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VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

No. 30.

KATE ASHWOOD. CHAPTER XXII. - Continued.

Lidy Clinton, who had been in Fitz James's confidence ever since his engagement to Kate, scolded Charles very much for leaving her thus at an hotel, and made him promise to bring her back with him at once. To this plan Charles gladly acceded. He knew Lady Chaton slightly on his visits to Treland, and had often heard of her excessively kind disposition. He felt she would be of use to Kate; that she would cheer her, and prevent her from becoming too much

a prey to melancholy.
When he returned to the hotel, he found Kate lying on a bed with a violent headache, and very feverish. It was evident the excitement sho was undergoing was too much for her. When Charles entered, she looked up in his face in an inquiring manner, evidently fearing the worst ;but Charles's smile reassured her.

He is somewhat better, he said, and you are to come at once to Castle Clinton. Lady Clinion insists upon it, and will take no refusal; though indeed,' he added, 'I don't think you are likely to give her one. So if you are equal to the drive, come at once.

Kate needed no repetition of the last sentence. Shejumped off the bed, and, putting on her bonnet and shawl, pronounced herself quite ready. Lady Chaton gave her a most hearty welcome; told her that she hoped she would remain with her a long time; and endeavored to comfort her by telling her she was sure Fitz-James would soon recover, though, indeed, at the time she tried to communicate hope, she scarcely felt any herself. When Kate had been a few minutes with Lady Clinton, she begged for permission to see Fitz-James. This, however, Lady Clinton was obliged to refuse, unless she consented to it in the following manner:: that she should remain in the dressing-room out of his room; Liady Clinton would place a looking-glass in such a manner that his features would be reflected in it without Fitz-James seeing her. Kate stationed herself in the spot indicated. While he was asleep, a candle was placed before the looking-glass-for it was dark -and Kate was thus enabled to see him; but oh, how changed he was! His cheeks were very red, flushed with fever, and very than .-His hair was slightly tinged with gray. He awoke soon after, and called for something to She could barely endure to see him thus, and re-

flect on the awful change. Soon after the doctor made his appearance. He pronounced his patient slightly better, but desired above all things that he should be kept very quiet, and not excited; and the good little Esculapius was right, for Fitz James's life bung on a thread which Atropos was waiting impatiently to cut with her half-open scissors.

Fitz James, however, slept uneasily during the night. He wandered much, and next morning at five o'clock the fever was so high, that it seemed as if naught but a miracle could save him. Dr. Carter at length gave notice that more experienced medical aid must be called in, otherwise he could not answer that his patient would survive long.

Poor Kate's anguish was fearful; she waited the whole day long in that dressing room, and it to do so; but we seed not altogether take the was only by the most urgent entreaties that Lady Clinton could prevail on her to take the necessary bodily refreshment. She heard his broken sentences with a feeling that each word

he uttered pierced ber soul. ' Gold,' he muttered, ' lead-did you say lead ? it was all water! riches, no, no, no! Where's Kate? I say where is she? These and suchlike delirious ravings were repeated over hundreds of times.

Dr. Carter left not his bedside; besides his great affection for Fitz-James-for he had known him from childhood—he felt interested in the lovely girl who wandered like a ghost up and down the house, and looked the picture of desdown the house, and looked the picture of designing and showing by their lives whose even bishop, ere this; I absolutely threw myself able, the dashing Sir George was to appear as a seemed to appear as a seemed to appear as a seemed to appear before him. There stood him. great for tears. Whenever Lady Clinton left the sick-room, Kate's eyes were raised imploringly to hers to inquire how he was.

Towards evening news came that the doctor had arrived from Dublin. Dr. Brunker immediately proceeded to the sick man's room. Fitz- | faced. James was then at his worst; the ravings continued with but little intermission.

on the ground-floor. She followed them. She loved Fitz James was the sole object of her them, that he can live and breathe again. How thoughts, and as she waited every moment seem. Kate rejoiced! She felt a new life within her. considered she would be more quietly concealed ease can the unrepenting man experience?— their box, and he was the culprit; near houghts, and as she waited every moment seem.

we may use the expression, was in the house, for Fitz James's chamber was a long way from the hall, and every one that could be the least use to him was there. Kate only of all the household could not enter there. How she longed for the privilege of watching him, attending him, cooling his burning temples! and yet this melancholy satisfaction must be denied her. How she envied Lady Choton each time she saw ber enter his room; how she longed to be in her

ATHOLIC

After waiting in the hall for upwards of an hour, which to poor Kate seemed more like ten hours than one, the door slowly opened, and Kate heard footsteps approaching. She rushed towards the doctors, and inquired in the most anxious manner if there was still any hope .-She scarcely ventured to look in their faces; so great was her dread lest she should there read the dreaded monosyllable f no.

Dr. Brunker replied: 'There certainly is hope; I can't say more, Miss Ashwood-for I presume I am right in saying so-you must not despair; neither would I desire that you should hope too much. I cannot conceal from you the fact that Mr. O'Brien is very, very ill; but try to keep your courage. You must take care not to go near him, or you will kill him. I would not answer for his life for an hour, if he had the slightest excitement; his life hangs on a thread.

The doctor ordered some remedies for Fitz-James, which had an almost immediate effect in allaying the violence of the fever. The next difficulty was to keep him from becoming weakened more than he could bear, when the fever changed from high to low; and the doctor-would not at all pronounce him out of danger till he satisfied himself that his constitution was able to resist the trying ordeal; but still it was a blessing to hear no longer the agitated ravings, the fearful delirinm. Father Meagher, Fitz James's great friend, came to see him. He talked to him calmly, and in a consoling manner, of death; and raised his thoughts far from Kate, and the mines, and all things earthly. But Estz-James, had never swerved from the one direct and narrow path. From his childhood he bad always placed his happinees in doing his duty, and death had no terrors for him. Father Meagher did not remain long enough with Fitz-James to fa- his guilt; Miss Norton of course would be sum- they had the opportunity of doing so. They tique him; he merely stayed as long as he considered the patient was fit for such discourse.she in her thoughts, that she heard not the foot is being a justifiable defence against an attack and his voice startled her as he said kindly, 'My poor child, you have indeed suffered much.'-These words of kindness from a complete stranger affected her so much that she was quite overcome, and sobbed hysterically, and the reaction self. from her cold, icy, frigid misery to the out-pouring of her sorrow was of use to her.

'Miss Ashwood,' he began, 'Mr. O'Brien is, I am sorry to say, very, very weak. God however, can work wonders. If his strength can be kept up, he may yet secover; but I must might clap me on the back yet, and say I was a the worst happen, you must be prepared to bear it. Pray to God, and He will give you strength | Sir George; but the moment he introduced the worst side. He may recover; and, trust me, my prayers will never be wanting for my dear

He continued in this strain for a long time, and Kate telt relieved and comforted, and she, by degrees, confided to him the story of her love. her hopes and fears, her long engagement, all it is rather a lazy gentleman-like kind of life too the impediments in the way of her marriage .-She could scarcely believe she could have felt I wish I had taken to the Church myself; I such confidence in a Catholic priest, for she had been brought up in the belief that they were hard, arrogant, self-seeking Churchmen: she never knew the fact that there are thousands and thousands of men living the lives of angels on much better income in that way than at a go- enemies would be there, and what an hour of could hang himself. He threw himself on the earth, working and laboring to the cause of truth vernment office. I might have been dean, or triumph for them. He, the great, the fashion- floor in an agony of horror and terror. Faces disciples they are.

of all the inmates of Castle Clinton, the doctor soon withdrew, and never again visited Sir whom he cursed vehemently as the cause of his she disappeared, and he saw nothing but a shround. 'No change as yet,' was the never-failing pronounced Fitz-James to be out of danger .-Dr. Carter himself announced the joyful intelligence to Kate, and the look of ecstacy on her countenance left an impression never to be ef-

Ob, how blessed are those words, 'out of danger!' What comfort do they not convey daily Kate watched both doctors proceed (after a to many anxious watcher—the mother in her long examination of the patient) to a small study vigil of love over her sick child; the child in attendance on the dear parent; the idolising wife, dared not interrupt their consultation, but waited who, besides her anxiety for him dearest to her pattently in the cold hall. She sat down on a heart, knows that the maintenance of her datchair close to the room, and waited there till her ling children depends on his existence, and to feet became numb from resting on the fligs; but her these words, twice blessed, convey a double she thought not of cold or discomfort. Her be- feeling of relief; the lover feels, when he hears

she ask on earth?

CHAPTER AXIII.

This chapter introduces us to new and various characters. Sir George was, when we last heard of him, arrested in Southampton by the police, and he was on that very day co veyed to rrison.

How many different characters might be seen within the dark portals of a jail! The old hardened reprobate and the young offender whose first crime - perchance the stealing of a handkerchief-was the forerunner of many others;the young man old in crime, and the old man do you know that? who could not count the years he has lived in sin: the learned and the unlearned; the drunkard, the gambler, the cheat, the highwayman, and the murderer. The gentleman by birth, though not by character, ofttimes finds the jail his only shelter: side by side with the unlettered clown, to whom pail-living and jail-accommodation are almost splendor.

Among such a motley group did Sir George Fasten, the ci-devant exquisite and dandy of the first water, find himself. There he might be seen, sometimes in his cell, again at other times compelled to mix with felons, and associate with the lowest class of mortals. He cared not for the moral atmosphere around; but felt bitterly the degradation - which he considered much greater-of encountering the gaze of all those around, who, as he thought, in his prosperous days would have bowed low to him. He was, indeed, a very different spectacle from what he had been in days gone by. His moustaches and whiskers were grown to an immense length, his linen was dirty, his manner morose and sullen.— His eyes glared fiercely, and he answered any which might be taken either as an affirmative or a negative. He used to talk to himself, and eat his meals with an air of disgust. He looked as if it were dangerous to rouse him.

The lawyer who had undertaken his defence moned to give evidence, and her details of the testion that the people in pursuit of him were knew he was perfectly justified in defending him-

Still Sir George thought the case very doubtful. He made up his mind to being convicted. told him he must come forward and give evi-But, though he, many people would not con- dence, for that he should not be bound by an side my piece of business so very bad. Rather a plucky thing shooting at a bailiff, too; they have related; that he would be compelled to brick ' to have done it.'

The clergyman of the sail came to visit him one day, and was received at first with courtesy by topic of religion Sir George told him in plain nouncement. The facts of the case were so exwas obliged for the kind interest be took in him; from that day he never felt the slightest hope .in such humbug, and exert your eloquence with ed to kindle within him the faintest hone. me, as you make your living by such means; and -nothing to do, and well paid for doing that .might have got on extremely well in it, with an uncle a bishop, a cousin a peer, and good interloages and fishes going. I should have made a

dreamt of.

wife once.'

and turning deadly pale.

money-matters, and thought there was no way of was poisoning your wife; of course you know it is needless to keep matters from me.

in a fury. He did not attempt to deny the charges. He felt as if his tongue were spell-bound. These assertions he knew were true.—

One night he lay down on his bed, as asseaf He also knew that Mr. Briefly must have heard

'When your wife was on her deathbed,' said Mr. Briefly, still in his quiet concise businesswith it, and also a suspicion that she was poisoned, begging at the same time that he would ever keep this suspicion of hers a secret. A little girl, a sister of hers, had followed her from London, unknown to your wife. This child loved her sister affectionately; but was afraid to go near her, fest you should discover her. She remained at Warnstead, but did not allow her sister to be aware of her proximity. She watched you going out of the house, and the clergyman entering on the day referred to; and she crept up the stairs and listened at the door while he was with your wife. What she overheard naturally increased the dislike and suspicion she entertained of you ever since you became acquainted with her sister. She went back to London and told this to her brother, a young lad of sixteen, the only relation she had in the world. He was apprenticed to an apothecary, and had question put to him by a sort of grunt only, often heard discussions on poisons, and their detection. It occurred to him that at some luture time he might be able to have light thrown on the cause of your wife's death. He and his sister went to Warnstead the night of their sister's funeral, and marked the spot where she was was allowed, of course, to visit him frequently. laid. They planted a small shrub on the tomb Many plans were proposed by Sir George on in order that they might recognise it at a future which to found his innocence; but Mr. Briefly time. They wept there, and before they left chose his own line of defence. Sir George felt knelt down, and swore by their injured sister's most uneasy. The proofs were very strong of grave that they would revenge her death, if ever were naturally timorous, as they were both very evening in question would no doubt be very clear. | young, and quite friendless; and they were alraid for information about her sister in the neighborofficers of the law? He might well imagine hood of Warnstead. The people who owned they were highwaymen; and as such every one the house said you would never let them near her : that they suspected all was not right, when you were so very careful in excluding every one oath taken under the peculiar circumstances I come forward and declare all he knew. This is an awkward business, and I am sure a very difficult case to defend; but of course I must make every exertion.

Sir George was nearly maddened by this anbut begged he would trouble himself no further, Mr. Briefly from time to time endeavored to

before him but an ignominious death. He fear-

ed to her an hour. The sound of loneliness, if | He whom she loved was spared-what more did | than elsewhere. You became desperate in your | Death-that awful terror to the sinful manmust come soon. He knew it; he felt as though getting out of your difficulties, but by marrying the rope were round his neck already. His an heiress. To accomplish this, your first step whole physiognomy was changed, his eyes became hollow, his cheeks attenuated, his mouth drawn; his head, formerly so erect, drooped Sir George writhed in agony; his eyes glared torward; his shoulders were bent and stooned: like a tiger's. He paced up and down the cell he looked thirty years older than he did on the

> One night he lay down on his bed, as mena Fo not to sleep, but to rest his weary limbs. Was every particular concerning his wife. At last thoughts dwelt gloomily on the approaching trial. he said as cooly as he could, 'But how the devil then reverted to former days, when he was the gay, though certainly not the happy, man. Then the pale face of his wife rose before him and he saw her on the day of her death, looking like manner, 'she sent for a clergyman one day kindly at him as she expired, and he the causein your absence. To him she confided the whole of her decease. He heard steps approaching, details of her marriage, the secrecy connected and trembled. What could it be? He shrvered with the cold sweat that poured described whole body. The steps approached: Heshouted; but no one heeded him. He then buried his head beneath the clothes. Could no be he thought, his wife's spirit come to him !-What was the intruder? No mortal could game admittance there without leave. Ilis shouts were unheard and unheeded. He at last felt. something cold on his hand, then on his face, and. he swooned away with the fright. When he recovered he had only the recollection of something horrible, as a person awakes from a dread-ful nightmare and knows not anything distiactly.

> > That we may not be suspected of attributment the terror of the wretch who was the inmate of the prison cell to any supernatural cause, we may mention that the very commonplace incident of a rat creeping across his bed was what created it. A guilty mind is always certain to invest with horror the simplest matter.

> > > CHAPTER XXIV.

