MADE EASY. - The New York Tribune which refuses its columns to quack medicine and other immoral advertisments, contains the following :- "Divorces legally procured for persons from any state or country, without publicity or change of residence. Incompatibility, desertion, drunkness and non-support sufficient cause. Success guaranteed. Advice free and confidential. Apply to, &c.

REPORLICAN MORALITY. - In an article entitled -Promotion to Rascals,' the New York World says:-Such gigantic corruption never cursed any country in any age as this which Republicans have engendered and by which they have thriven for four years. It lurks everywhere The very usher of the chief magistrate lies in wait at the White House and levies toll at from five to one hundred dollars a head for speedier admissions, or for his master's signature to permits and pardons; while Mr. Lincoln s two former law parmers have unlimited cotton permits. The deputy warden of the District of Columbia iai, sells his prisoners to substitute brokers for from three to six hundred dollars apiece.

In consequence of the disgraceful scene in the U. S. Senate on Saturday last, when the Vice President of the United States was so drunk that he was unable to administer the oath of office to memders, a resolution was unanimously passed in that body on Monday prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Senate wing of the Capi-tol. So the famous senatorial drinking saloon known as the " Hole in the Wall," was closed that afternoon and the sign over its door, which read, " exclusively for senators," was turned wrong side out, in mournful semblance to departed senstorial inspiration.

NEW YORK RECECITING STREEM - HOW IT WORKS. - Our Board of Supervisors at their last meeting passed an ordinance increasing the county bounty to one thousand dollars for each recruit, directing that the Controller shall issue bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars to be applied to this pur-

But our ojection to the proposed increase of bounty does not alone rest on a belief that it is grossly excessive. Our objection takes the broader ground that for a very large proportion of the recruits enlisted during the past year no bounties whatever should have been paid - the fact being that they were persons held in arrest for nearly all classes of felonies and minor offences, who are allowed the ortion of enlisting or taking their chances of convictions. It is a lamentable fact, that from such sources we have drawn a large if not the larger part of our city recruits, the recruits of this class rarely being allowed to retain more than five to fifty dollars of the sum paid them, the balance going as his fee to the "friendly lawyor" i.e. friendly with the Police Justices and District-Attorney - who has been employed to secure the privilege of enlistment, in hen of Sing Sing or Blackwell's Island! In each Police District there is a 'friendly lawyer.' 'F. L.' who has the monopoly at the City Prison feels so conscious of having acquired popularity and fortune in the business, that quite recently he put himself forward as candidate for a lucrative and responsible judicial office—the whole 'bounty-swindling' and 'bounty jumping' fraternity of our island supporting him with enthusiasm and brass knuckles, tongues, ballots and slung-shot, money, menaces and revolv-

Under these circumstances - we may, perhaps, be pardoned for not concurring in the Supervisorial judgement which would award \$50,000 to Mr Blunt for his share (we believe partly innocent one.) in the creation of this ignoble means of filling up the ranks of our 'gallant armies' But as it is under the stimulus of \$300 County bounty per man, what must it become if the temptation shall be increased more than three-fold? It is even now complained of by commanding officers to whose regiments recruits are sent from this city, that it takes all the veterans to prevent the desertion of the recruits. Not only do they desert but they demoralize the spirit of any command into which they are thrust, introducing the vices of their infamous lives into the regiments who have received them All this is very naturalthese prison recruits not baving enlisted to fight the battles of their country, but as the only ready means of escaping State Prison. Having th-meetves been defrauded of their bounties, and finding desertion easy, they are not long in profitting by the lesson. They desert, and at once take up 'bounty jumping' as a profession. They have disguises of all varieties, and their trade is now becoming as regularly recognized as the keeping of a 'fence' for stolen goods, a 'policy-shop, or a house of prostitution.

Of these 'professonal bounty-jumpers' it is esti-

mated that there are from three to five thousand apon Manhattan Island. They have their headquarters where they re-assemble after each star-engagement tour '' through the provinces.' A few nights ago a gang, numbering 11. were caught in a hotel holding high revel on the spoils of an excursion from which they returned. Each gang is under the command of a higher grade of criminal to wit, the "bounty swindler" calling himself a" Substitute Broker," who provides the rank and file of his party with travelling expences, disguises and so forth he being often intimate with certain assistant Provost-Marshals, and taking for these services the greater part of the bounties for which the lower villains have to peril their very lives. Not many weeks since one of these "bounty swindlers" left with a party of seven lads ranging from 17 to 25 At least one of the young men was previously innocent, and was seduced by the "bounty swindler" to accompany him under & ples that he was "hiring laborers for the Quartermaster's Department in St. Louis The story is soon told,; a paragraph in the daily papers appounced and blindfolded was led through the crowd, and that hree of this gang of seven had been shot the

in a majal gallaris 🕰

ार्के विकास वर्ष के दुनापुत्रकृतक वर्ष

ing four, together with the "bounty swindler" are now back in this city, having successfully escaped. N. Y. Tribune.