The night before the trial Mr. Briefly sat we late with his client. He thought, on the whole, that Sir George was less desponding than usus). He talked about the defence in a more pussness like manner than he had done before. He was very clear in pointing out some parts of the case that might be beneficially awelt upon. Mr. Briefly did his best to rouse him, and bid bire hope. After the lawyer took his leave, Sir George became more wretched than he had swer! been. The scene of the morrow was still beforee drink. He raved of the mines, but did not say much. Kate now saw how wild and unintelly much. Kate now saw how restlessly they wandered. Geat his eyes were, how restlessly they wandered. So absorbed was been done, for that would be impossible, but on and her broadered to the fact of the deed not having geat his eyes were, how restlessly they wandered. So absorbed was been done, for that would be impossible, but on and her broadered to the patient was the for such despoints of the patient was the for such despoints of the would not be kistened to, if they came for they would not be kistened to, if they came for they would not be kistened to, if appear for the prosecution and told him the whole do it : there's no help for it. I must dre that steps of the good priest. He came near her, on his life. How could Sir George know by in- story. She had been indefatigable in her search night. There is no way of avoiding it, and I will die. How toolish they will all look formorrow when they find I have escaped thema?

But where shall I be?' suggested itself to him from the depths of a conscience seared and hardened long since to any but selfish considerafrom her. She also went to the clergyman, and tions. 'Hell!' he thought,- 'tis only an invention by which the clergy live. They must impose on us a little; they have to eat pour drink; and how could they, were it not for the superstition of their fellow-men? There is no God; how, then, can there be a bell 32. Such was Sir George's soliloquy. But, ab,

how false and hollow the impious effort to stifle the utterance of conscience. His teeth chattered with terror; still be mentally exclaimed = \* I. don't fear ; I am no coward.' He wolked for 2 terms he wanted no such conversation; that he actly true, that he despaired of success; and while up and down the narrow cell. How feet would commit crime, could the intending calprat -see Sir George on that awful night when he was adding, You must of course appear to believe raise his spirits; quite unsuccessfully. He fail- debating within himself the means of self-destruction! He first thought of a pistol; there ... The day appointed for the trial was fast ap- was none. 'The ruffians,' he exclaimed, haveproaching. What Sir George's inward sufferings were, few can tell. He saw no prospect —none either. 'The villians,' he muttered; 'E won't face the court to-morrow-on that I am. ed to face the world-he who never feared to resolved. And yet, he said solemnly, am E commit crimes of the blackest dye. He trem- going to face a higher and more awful tribuest besides. I might have got some of the bled as he sometimes pictured to himself the nal? He bit his lip in his agony till the blook trial - the court crowded with people; his came. But one mode of suicide remained: he away for a thousand a year at that stopid office. criminal before them all, -judges, jury, counsel, wife in her first loveliness, as she appeared to After many anxious days, much to the delight The clergyman, finding himself thus insulted, acquaintances, and, above all, Miss Norton, him on the day of his marriage. Then somehow George.

Not long after this Mr. Briefly come one day with a very long face to Sir George, and told war were these meldictions? they did not lessen it his own or his wife's grave? Again it was him that there was indeed a bad case coming out his pangs. His agony was fearful. He could lost to view, and a poor wretched cellar caring against him, and from a quarter which he never not sleep at night; and from time to time, in the next before his eyes, in which were a young dark, it seemed to him as if his wife glided into man, and a woman grown prematurely old, 'Sir George,' said the lawyer, 'you had a the room, and his hair stood erect with fear. And whose arms lay a starved looking baby to whome it seemed to him as if a hand was laid upon him, the wretched mother offered her breast in Fair. 'How do you know that?' asked Sir George, and he almost thought he heard a voice saying, Sis George's conscience (if such a thing remains unconsciously avowing the truth of the charge, 'Now I am revenged!' Then again the bailiff ed to him) smote him as he remembered how he seemed to glare horribly at him with eyes of had swindled that man out of his last shilling at z The story is this, as I have heard it,' replied fire, and he looked up every where in the cell, game of cards, and how deaf he was to the the lawyer; you married about six years ago got out of his bed and walked round, but found monstrances of his victim. Then more and more your mother's maid, Jane Foster.' Here Sir no one. He lay awake whole nights in this way laces with which he was strangely familiar. And George grouned deeply. You took her to these horrible spectres appearing to him. He now the scene shifted and he saw a court of ins-Warnstead a month before she died; where you knew not what side to turn for comfort, for what lice. The judge was on his beach, the juge was on his beach, the

were Miss Norton, the bailiff whom he had not shot, his late wife's sister, and, O horror! many of his former acquaintances. He beat his head against the wall, and writhed in his despair .-It must be so,' he said to himself; 'better to face hell, if there be one, than that. What are devils, if such exist, compared with facing one's t fellow-men? To have it in every one's mouth Mary Power, how did she bear up in this trying that I-I, who was admired, and feted, and thought of-should stand there to be judged, and also. perhaps condemned.'

But how was he to face death? and yet death seemed to him the better alternative,-how was he to live? He stood up, and walked up and down the cell, and beside him, though he saw them not, stood the demon of pride, the demon | she said to herself. 'After being a month in the of despair, and the demon of hate, and afar stood | country, he pays me this one short visit. He and wept (if such creatures ever do weep) a thinks, indeed, his attentions might be construed bright ministering angel of mercy, anxious even for the soul of such a wretch; and that angel of | prudently wishes my family to understand that he mercy essayed to come near, and even whisper has no serious intentions. Very prudent, no some word of hope, of a hope beyond the grave | doubt.' for all who sincerely repent; but the demon of pride, the demon of despair, and the demon of hate kent vigilant watch.

Sir George took out his handkerchief and looked at it; it would just go round his neck .-He looked around for a nail or holdfast, but word. That evening she was exteriorly gay and could find none. 'Must I live in spite of my- cheerful-peculiarly so. She laughed at every self?' he said; 'but no; I won't be conquered thing, and talked with great velocity on every in this manner,' he continued; and he groped subject. with his hands, for it was nearly dark. At · length high up his finger encountered somethingit was a nail. He tied the handkerchief round ment gay and in high spirits, the next seemingly hi neck, and placed a chair against the wall; in a state of dejection. Charles meanwhile was then he stood on it. Still he hesitated: the plunge into eternity was an awful one. His guess the mental anguish he suffered; how his crimes seemed like fearful giants beside bim; but the court on the morrow! He feared to hesitate any longer; he fastened the handker- him, but she found the task a difficult one. chief, still round his neck, to the nail. The chair remained, but fearing his resolution, he Aucked it away violently.

Some hours after the Jailer was going his rounds, and he entered Sir George's cell. He -bad had his lantern turned rather towards the door, so that the cell was in darkness; he walked along, but knocked against something. He felt a cold band on his head. He turned the lantern and the light fell full on the face of Sir George estiff and rigid in death, his eyes fixed and glassy, 'his mouth in a fearful grin.

CHAPTER XXV.

But let 'us return to Castle Clinton. Kate was at length informed, to her great joy, that she might see Fitz-James. How much had both suffered since last they saw each other !-Fitz James experienced a thrill of happiness and · delight such as he had never before known, when ais mind dwelt on all Kate's love for him and devotion to his cause. As soon as he was strong enough for the exertion, he determined to visit he would have felt very angry with you or me the mines, and he begged of Kate to accompany bım.

What emotions were awakened in Fitz-James's bosom on revisiting the scene of his labors, bis hopes, and his fears. He had not been at the mines for months. Meanwhile, how changed all was since he had been there last. The steam engine had proved most effective under the superintendence of Mr. Furlong, C.E., and the works had been going on most satisfactorily ever since. Fitz James walked for a long time through the works, leaning on Kate's arm. He marvelled at the extent of riches that lay before Mim. He had been purposely kept in ignorance tenant had admired his prize pigs at an Agriculof the proceedings which had been so happily tural Show some years before, and said they successful as Dr. Brunker expressly desired that should sport the medals round their own necks. he should have no excitement, not even pleasure- | she cordially approved of every thing he said; able, till his strength should be sufficiently rewestablished to bear it. He was merely informed that things were coming right, without any particulars. How he enjoyed that day when he and Kate walked arm-in-arm, to look at all that had been done; and in his heart he raised a prayer of fervent thanksgiving for his success.-How intensely and bitterly had he drunk of the cup of suffering since that memorable day, when he thought he was reduced to beggary; and what joyful consequences had followed! Kate was now beside him, loving him as much, nay, ten times more than she had ever done, and he was now beginning to feel the enjoyment of renewed bodily health.

Certainly nothing had been neglected in his absence; his co-partners in the work had not been idle-this was very evident. Fitz-James showed Kate with painful interest the spot whence he had fallen on the day his foot was sprained, the place where the water had poured in - water which threatened to inundate his hopes for ever. He brought her to the locality where he had picked up the piece of metal which first made him sangu ne; and he expatiated to her on the delight he felt when the hope rose within him that he might yet call her his wife. How softened is the remembrance of sorrow when the cause of it has passed away.

The workmen welcomed Fitz-James and Kate enthusiastically. 'Ah, thin, and how's yer honor? proceeded from every lip. 'Arrah. thin, 'tis we that's glad and proud to see yer honor-God bless yer and the lovely lady !-Shure she's fit for a throne. Yer ladyship is heartily welcome, and we hopes as how there'll be a missus soon in Shanganahah, and long life to yees both.

You are, I daresay, wondering, my dear reader, that while Charles is domiciled so near Power Court, there should seem to be so little communication kept up between him and Mary Power But Charles had now no hope of being married to Mary; and save one visit, and that a short one, to Power Court, Charles had not ventured inside the (to him) dangerous grounds .-On this one occasion he was ushered into the drawing-room, where Mary was seated alone. On hearing his name, she rose, her cheek flushed and her manner was much agitated, as he came forward to shake hands with her; and he felt the little band shake nervously as he held it in his. But he had prepared himself for this visit. His manner was studied; he resolved to appear perfectly cold and indifferent; indeed his only reason for venturing to call there at all was to - show that he considered himself on friendly this interview chiefly of Fitz-James and his sis ter, of the mines, and of the hopes entertained of their proving very lucrative. He talked also of flowers and pleasure-grounds, of planting, and everything appertaining to a gentleman's demesne. He talked of books and travelling-in fine, of everything that he considered sate; and interview? She tried to be cold and reserved

Mary Power, as soon as the visit was over, rushed up to her room, and there gave way to her pent-up indignation against her lover. She threw herself on her bed, and there shed a torrent of tears. 'To treat me in this manner!'into a declaration of marriage, and he very

She remained in this agitated state for some time. Her womanly feelings had, she thought, been trifled with, and she resented the treatment bitterly. 'I never will bestow one thought upon him again,' she said; and she tried to keep her

Weeks passed, and many remarked how changeable Mary Power had become; one mothinking of her unceasingly. Little did she whole affections were wrapt up in her! She was trying her utmost to forget him-to despise

A ball took place in Clonfarnon some weeks after this visit. Charles went to it; and also Sir Thomas and Lady Clinton and Kate. Fitz James, though now recovering, was considered unfit for such dissipation. There were Mr., Mrs., and the Misses Power. Charles asked Mary to dance a quadrille. She did so ; but their conversation was as commonplace as when last they met. Charles never unbent in the slightest degree; and Mary, baving now learned perfect command over her countenance, did not betray the slightest agitation. She talked of every thing that came into her head, and laughed merrily. Charles felt angry. He knew it was unjust to feel so, but he was annoyed and hurt at her apparent coolness; mentally accused her of being a flirt, and thought that perhaps all women were coquettes. He wondered how a man could be so absurd as to fall in love with any woman; he never could again be guilty of such folly .-He wondered how he had been so infatuated; but still he did love, though he knew it not, and had we told him so. And she loved, though she believed it not, and was very indignant when her sister told her so. That very night, when old Mr. Leicester walked up to Mary Power, as he had often done before, and begged for a dance, she acceded to his request; and when he, for the fiftieth time in his life, commented on his fine bullocks and splendid four-year old matton, she did not laugh at him as usual, but entered into the conversation con amore. She argued with him on the respective merits of oil and rape-cake mangels and turnips. When he began to tell her for the hundredth that a certain Lord-Lieuand when some days after he asked her to become his wife, she consented.

Mr. Power did not quite approve, as pride was with him a much stronger passion than love of money; still he consented. Mrs. Power was much pleased, for though Mr. Leicester was only sprung from le peuple, still his house was very fine. He had no end of thousands a year, all made by himself and his father; and he now held a very important position in the country. He was very kind-hearted; and though not refined, such was the respect entertained for him, our present Holy Father, on the 25th of last Septhat he frequented the best society.

Charles Ashwood heard of the engagement one day in Clonfarnon, and he felt much surprised at the grief it excited within him. He determined like a man to endure what he could not avoid. When he returned to Castle Clinton he walked into the library where Fitz James and Kate were seated together, and told them the news. Kate felt much for her brother, for she was well aware how deep-seated was the love he bore Mary Power.

For many days after nothing was beard of in the neighborhood but Miss Power's match .-Many of those who really loved her rejoiced at it, for thay knew the kind-hearted disposition of her future husband, and they told her how glad they were that she had escaped from falling in love with young Ashwood, who only flirted with her; and they repeated frequently for her benefit the old saying, that it was better to be 'the old man's darling than the young man's slave.'-Others again openly congratulated, but secretly envied her, and used to propagate industriously the fact that he was fifty-five at the very least; and then sigh, and say it was a tearful sacrifice for so young a girl, and that no good could come of it. The sentimental and romantic young lady friends were shocked, and said such a marriage could not be happy; that marrying for money was dreadful; that they should have expected something better from Mary Power; and that they did not think that she was so mercenary in her views.

Charles was perpetually hearing these different remarks, and he tried to congratulate himself on escaping from marrying a pretty girl who had no heart, and who only wanted in marriage | English statesmen and writers of the Liberal party, a grand house and dashing equipage. But, when he inwardly meditated, and tried to believe that she was cold and heartless, his heart would not | testant population was always the least,' and names respond to the charge, and he half retracted his eleven of the weakest diocesce (consolidated since accusations.

(To be continued.)

Those who make too free with tumblers are very of importance..

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has just issued a Pastoral, in the course of which he alludes to the Fenians, in terms which must be pleasing to every good Catholic, and to every intelligent and honest Irishman. His Grace observes :--

"Before I terminate, you will allow me, reverend brothren, to beg of you to caution your flocks, again and again, against the dangers of secret and illegal sacieties, and to make incessant exertions to root out every vestige of the last development which these societies have taken, under the name of Fenianism. I know you have been most active in preventing the growth of this noxious and poisonous plant, and your labors have merited for you the approbation of heaven and earth. For the past, you have preserved the great mass of the people of this diocese from the evils with which they were menaced; and now you have to congratulate yourself that very few, if any, of those committed to your pastoral care have been doomed to undergo the borrors of a long penal servitude. If your exertions be continued in the same prudent and laudable way as for the past, you may confidently hope that soon there will be no more leaven among us to corrupt the mass, and that the unfortunate spirit of anarchy and irreligion with which we are threatened, shall be completely extinguished.