regularity with the first traying it removable in the C.C. in the mention of the control of the

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGES. Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been

thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness. Coughs, Colds, and Irritation

or Soreness of the Throat. PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

Our Debating Society has had under consideration the question, "Which has been more fatal to the human race War or Intemperance?" and the conclusion is said to have been that War has been the chief destroyer. We think this an error. True, countless millions have perished in the shock of but tle. Sesostris, Alexander, Hannibal, Casar, Tamerlane, Jenghis Khan, Napoteon, have reddened the earth's surface with blood, and have caused untold misery. But they marked distinctive eras, between which long periods of peace prevailed, and the recu perative process was unchecked. Intemperance, on the other had, knows no rest Stealing into the quiet of a family, it transforms the husband or father, the son or brother -and alas I too often the wife and mother, -into a brate, and the happiness of the fami ly is hopelessly wrecked Not one family merely. but hundreds-nay countless thousands in our land. are suffering from this curse. Yet, extended as is this evil, there are those who add to it by advertising pestiferous mixtures, under the name of "Bitters" composed entirely of whiskey or rum, and to which, fabulous virtues are ascribed. Beware of these vile shams. Remember, that if you have a taste for intoxicating drinks, they will increase it if happily you have none, they will create it. The only safe remedy for you is HOOFLAND'S GERMAN PITTERS; it will cure your disease, without creating another infinitely worse, for it contains no intoxicating properties.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada
303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

BLISSAUL IGNORANCE. - According to the late Sir Astley Cooper, no man ought to know, from any physical sensation, that he has a stomach Le-those who are daily reminded of the existence of the organ, by pain, and all the concomitants of dyspen sia whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the inflictions of the rebellious member try, merely try, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. As surely as they do so, their living martyrdom will be speedily exchanged for ease. They will forget that they have stomachs, save when the appetice, created by this genial stomachic cathartic reminds them all the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more after eating, pain in the right side, nightmare, or constipation. The cures effected by this pure and incomparable vegetable alterative are complete and radical. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, ERIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in con nection with the Pilis.

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp. bell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists:

RECALLED TO LIFE!

The following letter was received by Dr. Picault. of the Firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42 Notre Dame Street :

Montreal, C.E., May 9, 1864.

Dear Bir. -Do you not remember having been called by me ast summer to see my wife, who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys for seventeen months You were the ninth poysician called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully. Sne was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her You advised to give her BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. From the first duse she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was com pletely restored. I thought it would be useful to the public to let them know of this extraordinary cure. JOSEPH BELLANGER,

No 30 Aylmer Street. I do remember having been called for the above case, and not hearing of anything since that time, I thought she was surely dead long ago.
P. E. Pioault, M.D.

Agents for Montreal, Devinso Bolton, Lumplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. B. Gray and Picault &

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Ladies being the 'precious porcelain of human clay,' are entitled to all the elegant luxuries which art, stimulated by gallantry, can devise. Among those which pertain to the toilet there is none that surpasses the one named at the head of this paragraph. Delicately fragrant, a beautifier of the complexion, excellent intermixed with water, as a mouth wash, and as a cure for nervousness, faintness, and bysteria, it deserves a place in the Materia Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet To avoid the mortification of purchasing an inferior artice, 'Murray & Lanman's' Florida Water should always be asked for.

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

Wno 13 N. H. Downs?-He is, or rather, was a public benefactor, a philanthropist. He is now dead, but he has left behind him a monument more lasting than brass or marble. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of a grateful people, and his Balsamic Elixir is or ought to be a house hold treasure in every family. It is a certain cure for coughs and colds. See advertisement in another column.

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

March, 1865.

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 matter. 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. March, 1865.

MANURE FOR BARLEY.

[Letter from Mr, A. Maynard, of the firm of Maynard -& Co., St. Hyacinthe.)

Sir, - I ushd the Phosphate of Lime manufactured by you last summer, and am in a position to certify that it is the most valuable manure which has ever come under my notice. I put nearly 200 lbs on an arpent and a half sown with barley, sowing both delicate and refreshing perfume together and harrowing them over. The Barley sprouted so vigorously and maintained such a beautiful healthy appearance, that I obtained the first prize for Barley above all other competitors for the parish of St. livecinthe The Barley in iquestion was sown alongside another strip of land also containing Barley, manured in the ordinary manner and yielded am certain fully fifty per cent more. I therefore sincerely believe that Phosphate is a manure which no farmer can do without, and they should all use it.

ANDREW COE, Esq., Montreal.
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have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I expe-Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the prepa-ration I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. - Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

cellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has I have for years, at times, obtained. with great disorder in my head and nervous system was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and nnexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Ohurch, Rutztown, Berks Connty, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have as Hoofi and's Bitters. I am very fluch improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with

J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq, firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States,

Messrs, Jones & Evans-Gentlemen-My mother in law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoof-land's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unkesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obsti-nate form - flatulency -- for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed .- Yours truly,

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoodland's German always be reduced be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its with pure water, before applying, ex-

> 33- Beware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

PRICE -\$1 per Bottle; balf dozen, \$5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

JONES & EVANO, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

in the United States. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Cana da, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E.