"Having written to you on this subject a short time ago, all I have now to add is, that after all the revelations which have been made within the last few weeks, and especially after the documentary evidence that has been published, every man who does not wish to shut his eyes against the truth must fully understand that Fenianism is not, indeed, a dangerous or powerful, but, indeed, a foolish and wicked, conspiracy against the existing civil authorities, and still more against the divinely constituted authority of the Church of God. Its effects have been most injurious to the country, turning away the minds of the people from their legitimate occupations to wicked, wild and impracticable projects, disturbing the course of trade, interrupting business, and giving a pretext to the Orange lodges to arm all their members, and even reckless boys, to the great risk of the public peace, and to excite a bitter persecution against poor Catholics, who had no connection whatever with Femans or their foliles. Indeed the progress of Fenjanism is due in a great part to the encouragement given to it by the Orange press; and so far from being a Catholic movement, it has been from its first outset conducted by leaders known to be infidels and avowed enemies of the Catholic Church. Like all those who have undertaken to assail the old Catholic faith of Ireland, the Fenians have completely failed in their attempt on religion, and vain have been their exertions to separate the people from the Catholic clergy, and to drive the flocks into hostility against their legitimate pastors 1

He next referred to the leader in the Times on the endowment of the Catholic clergy in the following

"The great organ, indeed, of public opinion in England, in an article conceived in a spirit of in-sulting commisseration, pretends that Fenianism has succeeded in detaching the people from the priests, and suggests that the State, looking with pity on the deplorable condition of the Catholic clergy, should allow them a miserable pension to preserve them from utter starvation. You, reverend brethren, will undoubtedly unite with me in protesting against the injury which is done to our flocks by the insinuation of the Times, and in declaring that our churches were never better attended than at present, that there were never so many devout communicants, and that the people were never more attached to those who are assiduously laboring for the salvation of their souls. As to a State pension, the clergy of this diocese, recollecting the maxim, Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, will not hesitate a moment to reject it, preferring to be poor and independent, rather than to be reduced to slavery in order to enjoy the good things of this world. The advice given by the Holy See, in two letters of the Propaganda, in 1801 and 1805 to the Irish clergy, is of the greatest importance and ought never to be forgotten. These letters place in the atrongest light the dangers of a State pension, and show that the Holy See has always been opposed in principle to such a

He again reverts to the subject of Fenianism, ob.

"It has been very beneficial in a temporal point Head Centres in the United States have collected millions of dollars; they have been able to hire noble palaces, to live in great splendour, and to make ample provision for themselves. But what was gain for them has been ruin for their unfortunate dupes in this country, who have to deplore the miseries and calamities which they have brought on themselves and families. The wives and children of many of them are now without any means of support, and several deluded and misguided young men are condemned to pine out a miserable existence in penal servicude, worse than death itself. To convince the faithful of the dangers of secret societies, it will be most useful to remind them frequently that tember, issued the severest censures against all such societies, and condemned them as being the source

## IBISH INTELLIGENCE

CATHOLICS IN IRRLAND. To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

Sir, -I have seen some remarks in the Pall Mall Gazette relative to Ireland, and alluding to a letter of mine aidressed to the Times. It is there observed that we have to inquire, not merely what has been, but what now is, the position of the Catholics.

We should ascertain how far famine or emigration has reduced their number, and how their clergy

stand to them at present. Our population has again and again in our troubled annals both rises and fallen; but in Ireland, while all things seem in change, there is a permanence that reminds one of India. In the struggle of the Graat Rebellion, Ireland, which drew the last sword for Charles, found her population reduced from 1.400,000 to little more than half that number. It advanced, but fell again after the days of James II., and has often fluctuated, in consequence of famine, since then. It always recovers itself; and in the days when Mr. Pitt wished to endow the Catholic Church (one of his plans was to make it the Estab. lished Church in two out of our four provinces), it had nearly reached the level to which it has recently dropped. But the real question is the comparative It was thought that, the Catholics being the poorest part of our people, they must have been the part most reduced by the famine of 1847 9. The census returns o: 1851 and 1861 proved, however, that the relative proportions of Roman Catholics and Protestants continued to be, within a small fraction, what they had been ten years before. That fraction was to the disadvantage of the Catholics .-On the other hand a pamphlet now before me, which brings together in one view the opinions on the Irish Oburch question expressed by the most eminent shows that the relative loss on the Protestant side has been greatest in those dioces's where the Pro-1832 into a much smaller number, but of a larger size) the collective Protestant population in which amounts to but 38,962 persons. Neither the Pro-testant nor the Catholic change since the famine is

spite of the bad times. . In the city of Limerick they have been increased 30 per cent., and largely in the diocese; while noble churches have been built at the expense of our noble-hearted poor. But the number of the clergy, compared with that of their parishioners, has not yet even approached the proportion found necessary throughout Christendom. cannot yet have more than one pricat for every 2,000 of the Catholic laity. In England, I believe, the proportion of the Protestant clergy to their flocks is more than double that proportion. That of the Irish Protestant clergy to their laity must exceed it more than fourfold. We have no jealousies between our secular clergy and those of the religious orders. Their united strength is insufficient for the work God has laid on them-a circumstance very grievous to religion, morals, and public safety.

The love of the people for their pastors has not diminished, nor their willingness to support them .-The Fenians disapprove of them, and are excommunicated by them; so do several estimable persons of a rival creed, who could not live in the country but for the support which religion gives to order.

I advocate the restoration to the Roman Catholic Church of an equal share in that sacred patrimony set apart of old for the religious needs of the Irish people, exclusively because this is what justice requires, and because till justice is satisfied a just and religious people never will be, nor ought to be, satisfied. I have often lamented that the last fifteen years, quiet compared with the agitated years that preceded them, passed away without our dealing with our chief remaining problem. It is not yet too

late, but it may soon be.

To be settled usefully, this matter should be settled amicably. It depends on public opinion in both countries. In Cromwell's day the doctrine (and discipline) of toleration was understood to be this - that all religious, except that of the chief part of Christendom, should be tolerated. We live in better times; and I am sure, from the principles advocated in the Pall Mall Gazette, that your desire, like my own, is that equal justice should be done to all, whether in the sunshine or in the shade, whether in foreign lands or at home.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, AUBREY DE VERE. Curragh Chase, Jan. 26, 1866.

LEGISLATION FOR IRREAND. - The Star publishes under this heading of a letter as follows from a correspondent who subscribes himself 'A Lemster Land-

Sir,-The first resolutions come to at the late Conerence of Irish Members in Dublin leads us to believe that the land question will occupy a foremost place amongst Irish subjects of discussion in the ensuing session. The professed belief in the magnitude of the grievance arising from the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, and the dissatisfactionnot to say dissaffection-produced by that belief are so widely spread that its removal (if such be possible) s a matter of imperial importance. It behoves, then, all Irishmen, be they landlords or tenants, priests or laymen, to give it, both in principle and detail, a more calm and practical consideration than it has as yet generally obtained even amongst some of those who have talked most loudly about it. Nor is it to frishmen alone that the Irish land question is of great importance. If any reasonable man has ever had any doubt that the future fate of Ireland will be indissolutly bound up with that of England, the late melancholy exhibition of the unfortunate Fenians must have settled that doubt for ever. This, then, being so, the interest, -not to speak of the honourof England is deeply concerned in all that is, or is supposed to be, for the welfare of Ireland. Now, the settlement of the land question seems to be very generally looked on in Ireland as the chief of her political requirements. At the late general election there was not one candidate's address to a Libera! constituency in which it did not occupy a prominent place. At a late meeting in a central county, attended by local political leaders of some notoriety, it was declared that 'the one, the great the sole question for Ireland is the land question.' Although this startling declaration was doubtless not meant to be understood in the literal sense of the words used, which would exclude the Irish Church Establishment from the list of Ireland's wrongs, it at least shows that amongst an influential class of Irishmen estrong feeling exists that some alteration of the land laws is desirable. In the programme of the National Association the land question was placed first on the late Conference of Irish Members. Fortunately both | lected the words, being that they were to be 'swept the National Association and the conference have taken a more reasonable course than that too often adopted by Irish agitators. They have not contented themselves with merely proclaiming a grievance; they both - but more notably the conference - adop. ted the only sensible and practical means for gaining the end in view by taking measures to draw up a bill embodying the opinions of the tenants' friend, as to the alterations of the present laws of landlord and tenant, which are not alone desirable, but which it will be possible to persuade the legislature to make. Now, whatever else may be doubtful in connection with this question, this at least should be plain to that any legislation on it, to be of real every one, use should be final. One of the chief evils of perpetually recurring discussion on this topic has been the unsettling of the public mind, the creation of delusive hopes amongst the tenant class, and of needless apprehension and an unfortunate bitterness amongst the landlords. If, therefore, the legislature seriously undertakes to settle the question in the ensuing session, all parties in or out of parliament who profess to have the interests of Ireland at heart, should resolve to aid as far as possible in pointing out what is just or proposing what is practicable. Those who have agitated this question most loudly must give up generalising, and consent at length to face its great legislative difficulties. They must yield their often extreme views for the sake of arriving at a practicable solution; and, most important of all, they must make it plain that a reasonable settlement will be accepted by them as final. Too much stress cannot be laid on this, for it is idle to conceal that a not uncommon belief exists, if not in the insincerity, at least in the impracticability of many professed agitators of tenant right. The exaggeration and the extravagant style of expression so common in the popular treatment of this subject have created a kind of belief that the land question is too frequently used as a mere medium for the expression of an ever existent and often unreasoning discontent-that, in fact, it serves the same purpose to some modern Irish agitators that Stonehenge did to Tigeruach M'Shane, in 'The Falcon Family.' This has doubtless been extremely injurious to the cause of the Irish tenant; and no possible action on the part of those professing to be his triends would be so useful to him as a distinct manifestation that popular contentment and a cessation of popular grumbling in Ireland could really be purchased by liberal and comprehensive legislation on the land question. Irishmen have been so long accustomed to hear themselves told by public speakers that they are slaves; that their poor country is daily being trampled under foot by a mercilesa foreign oppressor; that her brave sons and virtuous daughters tre being systematically driven from the fruitful soil that gave them birth by the action of partial and unjust laws-they have, in a word, become so accustomed to unlimited exaggeration, that it is very hard to bring them face to face with the simple truth.

land-the professed exponent of Ireland's political discontent-embodied in plain terms the whole list of Irish grievances, it must have been with a feeling almost of incredulity that the worst governed people on the face of God's earth' heard that after all there were only three points on which legislative interference is seriously demanded. The surprise show that he considered himself on friendly Those who make too free with tumblers are very of importance..

thus created can hardly have been lessened in the pool on their way to Canada. They were remanded terms with the Power family of these who at all closely followed up their numbers minds of those who at all closely followed up their numbers minds of those who at all closely followed up their numbers minds of those who at all closely followed up their numbers minds of those who at all closely followed up their numbers minds of those who at all closely followed up their numbers minds of the constant and the pool on their way to Canada. They were remanded the constant and the pool on their way to Canada. They were remanded the constant and th

When, last year, the National Association of Ire-

have been on the increase throughout Ireland in discussion and investigation of the land, the educa. tion, and the Irish church questions which took place during the last session of the late parliament. Instead of Ireland's grievances being scouted and laughed at, the statements of her representatives were heard with attention and respect. With regard to education, not only were the complaints of the Catholics of Ireland patient's listened to and temperately discussed, but definite and, it may be hoped, satisfactory action was taken by the government, with the assent of a large majority of the the legislature. On the question of the Irish Established Church, a most encouraging expression of opinion was elicited both from leading ministers and independent members. The great injustice of the establishment was admitted, and its removal was plainly declared to be merely a question of time, limited in probable duration by nothing but the calculation of support a government could count on in attacking it. The land question, when introduced so ably and temperately as it was by Mr. Maguire and Colonel Greville, was discussed in a fair and liberal spirit, and the only demand then made on behalf of the Irish tenantviz., for a committee of inquiry-was freely gran. ted.

It is not only false, then, but it is injurious to the cause of the Irish tenant—it is downright mischievous for those who profess to lead and guide the Irish people to keep up the discontented cry that Ireland's wrongs will not meet with attention from Parliament. the Irish tenant wants is that his case and his claim for exceptional legislation should be made as clea: to Parliament as was the claim of the Catholics to a change the in education system. Then that a plain and possible scheme should be proposed by the Irish representatives, which, it can be shown will not interfere with the rights of property as understood in the United Kingdom, and yet will secure to the tenant really auxious to improve-either by means of encouraging leases, or possibly by a more direct course of action, or by a combination of both -a certain; that he shall not be evicted until the cost of his wellexpended outlay, with liberal interest, shall have been repaid him. It would seem that there never was a time when thorough ventilation of this subject by the public of England as well as of freignid was more desirable than now, and yet beyond an occasional vague allusion to the wrongs of the Irish tenant at some meeting of English Reformers, the question seems entirely without interest for the English people. It is with the hope of attracting to it the attention of some of your English readers that I have ventured to trespass on your valuable space. - I am. Sir your obedient servant,

A LEINSTER LANDLORD.

THE FENIAN TRIALS. - On the trial of John Fottrell, which was taken on Friday week, Peti:, the approver, was the principal witness, and it appears (says the Dublin correspondent of the Times) the jury did not think his testimony was sufficiently corroborated, though it must be confessed that the case made out by the Attorney-General from the documentary evidence could not be easily got over.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in charging the jury, made some remarks on the designs of the Fenians with reference to the landlords. He said, referring to one of the approvers, --

'It was also a most important topic to bear in mind that he did not in any of his informations up to the 17th of October, refer to the statement which he alleged he made to the policeman in the Lower Castle-yard about the wholesale assassination of the clergy and landlords and others. But, however, that might be, it is no mere theory, or guess, or suggestion to say that projects were presented to the minds of many-he would not say all of the conspirators to the effect that the property of the aristocracy was to be divided among the members of the confederacy, and that not even sacerdotal vestments would save those marked out for destruction in the event of the contemplated insurrection being realised. There is documentary evidence produced in the course of these trials sufficiently clear to show that such projects were before the minds of at least some of the conspirators. That no one in his senses could doubt. The meaning of the several documents that had been put in by the Crown was plain. He therefore could not agree in the observation of counsel for the prisoner that there was no evidence to substantiate the statements that such projects were contemplated by, at least, some of the conspirators. He did not intend to go through the documents in which those intentions were put forward; but it was declared that whole classes were to be destroyed by assassination -that is, their lives were to be taken by illegal vioof view to its leaders and chiefs in America, but has list of the requirements of Ireland. So it was at the lence, one of the phrases used, as well as he recolinto the sea.' And one of the classes marked out for this treatment was the clergy of the country, who were told that their 'sacerdotal vestments' would not protect them from the consequences of their loyalty. Therefore he could not agree in the suggested improbability of such an intention having been entertained by members of the conspiracy.'

THE FENIAN TRIALS .- A Dublin letter of Thursday

Mr. Martin Andrew O'Brennan was put forward this morning and indicted for publishing a seditious libel in the columns of the Connaught Patriot.

Mr. Curran said that, under his advice, the prisoner would submit to the indictment. He repudiated Fenianism altogether, and had always done so. The articles which were the subject of indiciment were not written by him; but, being the publisher of the paper, he was of course responsible for them.

The Attorney-General consented that the prisoner should be set at liberty on giving his own recognisances for £500 to appear when called on. The court tuen adjourned.

Dublin, Feb. 1. - The meeting to-day in reference to the state of the country was largely attended by influential men of all parties. The Marquis of Downsbire was in the chair.

The speakers were the Earl of Charlemont, the Earl of Erne, and Colonel Knox Gore; and there were also present the Earl of Longford, the Bishop of Down, Lord Lurgan, &c.

All the acts of the Irish Government were fully endorsed; and a resolution was passed pledging the approval by the loyal population of its tuture ac-

The suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act is not considered an extreme measure.

Two hundred pike-heads and 300 pike-handles have been seized in Dublin in a stable where drilling

had evidently been carried on. The police have been untiring in their efforts to discover arms supposed to be concealed in large quantities in and about Dublin. Although (says the Freeman) most minute search was made, no arms or ammunition of any kind have been found, although none of the parties known at least to sympathise with 'the Fenian conspiracy' have given up either gun, rifle, sword, pike, pistol, revolver, or ammunition to the police, in accordance with the instructions contained in the prollamation. It is stated that large quantities of arms were carried into Wicklow, which has not been proclaimed, and this statement is unheld by the fact that the constabulary have discovered numerous weapons secreted in the

neighbourhood of Glencree.

The police have searched the foundry of Mr. O'Hare, Dundalk, for pikes, which had been secreted there. No weapons were discovered, and the North-ern Whig asserts that they were duped. A case of No weapons were discovered, and the Northarms, consisting of twelve rifles, with swords and bayonets attached, were seized in Belfast on Friday, as it was being landed from the Morecambe steamer, A bundle of rifles and bayonets has been seized at the Dundalk railway station, labelled 'Hardware.

On the 30th ult. two young men named James Nugent and William Wilson were arrested in Dublin for having arms. They said they were from Liverpool on their way to Canada. They were remanded

FURTHER GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS .- We are glad to be able to state that the government have decided on ordering several additional forces to Ireland, not in consequence of any outbreak being anticipated, but with a view to restoring confidence, afforded increas ed security, and making ample provisions for the maintenance of the peace. Arrangements have been made, too, under the able superintendence of Sir Hugh Rose, of such a nature that no fears of an outbreak are entertained, as, if such were attempted, it would be at once crushed, and an example made of those taking part in it. Applications from various places have we know, been made for troops, and we feel sure that with an increased force at their disposal, the government will meet those wishes as far as possible; and although military considerations render it undesirable to scatter the troops in very small detachments, such provisions will be made as will leave no district without an ample force to protect it. We are glad, too, to learn that effective steps have been taken to prewent the landing of arms or ammunition of any kind. and frigates and gunboats have been ordered to cruise round the coast, the headquarters of the fleet being at Cork. Troops have already been sent to the following places in addition to the ordinary stations :-Bandon, Skibbereen, Bantry, and Mitchelstown; Clon- They generally lodge in the liberties and in the mel, Cahir, Carrick-on-Suir, Sligo, and Trales .-Irish Times.

فعلامها وحادث فالمناه فوشاورها والرمراء والرامو

ESCAPE OF JAMES STEPHENS. - We publish to day the report of the Inspectors General of Prisons to the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the escape of James Stephens from Richmond Bridewell, which will enable the public to say who is responsible for that untoward event. The conclusion we have arrived at, now that the whole of the facts are before search for Stephens and the search for arms are made us, is that the blame must be imputed to the ex-Governor, whose injudicious arrangements afforded an opportunity to the traitor or traitors within the prison to effect the release of the Fenian Chief. The legal custody of prisoners is vested solely in the Governor of the jail, while the administration and management of Richmond Bridewell, as well as of the other city jail, are vested exclusively, by act of Parliament, in the Board of Superintendence. The Governor being primarily reponsible for the safety of the prisoners, was bound if he required more assistance in guarding them, to have applied to the government or to the commissioners of Police, who would at once have furnished the requisite number of constables or of soldiers for that purpose. In the first instance, owing to a deficiency in the number of the ordinary staff of the prison, Mr. Marquis applied for and obtained the services of several policemen, and it appears that one of the Inspectors General, Mr. Lentaigne, in concert with Chief Superintendent Campbell, arranged that an additional force should be placed on duty at the Bride well while it containthe Fenian prisoners. This arrangement was made under the direct authority and approval of the government. It further appears that the Executive had applied to the military authorities, and obtained an order for sentries to be placed in and around the prison. Thus ample precautions had been taken to provide for the safe keeping of Stephens and his fellow-prisoners, and had they been continued, the escape, which is so much to be regretted. as being a defeat of justice and an encouragement to the Fenian movement, could not have taken place. We find from the report of the Inspector-General that those precautionary measures were set aside by Mr. Marques of his own mere motion, without, so far as the evidence shows, consulting any person on the subject; and without communicating to the Inspectors-General or to the government what he had done. He told the Commissioners of Police that he did not want the additional constables who were stationed at the bridewell in concordance with the scale arranged by Mr. Lentaigne, and they were withdrawn by the Commissioners on his order. He further took the extraordinary course of writing to the Town Major to inform him that the sentries would not be required, thus countermanding the order which had been given by the military authorities at the request of the executive. From the statement of the Inspectors. General it appears that the government and the Inspectors-General were left in entire ignorance of the alteration in the precautionary measures which had been taken-Mr. Gavin, the Local Inspector, and Mr. Marques both admitting in their evidence that they failed to report it. Moreover, it is an extraordinary circumstance that neither the military authorities nor the Police Commissioners informed the executive that they had acted in a matter of such grave importance on the single and unsupported authority of Mr. Marques. A most singular combination of circumstances, therefore, occurred in this instance to facilitate the escape of Stephens .- Sauxders.

Thursday, says : - I am assured by a person who is the whereabouts of Stephens, a record of his movements for the last three weeks has been placed in the hands of the police, and that the important information, where he is to be found will be in their possession before long. It is said that he constantly shifts from one place to another.'

A m'n who gave his name as John Crowe, was recently arrested in Dublin for using treasonable language and assaulting the police. He called on the people to resoue him, and said he had belonged to the Southern army.

A second Fenian fancy fair having been announced to be held at the Mechanic's Institute, Dublin, 'for the henefit of the wives and families of the State prisoners,' the authorities have prohibited it.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times writes on

Saturday last :-There is reason for apprehending that the gaol warders throughout Ireland have been to a large extent corrupted. The Cork Exeminer of yesterday evening reports that for some days past Messrs. T. H Tarrant, J.P., and J.L. Oronin, R.M., have been holding a private investigation at Spike Island into a charge preferred against three of the warders of being the means of carrying on a correspondence between two of the prisoners and their friends outside the prison. The jury concluded yesterday, and it is said the charge was fully sustained and the warders dismissed.

It is understood to be the intention of the authorities to concentrate all the depot battalions serving in Ireland on the Curragh during the ensuing drill season, in order to leave more of the regiments and companies available for garrison duty at the several stations.

Two other counties have been proclaimed.

TROOPS TO IRELAND .- The 83rd Regiment, 800 strong, embarked on Tuesday night at Liverpeol for It is stated that the 60th Rifles are under orders for the same destination this week.

The Dublin Evening Mail states, as a curious circumstance, that at this time nearly all the serial stories in the leading magazines are being written by Irish extraction.

Three soldiers and seven civilians had been arrested at Carrick-on Suir, charged with Fenianism.

Another Orange Demonstration - Hillsboro, Jan. 28 -A few nights ago about dusk, ever a hundred Orangemen with fifes and drums, from the neigh. bourhood of Maralin and Dollingtow, marched in procession through the town of Moira to the railway station, where they went to meet one of the brotherhood, who was after returning from jail, having had undergone three months imprisonment for assaulting the goods station of the Irish North-Western Railthe police. They cheered and yelled through the town carrying the liberated brother on their choulders. They were not intefered with, and no disturbance occurred. In the first place mentioned above. Maralin, a gun club has been formed by the Protestants, who are serving out arms to respectable house. holders for their illegal protection against the Fe-

On closing the special commission for the Fenian trials, the Dublin Judges highly eulogised the proceedings of the Grand and other Jurors, and claimed that the whole course adopted had been marked with moderation and justice, and would be fully approved by the country.

A proclamation was posted about the city yeaterday, offering an additional reward for the arrest of Stephens. The sum of £1,000 will be given for such information as may lead to his arrest, and an additional sum of £1,000 to the person by whom he is arrested, with a free pardon to the informer, if he should have been concerned in the escape of the prisoner; also, £500 for information against any person by whom he has been harboured. are confident that he is still hiding in Dublin, and that his ultimate escape is impossible. Nothing can exceed the keenness of his pursuers. The Express

says: 'Men in all kinds of disguises are on the watch night and day, and among the customers adopted by some of the force on 'special duty,' is that of 'the Irish Americans,' very many of whom are at present in Dublin, with plenty of money to spend, and having no apparent occupation but walking about. streets leading from Thomas street and James's street, where are also located large numbers of men who had been residing for some time in England and Scotland. and who, like their Hibernian-American friends, have no occupation in the way of work, but, notwithstanding, are by no means in want of funds. They are all, strange to say, temperate in their habits, and are seldom to be seen in public houses. The good hand to hand by the police, and with this double object a strong party, under the direction of Acting Superintendent Armstrong, of the Adivision, and some men of the detective torce, proceeded on Saturday morning to the neighborhood of Francis St. Engine alley, and the lanes and court ways in the vicinity where persons suspected of Fenianism resided. Several of the stalwart, who were closely interrogated, said they had come over to look for work; others that they had come to see their friends, and others declined to give any account of themselves. Although a most minute search was made, no arms or ammunition of any kind were found, although none of the parties known at least to asmoathise with the Fenian conspiracy have given up either gun, rifle, sword, pike, pistol, revolver, or ammunition to the police, in accordance with the instructious contained in the proclamation. It is stated that large quantities of arms were carried into Wicklow, which has not been proclaimed, and this statement is upheld by the fact that the constabulary have discovered numerous weapons secreted in the neighborhood of Glencres.'- Dublin Correspondence of the London Times,

Had Garibaldi been an Irishman and done in that country what he did in Italy he would have been hanged, quartered, and beheaded. This shows how jaundiced eyes can view objects. With us, Garibal. is was a bero, a great general, a demigod, but an eye that has no beam in it could see in him but a Ellibusterer, a poltroen, a coward, and the greater the coword the louder the boasting when there is no danger ahead. The strewd La Marmora, the generalissimo of King Victor Emmanuel, when asked his opinion of Garibaldi as a general exclaimed, ' He a Ceneral! Why, he is not even a soldier. He has never been in action or seen a shot fired in earnest in his life.'-Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1864. This tells a queer tale of our demigod-it shows clearly, that with ue, what is sauce for the goose in Italy is pepper and pickle for the gander in Ireland.

By what I hear, it is a matter of great surprise that none of the Fenians insisted upon being tried under Earl Russ If's political dozma, viz :- 'That any oppressed nation, any people or country, who were dissatisfied with their rulers, be they Kings, Queens, or Emperors were full liberty to dismiss them in the most summary manner, and to choose a new ruler or adopt any form of government pleasing to themnelves' Upon this it is observed that the Fedians have not gone as far as Z or last letter of the alphabet of this doctrine. And now people want to know is Earl Russell's teaching to be set aside, and are the Fenians so severely and cruelly punished because they did not pick up their lesson fast enough and go the whole hog. - I am, Mr. Editor, respectfully

A MISSIONARY PRIEST.

Assault. - On Tuesday night a wretched-looking poor fellow had been singing from door to door rough the streets of Ca The Dublin correspondent of the Post, writing on cited the sympathy of many, and obtained for him several ' coppers' as he went along, until he reached generally well-informed, that since the reward of Bridge street, where, unfortunately, having been £1,000 was offered for private information regarding questioned in some way, he unfortunately gave his name as Nagle. Upon this he was immediately charged with being a relative of the informer Nagle, and was set upon without further pretent in a most brutal manner, and pummelled unmorcifully. The parties charged with the assault by the unfortunate singer were Timothy Vaughan, James Mara (ulius Roosbian), and Edward Cooke. Informations having been sworn against these parties, the two former were arrested, but the latter was not to be found .-Kilkenny Moderator.

> THE FERIAN CONVICTS .- The Dublin correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press says :- A friend of mine happened to be a passenger by the mail steamer to Holyhead which conveyed the prisoners convicted at Cork to their destination at Pentonville, and his description of their appearance was saddening. Arrayed in the convict dress, their hair closely cropped, their beards shorn off, they were put on deck handcuffed in pairs, and shivering in the cold morning air. I saw some of those men in Green street. Underwood O'Connell was a fine specimen of a soldier. with a manly, yet unobtrusive bearing; but none, I am told, could recognise, as he stood in the bideous uniform of the prison, the graceful bearded follow who entered the dock so proudly in Green street to be identified by the scoundrel informer.

> The Times 'believe that it has been ascertained that on the county of Dublin being proclaimed several of the mal-contents migrated elsewhere and have carried the taint of their doctrines into a new field, where they conceive that they have more freedom of action. The shifting of arms from a proclaimed to a non-proclaimed district is also one of the expedients to which the conspirators will necessarily have resort, and which it is desirable that the Government should efficiently check. The Times therefore believes the time is come when it would be prudent for the Government to proclaim the whole of Ireland, so as to be able to search for and take arms wherever they be secreted. It is almost certain that a considerable number of weapons of various sorts are in the possession of ill disposed persons, and these may be used at any time for the purpose of doing some local mischief. When the Government has the power of seizing and confiscating the arms that are found in the country, and also of watching the seaports so that none can enter, it will have done a great deal to render even a partial disturbance impossible.

A correspondent of the Daily Express says: - From a private source of information received late on Thursday evening, a number of the constabulary under the command of Captain Cook, R.M., and Sub Inspector Supple, proceeded to the quays where way Company is situated, for the purpose of receiving luggage from the Liverpool steambosts. Full information must have been given to the authorities of this matter, for the police had not long been on the spot when they dragged out a long box from under a pile of others. It certainly was not suspicious contents were neither moreinor less than common subject:

hardware,' and the consignee was a Mr. Graham, stated to be a hardware merchant in Monaghan .-The Police, however, did not judge by appearances, for they quickly opened the box, and there, behold: shining beneath the rays of a lamp, a bundle of elegantly-polished rifles. This was not all, for silently reposing beneath lay a case of bayonets. It is understood that the contents will be detained by the authorities, as it is generally believed they were being sent to Moneghan for illega! purposes, and that until the most satisfactory explanations are given these rifles and bayonets will not be restored. The town at present is in a perfectly peaceable state, chiefly attributable to the good sense of the inhabitants and the vigilance of the authorities.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF THE LOAD BISHOP OF HEXHAM .- It is our painful duty to announce the death of another member of the English Catholic Hierarchy. The venerable Bishop of Hexham is no more. The following paragraph appeared in the Times of Wednes-

On Monday, at his residence, Paradise row, Darlington, died the Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., Bis-hop of Hexbam and Newcastle, in his Slat year. He was seized with paralysis on Sunday afternoon, and the sad announcement was made to the congregation assembled in St. Augustine's Church, which adjoins the deceased's residence, on the evening of that day, and prayers were solicited for his lordship's recovery, but he gradually sank and died on the following day as stated Dr. Hogarth had been out on Saturday apparently in his usual good health. He was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durbam, and was for many years, prior to his coming to Darlington in 1827, pastor of the Catholic Chapel at Cliffe, in Yorkshire. He was installed on the 1st of September, 1852, as Bishop of Hexham in the Catholic Church of St. Mary West Clayton street, Newcastle-on-Type, he having chosen it as his cathedral The decease of the rev. prelate wil be deeply felt, not only among his own flock, but generally by all classes and denominations. He was remarkable for his urbanity, kindness, and mildness of disposition, self-denial, and liberality.