THE SUBSURIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, & a OHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of-- YOUNG HYSON,

GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.

OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVI-SIONS, FLOUR,

HAMS, PORK,

SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a

128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1864.

S. MATTHEWS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Corner of St. Peter & Notre Dame Sts.

Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864.

12m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence a moderate charges.

Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

TO PERSONS ABOUT TO BUILD.

JAMES GARVEN, JUN.,

ARCHITECT. 18 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET. Plans and Specifications Prepared, Buildings Superintended, Arbitrations and Valuations attended to-Montreal, Feb. 16, 1865 - Im-

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

MONTREAL. B. DEVLIN.

ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN,

ADVOCATE No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

THOMAS J. WALSH, B.C.L., ADVOCATE.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER,

(Late of Hamilton, Cimada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story out-stone nuilding—fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUOTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he datters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PLANO-FORTES, 42. 4e.

. AND THURSDAYS

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

&c., &c., &c., Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Seturns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by anction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware,

Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEYANY, March 27 1864. Auctioneer.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denu Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF, in Rear of Bousecours Church, Montreal .- The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3 in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURBING, &c., &c., -all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.

JORDAN & BENARD. 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

and the secretary for the second section of the sect

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TRAINS now LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: UBNTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich Buff lo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at

Night do ob ob ob 8.15 Р. И. Mixed Train for Kingston and interme- 3 9.45 A.M. diate Stations, at EASTERN DISTRICT.

Mixed Train for Island Pond and Inter- 2 8.00 AM. mediate Stations,..... Express for Portland [staying over] 2.00 P.M.

night at Island Pond] at.....

Night Express for Three Rivers & Quebec at 10 10 P.M. Express Trains to St. Johns con-necting with Trains of the Vermont Central Bailway for Boston, New York,

and all places in the Eastern States at 8.00 A.M.

3.00 P.K. C. J. BRYDGES

Jan. 27, 1865.

Managing Director

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has RE-MOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the tra-velling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him,

CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864. 12m.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET,

(One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)

MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT

PREMIUM GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.

It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 30 to 40 per cent. with an equal amount of light. Jobbing punctually attended to.

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman

BOAT BUILDER. SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers beg to call attention to several spiendid Rosewood PIANO-FORTES, of the finest New York and Boston makers, including the cele-brated VOSE PIANOS of Boston, which have been sent to them for Sale. Each of the Pisnos are warranted for five years; and in purity and brilliancy of tone are unsurpassed. They are now used in some of the finest residences in Montreal.

Apply to

Jan. 25, 1865.

SHAW & BROTHER. Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.

10w.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 BBING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, tenders his services as Assignee to Estates, which Office, from his long experience in business in Canada, ren-

ders him peculiarly adapted. The adjustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual.
WM. H. HOPPER,

68 St. François Xavier Street. Monereal, Dec 8, 1864. MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney-at Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

CONVEYANCER, &c., MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864.

HEYDEN & DEFOE.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTABLES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE-Over the Toronto Sumngs' Bank, No. 74, OHUBOH STREET, TORONTO.

L. S. MEYDEN. D. M. DAFOR August 25, 1864.

C. F. FRASER,

Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. Rarazanosa-Messis. Fitapatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Req, James O'Brien, Beq.,

BROOKVILLE, O. W.

A. & D. SHANKON, GROCERS Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET.

MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Qin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

La Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864.

12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hands OOFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April I, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE,

On very reasonable Terms. Apply to

FABIEN PAINCHOUD. No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. August 4, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE BOTTLES.

The Great Purifier of the Blood! Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by the neavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as

A DIET DRINK. by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

Scrofula or s Old Sores. Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most power erful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI-LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all disesses arising from a vitlated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so aben used in connection

Beistol's



PILLS, THE GREAT CURE

For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels,

KEEP IN ANY OLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable,

Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP.

disappear quickly and permanently. In the follow-

ing diseases these Pilis arr the safest and quickest,

SY, and PILES. Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

FOR SALE BY

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Scoot, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picsult & Son, and H. R. Gray.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Retablished in 1826.]

THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and convented in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Kaya, Dimen-

Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. B. MENEELY, West Troy, N. T.

ass Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 20. 1864.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND processing the

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

Have more Testimony,

by us, that is not genuine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Breathing

Head, Burning in the Flesh,

ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864. Gentlemen-Having stated it verbaily to you, I rienced marked benefit from your Hoofiand German

From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of Roxbo-

rough Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your ex-

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

never used any medicine that did me as much good

No. 722 Obesnut street, Philadelphia: February 8th, 1884.

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

Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsis of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to

Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town Marob 1, 1865.