We deeply regret to announce that the Rev. John Macdonald, of St. Patrick's Church, Edinburgh, died on last Saturday evening, at the priest's house, in South Gray Close. The reverend gentleman has on Wednesday, and the deceased was to be buried in West Kick burying ground. - RIP.

Since 1829 there has been an increase of priests in Great Britain to the extent of 1,122; of chapels, &c, 122; of monneteries, 58; of convents, 125; of colleges, 10.

'Is it true,' he writes, 'we who honour Mary, love Christ Jesus less than you who honour her not? And again, since the Madonna was cast down in the Church of England, is Christ Jesus loved more than the old Saxon saints loved bim? Or again since the established Chusch of England ceased to teach devotion to Mary; or rather began to forbid it has Anglicanism given birth to a race of saints who loved Christ Jesus more than Teresa, and James, and Ignatius, of modern Spain, - more than St. Philip, St. Charles, St. Alcysius, and St Magdalen of Pazzi of modern Italy - more than Francis of Sales, and Vincent of Paul, and Marguerite of modern France-more than the uncounted marters of the Roman Catholic Church, in these latter days, in China, in Japan, and on the seas? . . . And to say one word of these our own days, is it true that the factory child of England, who certainly is never guilty of the crime of honouring Mary, loves our Saviour more than the convent child of Ireland, who, morning noon and night, when the bell reminds Word made Man, kneels to say ' Hail men of the Mary?' Is it true that the peasants of England in their mines or in their fields, know more of Christ Jesus and love Him better than the peasants of Spain and Italy, who come from their work with their their bands, thinking of the crown of thorns of his scourging, and of his crucifixion? And to mount a little higher, is it true that the ciergy of Ecgland, the consecrated class of England, can point to a larger number of hearts burning with love of our Blessed Lord than the Roman Catholic Church sees in cloisters and her sanctuaries? We wish we had space for more extracts, especially for one from p. 42 of singular beauty. But we must refer our readers to the sermon itself; it will be a valuable addition to our libraries even when the occasion which has brought it forth shall have been long for-gotten. To add to its present interest, it is sold for the benefit of poor children. - The Lady Chapel and Dr. Puscy's Peacemaker. The Substance of a Sermon Preached in St. John's Church, Islington, by Father Gallwey.

The Queen cpened Parliament in person on the 6th. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It opens by announcing the approaching marriage of Princess Helens, and regretting the neath of the King of Belgians, it says foreign relations are satisfactory and the recent meeting of the French and English to confirm the existing friendship. It reioices that the American civil war has been success. fully terminated, and that the people are wisely repairing rawages: abolition of slavery calls forth co dial sympathies and congratulations. It is also satisfactory to state that the slave trade on the African coast is reduced to very parcow limits.

The correspondence relative to injuries to American commerce by emisers under the Contederate flag will be laid before Parliament, satisfaction is expressed at renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil and regret at the Spanish and Chilian difficulty but good offices England and France been ac-

Treaties with Japan and Austria are referred to with satisfaction. Deplorable events in Jamaica are referred to with regret and the measures taken in the matter are detailed. Proceedings still in progress in British North America for Confederation ire watched with interest, and great importance is attached to the chiect.

Great concern was expressed for the cattle plague and deep sympathy for the sufferers. The Fenian conspiracy was referred to as adverse alike to authority, property and religion; but the authority of the law has been firmly and impartially

vindicated. Reference was then made to sundry local mea ures, including reform.

A warm debate ensued in both houses on the course of the government in regard to the cattle plague. Amendment censuring government was moved in the House of Lords but withdrawn and address in reply to the speech was passed.

In the Commons, Mr. Watkins gave notice that on the 16th he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any, or what representation had been made on behalf or Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States, with reference to the Fenian organization in America, more especially with regard to the employment of American officers, and the issue of bonds by the so-called Iriah Republic.

In the debate on the address, in response to the Queen's Speech, The O'Donoghue enlarged upon Irish grievances, and moved an amendment to the address. into the cause of Irish dissatisfaction and remove them. After a general debate on Fenianism, in the course of which it was charged that the conspiracy was of American origin, and that Seward was the real Head Centre, the amendment was rejected by 246 to 25, and the address was agreed to.

The cattle plague was the leading topic in both Houses. C

The Morning Herald believes the existence of the

Mr. Potter in the House of Commons moved for a copy of the correspondence relative to the removal of Mr. Gordon from the magistracy in Jamaica, and the circumstances connected with Morant Bay lockup case Motion agreed to.

The Protestant Archbishop of Conterbury has called a meeting of the English and Irish bishops, with such of the colonial bishops as are at present in England, at Lambeth Palace, on Monday next. The subject of Ritualism will be submitted by the Bishop of London and other matters of interest to the Church will be diegussed . - Sannders.

The entire cessation of the cattle plague in Edinburg was announced at the meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday, on the authority of Professor Dick. The fact is important and gratifying, not only in itself, but as indicating that the disease exhausis itself—the measures of prevention and of stamping out' not having been more rigid in Edinburg than in many other places. The vastness of the loss, however, that may be incurred before the disease runs its course in any district where it at once makes entry, is indicated by the fact that about four-fifths of the cows in Edinburg when the disease broke out have died or been killed, - Scotsman,

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN FOUR DAYS -- Present Condition of the Cigar Ship.—The present condition of the Wivans, Cigar Ship, now building in London, and of which accounts were published a long time ago, is thus described by the London Morning Herald: -

'The general form of the cigar ship has been, as her name shows, compared with that of a cigar pointed off at both ends instead of one. A more homely, but, perhaps, more effective illustration is that of the unpleasant but favorite plaything of street boys, the 'tipcat.' Most of our landsmen readers will be more or less familiar with this simple but ingenious instrument of annoyance, and if they will fancy a Brobdigneg 'cat' of slender make and tapering to an absolute needle-point at either end, they will have before their eyes the exact representation of the hull of the cigar ship. This hull which, is, of course, hollow, and is formed of iron, presenting a perfectly smooth and even surface, supports upon the upper side a small dack, occupying about half, or something less, of the extreme length, the tapering extremities projecting beyond it at either end. Unlike the hull itself, this deck is not exactly fallen a victim, at the age of 52, to fever caught in the same at each end, presenting a wedge-shaped the discharge of his duties. The funeral service front towards the bow, while at the stern it is roundwas announced to take place at St. Patrick's Church, ed off American clipper fashion. Above the decks are to be seen the funnels, companion-houses, &c, hut neither mast nor rigging of any kind whatever, the only means of locomotion possessed by the cigar ship being her engines, for which she can, according to estimate, carry coal enough for five days consump-tion. Her extreme length is about two hundred and fifty feet, and greatest dismeter about sixteen feet, tapering gradually, as we have said, to a point almost as line as that of a needle. The amount of accomodation is therefore extremely limited; and we believe it is not proposed to make any attempt at carrying cargo of any description, but to confine the vessel strictly to the passenger trade. Even then it is difficult to imagine, after due allowance for saloon and sleeping apartments, stores, berths for crew, &c., what space can be left for engines estimated to work up to two thousand horse power. The means of propulsion employed are two large screws, one at enther end of the vessel, and placed within a very short distance of the extreme points, or at a distance of about one hundred and twenty feet from the machinery. These propellers are to be of great diameter and sharp pitch-the one pushing, the other pulling the vessel, and each showing half of its surface above the water. The estimated extreme speed is about twenty-seven miles per bour. A short distance from the propeller, and nearer to the centre of the vessel, is the rudder—one at each end—a broad iron plate like a rudder, or rather steering paddle, of the ancient galleys. These are also rather more than one hundred feet from the steering apparatus. Such is the general external appearance of this remarkable ressel, now almost ready for launching -In the water her line of flotation, according to the model of which we have before spoken, is exactly parallel with her longitudinal axis, the sharp point at either end being just level with the surface. Allowing sixteen feet as her extreme diameter, she will thus be raised in the centre eight feet above the water's edge; or with two feet more of bulwark, ten feet in all. We are free to confess that, with every possible desire to believe in the good qualities of a vessel which promises to bring us our American news in some three or four days, and to limit than dreadful channel business to within the hour, we are at a loss to understand how, under these conditions, the cigar ship purposes to keep affeat. In perfectly smooth water we can imagine that she might, if successfully ballasted against the chance of rolling over and over, as would be of course her natural tendency, make something very like the estimated speed, though with what degree of comfort to the passengers, deprived by the construction of the ves sel of all light or ventilation except such as can be obtained from the deck by means of skylights and windsails, and with two enormous propellers of severe pitch lashing the water at either end, is another question. The advantages, too, of being cooped up in such extremely close quarters, with an engine of this enormous power, may also be open to question, even under the most favorable circumstances. But the real difficulties of the cigar ship, as of most others, must commence with the first symptoms of a breeze. Imagine a vegsel of this construction travelling at the rate of five and twenty miles an hour-the minimum rate, be it remembered, for the New York passage, on account of the consumption of coal-meeting in mid ocean one of the westerly gales now careering across the Atlantic. In front of her is a wal! of water twenty feet high, travelling at the rate of a dozen miles an hour. Between they meet at a speed of forty miles. There is no 'bow' to lift her over the obstacle. Right into it she plunces, like a harmoon into a whale's back. the whole force of the blow being met by the propeller, which, however savere may be its pitch, cannot present anything very much better thin an almost flat surface to the shock. What chance the blades would have of surviving any very long succession of such shocks is a matter of simple calculation, and one into which the engizeers have no doubt fully entered.' LONDON WORKHOUSES - The revelations of work-

house mismaragement increase in number and in revolting characteristics as the days go by. Lambeth has been pretty thoroughly exposed both by the 'amateur casual' and by the commissioner from the Daily News Other places are, however, as bad and as cruelly ill-managed. Stepney, for example, appears from a report in the Times to house its casual paupers in a set of lofts over some old workshops. They are brought in through the office, bathed, and sent up a ladder into the lott. When they reach the top the blanket is dropped for the new comer and in a state of pudity the poor wretch makes, his way to a row of beds packed close together, side by side, where they lie for the night covered simply with an old blanket and a rug. The rule is the same both for men and women, the only difference being that the women are forced to lie two in a bed while the men do so at pleasure for the declaring it lo be the duty of ministers to examine sake of warmth. There is no supervision during the night, so that the quiet and the belpless, the young and the old, are at the mercy of the sturdy ruffians, who are thrust out from the neighbouring parish of Poplar, where the workhouse is governed by the police. Little wonder is there that the commissioner - Mr. Farnall - who is not usually abrupt in his manner, should have told the guardians indeed!" and still less that the guardians should looking, for on the face of it was indicated that the Ministry depends upon the way it deals with the jealously keep their proceedings quiet by turning contents were neither more notified that the common subject 3373 (2007) the reporters out of the room and account of the room.

We have reason to know that the experiments. made under the direction of the Cattle Plague Commission on the protective influence of vaccination against the cattle plague have shown that this proective influence does not exist. The further action of the Government in taking steps to arrest the progress of the pestilence cannot fail to be now looked for with anxiety .- Times,

A meeting had been held in London of persons interested in the submarine telegraph cables, presided over by Earl Shrawsbury, to consider the merits of the MacIntosh system for constructing cables, and to procure its adoption. It is claimed for MacIntosh's system that it is so superior that 80 per cent mora signalling power can be obtained than in the late Atlantic cable, that the cable is strong enough to sustain 20 miles of its own length in water, and that three cables under the new system can be construcfor the cost of one such as the Atlantic Co's. A proposition was moved for laying a cable direct from Rogland to the United States via Falmouth and Capo Cod. The meeting adjourned to a future day.

FENTANISM AMONG THE LIVERPOOL DOOK LABOURERS. -The dock labourers have been for some time suspected of Fenian proclivities, and as they number some three or four thousand the authorities have been on the alert, no doubt contemplating any information of this suspicion with a little anxiety. We understand that there is not the slightest doubt a great number of the labourers have become tainted with Fenian principles, and that several cases are known in which the Fenian oath has been administered. A Fenian meeting was to have been held in Liverpool at the latter end of last week but the police were on the qui vive, and the brethren for once acted discreetly, and the gathering did not take place .-That the dock labourers should be imbued with Fenian sympathies there need be no surprise, and less apprehension of the potency of their combination .-Liverpool Daily Post.

A REPENANT JURY - MRS. YELVERTON ONCE MORE.

The Ediaburgh jury who found that the Salurday

Review had not libelled Mrs. Yelverton have

t seems, repented of their verdict. Nine of them

now severally ask for a new trial, on the ground that they gave their verdict under an erroneous impression of the law of the case, and that since they read the judgement of Lord Jerviswoode in the public papers a judgment which some of them say they did. not bear at all when delivered, and others aver they heard only very indistinctly—they have felt convinced that they did Mrs. Yelverton injustice, and that they would now give a verdict in her favor. It is stated by the Caledonian Mercury that on the morning: ofter the trial several of the jurors who had read Lord Jerviswoode's charge in the papers expressed themselves as having given their verdict on a misunderstanding. They had thought that his fordship. had told them the press had special privileges of criticism of individual life and character not enjoyed by the general public, and they had voted according-ly. Their chagrin, therefore, was great when they found the charge as printed conveyed no such meaning. It is also known (says the Mercury) that the chief subject of debate in the juryroom during she first three hours and before the jury came out saying they were equally divided, was on this one point, and that during the second three hours no other subject was discussed. Indeed, the jury actually addressed

a note to Lord Jerviswoode, asking him to repeat in writing what he had said in court on the law of libel, and his lordship replied, saying that he could not comply with their request. He would, he added, readily repeat it in court if they chose to make their appearance. Curiously enough, having gone so far vo or three of the jurors, who were supposed all through to be against the pursuer and in favor of the defenders, succeeded in persuading the others that it would lock very foolish were they again to go into court - in short, if they did so, they would subject themselves to adverse criticism on the part of the press, hence the verdict, and the attempt now made to overturn it.

### UNITED STATES.

For six months during the dust year says the La Crosse Democrat, (Wis.) there was confined in a filthy damp cell, in the juil of Mahaska county, Iows, a man by the name of Benjamin A. Smith, for no other crime than being a Democrat. This victim of political. hatred says, that during his confinement, he was allowed no fire and in almost every respect was treated as a dog. We should like to bear Benjamin sing 'My country 'tie of thee!' We think he could do itwith the variations.

A Connecticut paper says that under the head of stationary,' in the accounts of the State Senate, for the spring session, last year, were liquors to the amount of \$300 which were dispensed to the memhers of that body in the aute-room of the State

Now that the war is over, bigotry and intelerance are beginning to crop out as of yore, almost always instigated and promoted by New England mean or their descendants. The great and ever present object of Puritum hatred and percecution, is and has uncessingly been the Catholic Church. Native Americanism and the whole hybrid progeny of Know-Nothing villainies, assailed Catholicity, and locked in a deadly conflict with the unchangeable Church of ges. Their 'Smelling Committees' are being revived in our midst. We wish them joy of their investigations. The worthy champion of this worthy ruse has ransacked the whole abundant vocabulary of blackguardism to spit his venom upon innocent women. - Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

Some years ago nothing could exceed the violence of the United States press in denouncing Louis Nanoteon and Austria for securing peace by suppressing the liberty of the press. We suppose the protesto will not be less violent at the following general order :- Headquarters, Army of the United States, Washington, Feb. 17th, 1866. You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable; and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your Department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterances of such sentiments. persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country, cannot be tolerated .-This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which shall be done com these headquarters only. By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

PHENOMENA IN THE OIL REGION, A BURNING WELL. - Ourtous and interesting phanomena in the Pennsylvania oil region are thus reported by correspondents of the Meadville Republican :- The great burning well presents a most magnificent sight. Imaginea space of perhaps forty feet square sending up a solid sheet of flame nearly sixty feet in height. It lights up the country for miles around, so that one can see to read a newspaper four or five miles distant. The heat of the fire has started vegotation to growing, and grass can be plucked there as green as that found in summer time. The well is owned by parties in Rochester, N.Y., and was struck. some four weeks ago. It commenced flowing oil and water with a very strong force of gas, and the owners were confident they had a good well, but two weeks ago last night, the men going to supper, the well took fire it is supposed from the engine, and has ; been burning ever since. The flame when first discovered was coming out of the driving pipe, and was not more than three or four feet in diameter ;but after two or three days, the driving pipe was: melted off two or three feet, thus allowing the gas and oil to separate before reaching the top, and bluntly, that their wards were shocking shocking spread over a surface 30 or 40 feet; square . 1 It has burned ever since. Some times the flames reach a ... height of one hundred feet, and produce an effect. which no pen can describe or pencil:do fustice to

CATHOLIC CHRONICL TRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY YAMAY A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by

Jell secrets to entired the tree that a rec Entre G. B. OLERK, Editor.

TREE BIM ST TELEBLY INCADVANOR: Towall country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

ичисн-1866

. Friday, 2 - Du St. Sanire. Saturday, 3-Of the Feria. Sunday, 3-Third of Lent. Monday, 5-St. Casimir, U. Tuesday, 6 - Of the Feria. Wednesday, 7.-St. Thomas d'Aquinas, C. D.

Thursday, 8-St. John of God, U.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chanceller, Her Majesty being present. This document touches upon many matters, but is strangely reticent upon one of paramount importance,-to wit, the cause of, and remedies for, the rexisting disaffection towards the British Govern ment, in Ireland.

Having announced the approaching marriage of the Princess Helena, and discussed foreign affairs generally, the Royal Speech assures the Parliament that the Queen watches with interest the proceedings in British North America with reference to a closer union of the said Provinces; it deplores the spread and virulence of the cattle disease; and then after a paragraph about the 77. Eximates, the state of affairs in Ireland is thus - summarky disposed of:-

"A conspiracy, adverse alike to authority, property, and religion, and disapproved and condemned stike by all who are interested in their maintenance, without distinction of creed or class, has unhappily appeared in Ireland. The constitutional power of the ordinary tribunals has been exerted for its repression, and the authority of the law has been firmly and impartially vindicated."

This is all; nor is there any pledge given that the causes which have led to this deplorable ordinary, unprecedented, and decidedly unparhastate of affairs will be taken into consideration with a view to their removal, in so far as legisdative action can remove them.

Measures, however, are promised for removing invidious distinctions in the matter of legislation and naths, between members of different religious denominations. A Reform Bill is also promised for lowering and extending the elective franchise, and with these announcements the Speech concludes.

The Address in the House of Lords was carried at once; but in the House of Commons The O'Donoghue moved in amendment that the Tollowing be added to the clause in the Address, replying to the clause above quoted wherein special allusion is made to Ireland, and its diswaterbed condition :-

"Humbly to express our deep regret to Her Majesty, that great disaffection exists in Ireland, and immobly to represent to Her Majesty that this wideagreed disaffection is the result of grave causes which he is the duty of Her Majesty's Ministers to examine

This amendment The O'Donoghue supported by a most able speech, which elicited the adexercation of his opponents, and marks him in a prominent manner as the Irish representative in A long and animated devate ensued in which, with the exception of Malley, all the speakers refrained from a gratuitously offensive language to Catholics and Trishmen. It was closed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who without compromising himself, or . directly pledging his colleagues to any particular - course of action on Irish affairs, more than hinted that those affairs should receive careful attenstron, and that something would be attempted towards the pacification of Ireland. On a division The O'Donoghue's motion was negatived by a large majority, the numbers being as 25 to 346.

We are not discouraged, however, by this vote, for it is pretty certain that the public opinand of Great Britain is veering round towards the desired quarter. The Irish Established Church has few defenders in England; and the importance of the Irish Land Question, and the impossibility of restoring anything like peace to Ireland without a settlement of that great question, are facts to which, the attention of all thinking men is now seriously directed. The Times, too, commentang on The O'Donoghue's speech and motion does not sneer, but does homage to the learning. eloquence, and good taste of the mover, concludmg a long article with the assurance that "no ace can be more convinced than ourselves of the

as "much may remain to be done for Treland by legislative means" so it hopes that "much may be done even in the present, session." This modified tone, of the Times would seem to indicate a considerable modification for the better in the sentiments of those whom it represents with regard to Ireland, and Irish grievances. -We are happy to be able to add that in the course of a reply to The O'Donoghue, Mr. Lawson alluded, and gave in the name of the Ministry a formal and unqualified denial, to the silly story set affoat by some unscrupulous journalists, to the effect that Rossa, or any other of the Fenian prisoners, had been flogged, or otherwise subjected to exceptional treatment in Jail. "This story," said Mr. Lawson, "was not alone untrue, but there was not the slightest shadow of a foundation for it." This we hope will set the public mind at rest on

Though the Commission for the trial of Feman prisoners has for the present suspended its sessions, arrests and seizores of arms are constantly taking place. Fresh troops, too, are being sent over to Ireland, and the search for Stephens is prosecuted with unceasing vigor.

The Continental news presents little of interest. Louis Napoleon seems, however, to be preparing for a fight, should the United States force him to have resource to arms to defence of his Mexican policy. All was tranquil at Rome at latest dates; whilst at Florence, the thoroughly rotten and hopeless condition of the finances of the robber government, was such as to inspire the lovers of retributive justice with the most sanguine expectations.

There has been a pretty piece of work at Washington. President Johnson, who for some time past has manifested a disposition to early the anti-constitutional passions of the extreme democratic party in the Congress, vetoed the Freedman Bureau Bill, a measure intended to deprive the Southern States of all liberty of internal action; and in so doing the President was supported by the Senate, of which body the re-President's policy seems also to be very acceptable, for on the 22nd instant there was held at Washington a great Mass meeting to endorse it. After the meeting a procession was formed to in front of the Mansion, and the cheers wherewhose ranks it fell like a shell.

The President thanked his friends for this dis play in his favor, and justified his course of action, past and present. He denounced his opponents in general terms, but being called upon to name them he spoke as follows :--

"I say, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania: I say Charles Summer (applause) —I say Wendell Phillips, and others of the same stripe. (A voice, 'Give it to Forney'). I have only just to say that I do not waste my ammunition on dead ducks."

Much more followed in a similar strain; and the President not obscurely binted that the men whom he had named, and their friends and poli tical supporters, meditated his assassination, and were endeavoring to provoke the people to accomplish the nefarious project. After a long and bitter speech against his political opponents the President retired amidst enthusiastic ap-

There is war, therefore, oren war betwixt the President and the democratic majority of the Congress, betwixt the Executive and the legislature. The President is for a return to constitutional and conservative measures; his opponents-violent, savage, furious as the Terrorists of France, when they had crushed La Vendee, wrested Toulon from the hands of the English, had passed sentence of destruction upon Lyons, and exterminated, as they fancied, the Girondists and crypto-royalists—the Jacobins and Terrorists of the Congress who call them. selves republicans, are bent in like manner upon maugurating a reign Terror in the conquered States, and of perpetuating therein their military tyranny. Hence these tears, or rather hard and bitter words-words which may yet be followed by harder blows. For the end of the Yankee Revolution is not yet come.

What this personal attack of the President upon the leading members of the legislature hostile to his policy may bode, no man can predict. Yet does it forcibly remind one of another personal collision betwirt the executive chief of a great nation, and the majority of his legislature. It is, we think, not unlike the desperate and illadvised attack of Charles Ist. upon the independence of the House of Commons, when in the prayers of these orphans, for the spiritual person he appeared before that august assembly repose of him who when living had ever shown to demand the delivery into his hands of the five limself their protector; and their loving father.

King's unconstitutional treatment of the people's of him whose loss they deplored, and whose representatives; and though a President of the memory will long be dear to the Irish Catholics United States is far more of a monarch or one of Montreal. man power, than a King of England; and though the people of the first named country are, in consequence of their democratic proclivities, more ready than are the English to submit to arbitrary rule, we should not be surprised to learn that the | President of the St. Patrick's Society, took the forcible deposition, if not the assassination or decapitation, of the President had been adopted as act as Secretary. Mr. Devlin stated that their a plank of their political platform by the North- object was to give a public manifestation of their ern democrats.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. M. GRANET AT THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM. - The late lamented Superior of the Semmary was the pastor of the entire flock, without distinction of race; and the flock loved him, for all equally felt his benefits. By the Irish, as deeply as by the French Canadian Catholics of Montreal is the loss of their postor mourned, and it was but natural therefore that they should mingle their tears with those of their co-religionists speaking a different language, that they should vie with them in public manifestations of their sorrow and respect.

By the Irish Orphans, the late Rev. M. Granet was ever, and most deservedly looked upon in the light of a tender and generous father, and deep was their grief when they learned that heaven had taken from them their leved benefactor. As a tribute of their respect and gratitude they therefore prayed the Director of their Asylum to allow them the melancholy pleasure of assisting at a solemn Requiem Mass, for the spiritual repose of their pastor, in the Chapel of their House: that thus they might have the satisfaction of uniting their prayers with those of their fellow-Catholics who had had the privilege of assisting at the sclema obsequies of the deceased celebrated within the Parish Church.

This touching request of the fatherless little ones was favorably heard by the Director, and Wednesday of last week, the 21st ult., was fixed upon for the Service. This became noised quired two-thirds were not prepared to negative abroad amongst our Irish Catholic citizens behis power of veto. Outside the legislature the youd the walls of the Asylum; who, as soon as it was known to them when and where the ceremony was to take place, testified an ardent and unanimous desire to take part therein, and thereby show to the world in what esteem they held compliment the President; the latter appeared, the reverend deceased, with what true love they in their warm Irish and devoutly Catholic hearts with his appearance was greeted having in some loved the pastor of whom the Lord had been measure subsided, he addressed his assembled pleased to deprive them. Untortunately, howfriends in a speech of which we should convey ever, the Chapel of the St. Patrick's Orphan but a feeble idea were we to qualify it as extra- Asylum is small, and offers but very limited accommodation for strangers. It was resolved, mentary. One merit it had; it had nothing therefore, in order in so far as possible to accede Pickwickian about it: it went straight and point to the general and strongly expressed desire of blank to the mark, and must have occasioned no the Irish Catholic congregation, that they should National, Charitable, and Religious Societies.

In accordance with this arrangement, the best that under the existing circumstances could be made, on Wednesday last, the St. Patrick's a special claim, and feel myself bound to assert it, by requesting the favor of your space for the inser-Ornban Asylum was filled with the representatives of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. There were present the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurers of the St. Patrick's Society, of the St. P. Temperance Society, of the Benevolent Society, the Catholic Young Men's Society, and of the St. Patrick's Asylum. the St. Bridget's Refuge, and of the Saint Patrick's Hall Association. A large number of the Ladies of Charity of the Congregation also assisted; but the very limited dimensions of the It was the happiest of my life! I longed to be away Chapel rendered it absolutely impossible to admit all who desired to attend, and thus several of the representatives of the many excellent Associations for which our City is justly famous were inevitably excluded.

The Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Dowde, of the Seminary, and Director of the St. Patrick's Church. A large the Seminary one who is to be your confessor and number of the Clergy were present, amongst whom were to be seen the Rev. Father O'Brien, Director of the Asylum - the Rev. Father Toupin, Director of St. Bridget's Church-together with the Rev. Fathers, Hogan, Brown, Bakewell, and Chisholm, all connected with the

Then were heard the mournful but impressive notes of the Libera which was sung in the most touching manner, and which mounted heavenwards accompanied by the fervent prayers of those little fatherless and motherless children in whose welfare, the Rev. M. Cranet when on earth had always taken so deep an interest; and whose supplications are we know always powerful before the footstool of him Who when on earth also loved little children, and blessing them, promised blessings also to all those His disciples who in His name should love and succor little children. Yes, of sweeter savor then the burning incense, more touching than the prolonged cadences of the mournful Libera were

gress or that burts the feelings of the Irish peo- treason. We all know what followed, and how artlessly displayed was the noblest of tributes to and be heart-sick for the loss of such a friend? How truly common t

... Immediately after the Service, a meeting was held of the Irish representatives, when, upon the motion of Ed. Murphy, Esq., President of St. Patrick's Temperance Society, B. Devlin, Esq., Chair, and Rt. M'Shane, Esq., was requested to sympathy with the Semmary in its late great loss; other gentlemen spoke to the same pur-M. P. Ryan, Esq., seconded by Ed. Murphy: Esq., and unanimously agreed to:-

Resolved,-"hat Wo, the Presidents, Vico Presidents and Officers of the several Religious, National and Benevolent Societies in connection with the Irish Catholics of Montreal, desire-speaking in the name of all our fellow-countrymen and co-religionists-to express to the Reverend Sagerior, and the Chrgy of the Seminary of St. Salpice, our deep sorrow at the less which the entire Catholic community, as well as the Seminary, bus experienced, by the death of the late lamented Rev rend Dominique Granet; and that the St. Patrick's Congregation, and the Irish Oatholics of Montreal generally, teel that they have lost in the person of the Reverend deceased, a careful and zealous pastor, a true and disinterested friend, and an affectionate father, to whose memory they feel it to be their duty to offer this humble tribute of a respect and iore, which not even death can destroy or weaken."

Mored by J. Mullia, E-q., seconded by M., Marphy, Esq., President of the Benevolent Society, and agreed to unanimously:-

"That the Presidents of the several Societies here sembled - to wit: Messra, B. Cevlin, E. Murphy, M. Murphy, M. Parmer and M. Burke do wait upon the Reverend Superior of the Seminary, and respectfully resent him with the above Resolution in the name of the Irish Untholics of Montreal."

B. Devim, Chairman. R. McSiane, Secretary.

"Amico fideli nulla est comparatio; et non est digna pouderatio auri et argenti contra bonitatem figer illius."-Eccl. vt. 15,

To the Edito of the True Witness

DEAR Sin - By a te'egraphic despatch, just received from my sister (Sister Woods) I learn, with deep sorrow, the death of the truest and best friend I have ever had. For some time, I have been anticipating the sad event; otherwise, I should be stunned by the sad intelligence conveyed by my sister's telegram, and tendered atterly incapable of giving expression to any of the feelings of my heart or any of the thoughts that crowded upon my brain in reference to my departed father and friend. Indeed, as it is, so overpowered am I by the weight of the sorrow that afflicts me, that I can only, with difficulty, try to pay my humble tribute to the memory of one to whom the Church owes so much. I would deem myself unworthy of the name of Christian and of the great friendship which for fifteen years, the departed entertained for me, did I not give expression to my knowledge of the late Superior of the Seminary of Montreal.

I do this more freely, as it will not only be agreeable to myself and a duty on my part; but because it will be pleasing to many a boly and good priest in America, and Bishop too, to all who have had the same opportunities of knowing Father Granet that I But, it may be asked, why, of all others, should I he the one amongst F. Granet's pupils to speak of his piety, zeal, purity, generosity, and other good quaities? I answer by saying, I hope some, more capable, will do so: but, I say also, none have small consternation amongst the enemy, into at all events assist, and be represented, at the such special claims on the memory of the departed; for none have ever been bound to him by stronger solemn Service, by the office-bearers of all their | ties of gratitude To no one has he ever been more disinterestedly attached; and to no one, perhaps, has he ever rendered so great services. Consequently, though all others who have known him should speak out, and pronounce his panegyric in the eloquent and glowing language of love; I yet have tion of this letter.

In the month of June 1851 (the Vigil of Pentecost of that year) I entered the Seminary of Montreal for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge and soirit necessary to one called to the high office of the priesthood, and to the care of souls. I was sent there by one who is now, I hope, in Heaven, the holy and the learned Archbishop Waish of Halifax N.S. The present (and first) Bishop of Chatham N.B. was then a student of the Seminary, for the diocess of Halifax. When I arrived at the Seminary, of course, I placed myself in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Rogers, that he might direct me as to the rules and habits of the establishment. I shall never forget that day ! from the world and to be alone with God. I was weary of life and my soul desired rest. All I desired, I felt when I entered the Seminary; and my feeling was not dissappointed! I spent nearly two years there, and they passed away like a happy slumber, like a happy dream. Father Granet contributed largely to this great happiness. During those halcyon days of my life, he was my prophet and guide.

I remember well, one of the first things said to me
by my much beloved friend, Dr. Rogers, on that happy

day was,- You must select amongst the Directors o spiritual adviser, and your instructor during your time in the Seminary.' Very well, I said; let me see them, and I hope God will direct me to accept the hely services of him who is best suited to my character and exigencies. He brought me from the room of one Director to another until I had seen them all. I must confess, were I to follow the laws of human reason I would have said, after these visits—any of these men will do. But there was something more than reason at work within me. Some inexplicable mystery of human nature-a sensation-which told me F. Granet is to be, ought to be, and must be, if. I desire to profit by my time in the Seminary, my conlessor and spiritual guide; the mentor that was to conduct me through the mysterious route on my way to the Altar of God. I therefore, availed myself of his holy and kind offices, and if I have not real zed all his hopes, the fault is not his; for no one ever more sincerely, disinterestedly devoutly, worked for another than did he (whose remains are not even yet interred) for him who desires to pay a slight tribute to his memory.

From the day that my good angel brought me under the spiritual guardenship of F. Granet until, I may say, the day he was called to the happy eternity, after which his soul longed, he proved hims if to be devoted to me by such a devotion as none can ever feel excepting the falthful servants of God. For over thirteen years that I have been a priest, he did not forget me. Every four or five weeks since I had elet ters from bim,; and from time, to time books of devotion, and Historical and Theological works of great value. I have had other proofs of the fidelity of this charity for me, which are known to none but one other dear friend of his and mine, and which because of their too flattering nature in reference to myself,

truly can noty I exclaim, Amico chideli nulla est Ghost, al have experienced in an intercourse of fifteen years with the late Superior of the Seminary.

It may be objected that, the personal relationship which junited Far Grapeva heart; and mine by the strong ligaments of love makes me a prejudiced witness of his morits as a man, a Uhristian and a priest. : But, for what I intend to say about him, as well as for what I have, already, said by implication, Lappeal to my many dear friends and class fellows as well as to all who have had the high honor and privilege of knowing the departed.

I shall best say what I wish to convey about my beloved friend by representing his life to the public as it represented itself to me during my happy days in the Seminary. As I have already said, I myself was drawn to the man by a sort of instinct which told me-There is a man after God's own heart. The experience of my close observation proved the truth and accuracy of my 'first impression.' His life was pose, and the following Resolution was moved by truly holy! At 4 45 of every morning he was at the Altar for the celebration of the Divine Mysteries, His. Mass was preceded by a long meditation and followed by a profound act of Thankegiving. I had the high honor of serving his Mass for six months. I shall never forget that blessed time in the little chapel in the old College of Montreal. It was not yet morning; the neat little altar, every thing about it typical of the purity of the soul about to celebrate. Father Granet vested-now at the foot of the altar. His naturnly austers visage softened by the sense of the position in which he was placed, the devotion with which he performed his holy and august office were all in thems lives, of a nature to remind one of the blessed quiet of Herven and the eternal beatitude of the Sainte. I repeat, I can never forget the times I was along with F. Granet at the altar in the little chapel of the old Seminary of Montroal. May God grantine six more of such happy months before I die!! No one could have been more punctual in observing the discipline of the Seminary than F. Granct. He was never late for any of the exercises. In recreation at the 13th, in the community room, every piace where the rule railed, there was Pather Granet. Truly this light those and to have and glonified His Father in tie torn."

I must now say a few words alcold my b loved friend as a Professor. During my time in the Semi northe was Professor of Degma. He was a splendid Dogmatic Theologian, and I sincerely hope he has lett behind bim seme work on this subject, as well as in mental Philosopy, in both of which departm at he excelled as a Professir. He was most happy in putting a que tion, in dividing a subject, in cincidating its difficulties, and giving it a hold on the minds of his auditors. In fact he was a men highly gifted, and sincerely devoted to the studies proper to his holy calling; and consequently had acquired vast Biblical and Theological fearning as well knowledge or all the co lateral sciences which are related thereto,

such as bermeceutics, and philosophy

As a spiritual director he was a living expression of Rodriguez, and the Imitation of Christ. He grasped at the character of the soul he had to direct; he discovered, as if by intuition, the good and evil qualities peculiar to the subject to had to treat, and he brought to bear upon him, in the most judicious manner the Word of God and the sayings of the samts. He encouraged all that was good and true in the soul; and he helped to eradicate without inflicting but the least possible pain, the evil propensities. Such a one was worth all the wealth of the world; because he knew so well low to form the souls of those whose destiny is to lead others from earth to Heaven. Looking at the direct and indirect results of his teaching, I must conclude, he has been instrumental in bringing many souls to God. I could illustrate what I have here said : but I have already trespassed too much. I also feel overpowered by sorrow 1 As I meditate on the relationship which existed between the holy departed and myself, on the n ble qualities of his nature, and the elevation of that nature by study, prayer, mortification and a life of faith, I feel so overpowered that I cannot proceed. I forward these few hasty lines-written not with deliberation, but simply as they have flown from the heart, and humbly beg you to insert them in your journal as a token of love for one that I loved on earth, and I hope soon to meet in Heaven. Believe me, Dear Sir, to remain your obedient

JOHN WOODS, P. P.,

And Canon of St. Mary's, Halifax, N.S. 11th February, 1866.

We learn that, with the sanction of His Lordship Mgr. Lynch, a Petition to the Imperial Legislature has been drafted, and is receiving the signatures of the people of Toronto, praying the British Legislature to take into consideration the state of Ireland, and to apply a remedy to the grievances of which the people complain. The remedies suggested in the Petition are four. 1. Local Legislation. 2. Free Church. 3. Free Education. 4. Justice to

In these demands there is nothing unreasonable, nothing that can be called revolutionary or democratic: on the contrary, they breathe the very spirit of constitutional Conservatism .-The people of Ireland, if they do not like the existing political order, have an undoubted right to demand a return to the old order; to that state of things that obtained in Ireland before by nefarious means, bribery and intimidation, the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland was forced upon the latter. Nothing more reasonable than the request that, with regard to all its domestic affairs, Ireland should be legislated for by the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ire-

The second and third articles speak for themselves; and until they be granted, though there may be peace in Ireland in the sense of abstention from violence, or actual sedition, there can never be contentment, much less a warm and enthusiastic attachment on the part of Irish Catholics to a government which imposes on them an alien Church, and a system of education to which they are adverse, and against which their religious principles revolt. A "Free Church" -free from all State control on the one band, free also from all popular control on the other: free and independent of both Crown and People, and owning in its own sphere no superior, no authority but God-this is what the interests of religion demand; and this is what, if the statesmen of Great Britain were alive to the best interests of their own country, they would make haste to grant. It-is almost in vain to expect that the Prelates and Clergy of Ireland will ever can be more convinced than ourselves of the lodemand the delivery into all and of the most of removing all that obstructs the project of the position of stipendiaries of the Brittoolreland: " which ware in a week

The great difficulty of Ireland,—the greatest difficulty with which statesmen and legislators have ever been called upon to grapple-is presented by the Irish land question; but because this question is so difficult, it should not therefore be entirely ignored. Owing to the peculiar social condition of Ireland, to the almost total absence of all industries except one, and the consequent abnormal competition for land on any terms, at any price—the relative positions of tenent and landlord are not in Ireland what they are in the sister island. This abnormal social condition is the direct result of the exceptional legislation of Great Britain since the Reformation, the disastrous effects of which remain. though the wicked laws which begat them have been repealed: for the evil that bad laws do vantage of Irishmen has been freely resorted to turbed by the now repealed Penal Laws. How this is to be done we cannot pretend to say: but certainly there is nothing contrary to the principles of equity in the demand that the out-going tenant should always receive full pecuniary compensation for all bona fide improvements by him made on the land during his term of occupancy: increasing the letting value of his farm, and his restoring the said form to the hands of the pandlord. And it to secure this; if to make the which Irishmen were long cruelly subjected, coustitutes a good and valid argument for fresh legislation in the present century, exceptional though

From the sanction given by the highest ecclestastical authorities to the action of the Irish Catholics of Toronto, it will be evident that though matory harangues of so-called ministers of the the Catholic Church, speaking by the mouth of Gospel of Peace, from their pulpits, and to the her pastors, whether in Canada, or in Ireland, pernicious teachings given in the schools. His has but one word of condemnation for all illegal Lordship was roundly taken to task for his and revolutionary attempts to obtain redress of statements, and called upon to give proofs of grievances she cordully approves of all legal and constitutional modes of action: and that the Irish Catholic clergy of Canada sympathise as deeply with their fellow-countrymen in the old country, as do their flocks. All good Catholics hate and detest Femanism as the enemy of the Church, as the enemy of Ireland: but one of the hest ways to kill off Fenianism is to encourage degal and constitutional action for the redress of

ORDINATIONS AT THE GRAND SEMINARY. -On Saturday morning last, the 24th instant, fully bear out the statements made by the above His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Bourget, Bishop named amiable Prelate, in his letter to the Mayor of Moutreal, conferred the following Orders at of Toronto:the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice of this city:

Priesthood - Rev. Louis D. Laferriere, of the Diocese of Montreal; Rev. J. Alfred to lay some extracts before our readers, rejoices Larose, do.; Rev. Henry Milette, Saint

Deaconship .- Rev. Willam H. Fitzpatrick, Knox's Church, Sabbath School, Guelph :of the Diocese of Boston; Rev. Arsenius Landry, Montreal.

His Lordship was assisted on the occasion by the Rev. Mr. Larue, Director of the Grand Seminary, as Arch-deacon, the Rev. Mr. Delavigne, as Assistant Priest, and the Rev. Mr. Rouxel, as Master of Ceremonies. Immediately before proceeding to the Ordination, our venerable Bisbop addressed a short but impressive discourse to those who were present. in which he exhorted his hearers to offer up their most fervent supplications to the Throne of Grace on behalf of those who were to be, in a few moments, elevated to such important and exalted dignities. He likewise recalled to the attention of his hearers that that was a day specially set apart by the whole Church for conferring Holy Orders on the aspirants to the Sacerdotal Office; and he earnestly besought those who were listening to him, not to forget, in their pious prayers, the Ordinations that were on that day conferred throughout the whole Catholic world.

ST. Ann's Concert.-It was our pleasure to be present at the Concert given in Mechanics, Hall, on Monday evening last, for the benefit of St. Ann's Juvenile Band, whose performance added greatly to the amusement of the evening

The spacious Hall was crowded to its utmos capacity by a highly respectable and apprecia tive audience, composed chiefly of the members of St. Ann's Congregration, besides others from by insulting priests and nuns in the public different parts of the city.

The first part of the programme being per-

establishing a Juvenile Band in the midst of his to the judgment of his co-religionists. What do congregation; the reverend gentleman referred to the encouragement the Church has ever given | means of stirring up strife; betwixt two classes to the cultivation of music, the ingenious use of Her Majesty's subjects-at a time like this, made of the influence of the enchanting art, with when unity of all loyalists is the one thing needso happy a success, by the earliest Jesuit Mis- ful? sionaries, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, in attracting the wild man of the forest to the light of knowledge and the blessings of Christianity; he showed that Ireland, according to her most inveterate enemies, among whom was Gerald Barry, who found nothing good in Irishmen or Irishwomer, had attained a degree of proficiency in the science of music far superior to that of other nations; and therefore it was not unbecoming for him to (establish) improve the taste for music in the Irish youth of his con-

The order of the programme was then resumed, in which the favorites of the evening, Mr. Hamell and Miss Wilson, again appeared, and were determinedly encored; at the conclusion the patriotic desire of the audience for " St. lives after them, as does the evil done by wicked ! Patrick's Day" and " Garry Owen" was gratimen. Upon these grounds it may well be arged fied by the Band, after which they dispersed that, since exceptional legislation to the disad- linguly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

We cannot refrain from complimenting the in the past, so some exceptional legislation, but Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Signor Bancelli, and others in their favor, may be very justly resorted to in concerned, on the complete success of their the juture, in order to restore the balance, dis- efforts. Success crowns the endeavors of an enlightened zeal; that Mr. O'Farrell's is such, is apparent from the deep interest he manifests for the welfare of the children of St. Ana's .- Com.

DIOCESS OF ST. BONIFACE, RED RIVER .-In consideration of the necessities of this struggling diocess, the losses which it has sustained in the destruction of the episcopal residence and whose value was not exhausted at the time of the Cathedral by fire, and the spiritual wants of the people, His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto has issued his Pastoral enjoining that a equitable right of the Irish tenant farmer good collection be taken up during the course of Lent in law, exceptional legislation be required, then on any Sunday that may be found most convewe contend that the exceptional legislation to cient, in aid of the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Tache of Red River and his missionary priests.

> In his letter to the Mayor of Toronto, Ilis Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, attributed much of the cruel insults that the Clergy and Religious of his diocess are doomed to bear, to the inflamtheir truth, and to cite an instance of such inflammatory addresses, or improper teachings.

We have not had long to wait for an answer, and the Protestant press itself has gratuitously furnished us with those proofs which it challenged the Bishop of Toronto to adduce. It is not uecessary, we say, for the Catholic journalist to vindicate the truthfulness of Mgr. Lynch's statements, for that is done for him by the Globe. We ask the candid reader, in short, to read the following extracts which we make from the Globe of the 24th inst., and to say whether they do not

The speaker, we must premise, from whose discourse as reported in the Globe we are about in the name of the Rev. Wm. Cochrane, and his discourse was delivered in connection with

"But though Popery is silent, it is not because she has changed—the self same ideas which kindled the flames around the martyr's stake in by-gone days, are nursed and preserved by the great Mother of Harlots to this very day. In France and Italy liberty is but a name, and so will continue as long as Popery reigns.
It is her proudest boast that she is infallible—that she remains unchanged, and unmoved by the roll of ages. Binos the day Pope Gregory consolidated the infernal system of the Papal hierarchy have her monasteries and academies, and conventicles been comented, multiplied, and strengthened by the blood of unnumbered martyrs. To day her greatest foes are science and literature. And it would be well for the people of this country to watch every movement she is making .-That church, by her insidious acts, seeks to gain an ascendancy in the political as well as the intellectual world. She is working for the expulsion of the Bible from our Common Schools, and, if she succeeds, will continue to make further advances on our liber-

We make no comments upon the above-for we are sure that the inflammatory and insulting language will be reprobated by hundreds and thousands of Protestant gentlemen, who must feel themselves humiliated by having their religion advocated by such a champion as this Rev. Mr. Wm. Cochrane. But we ask if it be strange that an audience or congregation, fed upon such stuff as that which we have ventured to mark in outrage upon their Catholic tellow-citizens? or whether it is to be wondered at that little children, who are accustomed to hear the Catholic clergy denounced by their spiritual teachers as the children of "the great Mother of Harlots," and as members of an "infernal system," should seek to reduce those teachings to practise.

The strongest statements of the Bishop of formed, the Rev. Mr. O'Farcell, in the absence Toronto's letter to the Mayor are thus fully esof Mr. M'Gee, addressed the audience in a tew tablished by the Globe: and having then vindielegant and appropriate remarks, adducing rea cated that Prelate's character for veracity, we loss: to remove all snow before the sun melts it, and to keep heating apparatus ready for use during the Sons, as as clergyman and as an Irishman, for leavesthe language of the Protestant champion, I ammer, to the son a second second

they think of it? Do they approve of such

We have been requested to state that the exhibition which was to have been given by the Pupils of the Bishop's School on the evening of the 22nd ult., has been postponed to the evening of Thursday next, the 8th inst. Holders of tickets are informed that their tickets will be good for the last named day.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE-March 1836. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

We have amongst the selected matter of the current number of this periodical the usual supply of tales, but of the original matter the greater part is devoted to the incidents of the late civil war. There is, however, one long and interesting article, handsomely illustrated, on the burrowing animals, being a natural history of the habits of the mole, the fox, the practic-dog, and other burrowing animals of North America.

HIBERNIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, QUEDUC

At a meeting of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, field at the Champlain Market Hall, on Wednesday evening, the following gentlemen were elected efficebearers for the enaming years :-

Richard Alleyn, E-q - President. William Convey, E-q -1st Vice President. Charles Gibriege, Eq - 2 d Vice President. Mr. Jas. S. Redmoud, and Mr. Francis Gunn-Secret ries.

Mr. Michsel Wilgh - Treasurer. Rev. B. McGaran -Chaplain. P. D. Mon a, L-q-and J. L. Wherry, Eq-Phy

COMMITTED OF MANAGEMENT.

Messrs. John Heam, Francis Christie, Daniel O'Connett, Thomas Melloncy, Wm. J. McAlina, Wm Delancy, Stealers Bettis, Deald Noonan Tinmas Doran, John O'Malog Jahn O'Brien, Patrick Walsh, Thomas Greenen, P. J. Power, George Roone James Delaner, Patrick Managhan, James Maguire, Thomas Burns, and Thomas McConnell.

COMMITTER OF ACCOUNTS. Missre, Thomas O'Connell, and Patrick Flian. COMMITTEE OF PREPARATION

Mesais. Michael Kelly, Daniel O'Connoll, Patrick Walsh, Thomas Doran, Fis. Christie, and Sephen

MARSHAL ON FOOT. Mr. Michael Ketty.

MARSHALS ON HORSEBACK. Messrs. Francis Gilchen, John Connors, Florence

Driscoll, and the Masters Driscoll. JAS. S. REDMOND,

RUMOURED RECALL OF THE VOLUNTEERS. - The London Evening Advertiser says, it is stated on pretty goods grounds that the Volunteers now on the Front will be recalled on the lat of March. The ice bridges made during the winter by the river freez. ing over have disappeared, so there can be no danger of the Finnegans crossing in large numbers without alarming the au h rities. The Volunteers generally who have gone through the winter campaign will not be sorry to hear the news. The came raper says that the ice in the St. Clair is broken up. The river now entirely free. In consequence of this, the midnight patrol along the river bank has been discontinued, to the great satisfaction of the Yolun-

BANK OF MONTREAL .- The public should guard against counterfeit \$5 bills, now in circulation, purpurting to be those of the Bank of Montreal. These pills differ materially from the genuine notes. are printed on paper tinted with green, with the exception of the corners, upon which the vignettes are situated, and on close examination the City Arms in the left corner, will be found not to be complete, the motto ' Concordia in Salus' has been omitted. The words 'the Bank of Montreal' in the centre of these notes, differ from the genuine in being shaded, and the Five in large type is also an addition not in the genuine one.—Transcript.

SMALL POX AT WELLAND .- We are informed that the small-pox is spreading in Welland ge, villa and has extended from that village to the village of Wellandport, where two cases are reported, and one at the Junction, besides several among the farmers in the neighbourhood. Three more cases have occurred in Welland village, one of the afflicted being Mr. Charles Losch, the proprietor of a hotel near the Courthouse. It is said that it is the intention of the village authorities of Welland to send one or more of the afficted to the hospital here for treatment, as it is thought that better care and superior treatment will be had. It is also said that the disease has appeared near Fort Erie, and is making rapid progress through the country. The authorities of Lincoln and Welland should at once take means to have every person, who has not taken the precaution to be, vaccinated. It is the only preventative against the spread of this loathsome and dangerous disease. - St Catherines Jour al.

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

The Canada Grzette contains a proclamation forbidding the importation of cattle by sea.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.-The Board of Asylums and Prisons have issued a circular to the Sheriffs of each County in Upper and Lower Canada, and the Wardens of the Penitentiary and Reformatory Prisons and all Jailors, in the Province, to take measures against the approach of cholera; to use disinfectants and when required, to provide distant depositories for filth; and have institutions in thorough cleanlin-

The Mayor of Kingston has issued a preclamation, as chairman of the Board of Health, directing that all yards, cellars, stables, outhouses or other buildings, or alleys, be thoroughly cleaned of all 'filth, dirt, nuisance, soil or other impurities,' before the 15th of March. All slaughter houses to be removed out of the city limits, chandlers shops to be looked after, no pigs to be kept in the city after the 1st March.

The St. Catharines Journal says that preparations are being made in the country of Welland to operate very largely in getting out peat during the ensuing spring and summer, and there is reason to believ that the different companies will reap a rich reward. One company composed of three Canadians, has purchased 1,600 acres in the cranberry marsh, and one of the partners has recently returned from Europe.

. We are informed that, in consequence of the very rapid thaw and heavy rain of Saturday, there have been considerable floods in various parts of the country, and amongst other mischief which has resulted from this has been the submersion and washing awa? of parts of the Rullway track between Moutreal and Island Pond.

FISH AT RAWDON, C. E .- About two pm., on the 21st inst, a fire broke out in the kilu of the late Mr Charles Grant, Rowdon, C. E., and destroyed in along with six bundred bushels of outs. - Total los \$900 No insurvies.

Fire.- Last Sunday, the manse of the print of th arisa of da libup, en bus, was totally consumed in

BANK R BASAY AT STANSAIDGE, - There were some absurd tumours to towa yesterday of a Fernau attack upon Somo - . a village some half way dis tant between St. Jours and the frontier. The truth is that some roboco, it was not known yearer lay rom whence, attacked the agency of the Rastert Township: Benk in Stanbridge, on Wednesday night The tather of the eashier, whose name we believe is B. ker, size it atte bank buildings, and the cishier in an action of hailding. The robbers contrived to lock up the organia's fither, and attempted to pil lage too bank; but their purpose was discovered and they were fired upon. Upon this they decamped tiking nothing with them, and leaving their borgla rous tools behind. W. have different statements as to the off or of the firing, which is said to have been returned by the this ves. One account represents that Bak'r was wounded, and that his shot also wounded one of the barglars; but we rather think it will turn out that no one was burt. Colonel Bamertinger went out to the scene of the burglary yeater. day. Montree! Hera d 23 ult.,

Tononto Fon. 24. -- The Alastom House in this city we relead but high of a margoton, american many. The rank was coted by means of its own key, which had ton coultedy left in the building. At you eat the irace of the lurglass can be found .-Transcript,

A correspondent in Hawkesbury writes us to say : Upon Sunday last a young men, Deherty by name, resining in the township of Alford accidentally shot his brother, a bed of 11 or 12 years. He had taken the gan with the object of shooting at a mark which his little brother had set up, when the piece having missed fire, or partially so at least, the contents pussed through the body of the boy, causing death a few

D.STRESSING CASE OF SUIGIDE.-Toronto, Feb. 22nd -A frightful case of snicide occurred at the General Hospital in this city about half-past five o'clock this morning. Yesterday afternoon a man name! John Grogan, of about 44 years of age, and residing in the vicinity of the Lunstic Asylum, was conveyed to the Hospital by his friends for the purpose of having a surgical operation performed. The unfortunate man, however, feared to have the operation performed and hinted to some of those in the same ward with bim, that he would rather die than suffer himselt to be operated upon by the surgeons; indeed he said he would never leave the institution alive. No attention was paid to his remarks, and he went to bed and remained there quietly till the hour bove referrad to this morning, when he secured a common knife from the table beside his bed, the half of the blade baving been previously broken off. He than left his room and sat down on the floor and deliberately cut a frightful looking gash of about three inches and a half in length right across the front part of his throat, completely passing through the gullet and windpipe. As soon as he was discovered, the nurse gave the alarm, and the surgery man jump ed out of his bed and came to the rescue, but was | TO illustrate this Lecture Mr Murphy will exhibit afraid to approach the unfortunate man, who still beid the bloody knife firmly in his hand. The doctor was called up, but nothing could be done for the unhappy man, as the work of self destruction had been performed too successfully. Doctors Newcomb and King succeeded, some hours later in the day, to inject beef tea into the stomach through the orifice of the throat by means of a pump, but the man was little more than alive at six o'clock this evening.

Halifar, Feb. 22 - Parliament met to-day. Lieut Gov. Williams made a speech, which congratulates the members upon the condition of the Province. Its trade and the receipts from other sources greatly evceed any previous year. The Lieut. Governor is gratified at the condition of the militia, and regrets that notwithstanding the efforts of the British North American Colonies, the United States adhered to their determination to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty. Is sanguine of the co-operation of the Provinces and the fostering care of England, and that trade will be so directed in new channels, and the Fisheries protected, to meet the emergency forced npon us.

Contracts for a Railway frem Truro to New Brunswick, and from Windsor to Annapolis, have been made.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW BRUNSWICE .- The Legis ture of this Province has been called together for the despatch of business for the 8th March next. Mr. Gordon, the Lieut .- Governor, is now in Canada with the Governor General.

Found Prozen .-- A day or two ago a man, unknown, was found frozen on the ice of Lake St. Peter. He had a sleigh with him with some provisions and goods, and was evidently crossing on his way from St. Thomas to Maskinonge, when overcome by fatigue and cold. After a coroner's inquest, be was temporarily buried at St. Barthelemy until claimed by relatives.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Point Edward, R Rielly, \$2; Point Claire, J Broderick, \$2,50; Ayton, R Hannan, \$2; Jarvis, T Heenan, \$2; Vankleek Hill, D Hurley, \$2; East Hawkesbury, M. McCormick, 2\$; Williamstown, R McDonald, \$4; Geneva Wis U S Rev E O'Concor,

Per J Murray, St Columban, -Self, \$2 ; St Canute, J Power. \$2. Per J Carroll, Rawdon,-P Daly, \$1.60. Per J O'Regen, ()shawa -P Lyons, \$2; J Foran, \$5; P Delaney, \$2.

## ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS.

THE time for the reception of plans for this Building has been extended to 6th of APRIL next. . . . Full particulars can be had on application to the undersigned, at the Office of the Directors, No. 40 Little St. James Street, every day from 2,10,4 P. M. (Saturday excepteds) acceptation of formit

By order of the Directors, which was the same of the s

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Feb. 27, 1866.

Flour-Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Middlings, \$3,50 3,75; Fine, \$4,25 to \$4,45; Super., No. 2 \$4,90 to Superfine \$5.40 to \$5,50; Fancy, \$6,50, to Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,00 ; Superior Extra \$8,00 to. \$9,50; Bag Flour, \$3,15 to \$3,20 per 112 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 20c to 23c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Pork — Quiet; New Mess, \$23,50 to \$24,00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,40 to \$5,60: Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.16.

Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,85 to \$5,96 Seconds, \$5,90 to \$6,00; First Pearls, \$7,75 to \$0,00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 bs. ..\$8,00 to \$8,50 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 5,00 to 650 .. \$4.00 to \$8 00 Lamb. 3,50 to 4,50 ..\$2,00 to \$10,00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. February 27, 1866.

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THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMEI'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 5th instant. Z3" A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Right o'clock.

By Order, F. M. CASSIDY,



# ST. ANN'S HALL.

WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES.

THE FOUTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE will be delivered on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th MARCH,

#### EDWARD MURPHY, ESO. SUBJECT :

"THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE."

by means of a powerful OXYIIYDROGEN GAS MICROSCUPE, a member of wonderful and curious objects; after which there will be a Magic Lantern entertainment in which he will introduce some novelities of interest; and at the close he will exhibit the New Magnesian Light, the most brilliant artificial light known.

Lecture to begin at EIGHT o'clock. Tickets-25 cents.

WANTED,

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

PATRICK CULLINAN. Sec. Tressprar.

Feb. 23, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS: KINGSTON, O.W., .
Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re-

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe mest agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction 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 yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:-

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Oriminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and News, World, and all the popular Story, Coming and Illubtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Heirald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Mineyre, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Sole and Le: Defrichent. The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums Photographs and Prints. Subscriptionssecoived for Newspapers and Modamostin programme et for they . The supplication

#### FORRIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 6. - The draught of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was brought forward in to-day's sitting of the Senate.

The paragraphs relating to Rome, the September Convention, Algeria, agriculture, and home liberties simply re-echo the paragraphs on those subjects in the Emperor's Speech.

With regard to the Mexican question the Address

of the Penate says : -Your Majesty informs us that the memorable ex-

pedition to Mexico approaches its termination. This is announcing to satisfied France that the protection of her commercial interests is assured in a vast and wealthy market now restored to security. As regards the United States, if, from misconception, the presence of the French flag in America appeared to them less opportune than at a previous and most illustrious period of their history, the firm tone of the communications made by your Majesty's Govern-ment has demonstrated that haughty and menacing language will not decide us to withdraw. France is accustomed to move only at her own time, but she nevertheless wishes to remember the ancient friendship between herself and the United States. What your Majesty asked of the United States is neutrality and observance of international law.'

Official despatches from the French Minister at Washington to his Government, respecting the Bag-ad and it, unverbeen received. He announces that the U. S. Government has thoroughly decided not to allow itself to be drawn into a conflict with France through filibusters of Jaurez agents.

The French Opposition (says the Pall Mall Gazette) are preparing for a great debate on Mexico. The two principal points on which they intend to attack the Government are the introduction of morarchical instead of republican institutions in the country, and the encouragement given in official quarters to the issue of the Mexican loan in France, which now makes it necessary for the Government to secure the interests of the French subscribers to the loan. M. Berryer, who has had an enthusiastic reception at Bordeaux, where he is engaged as counsel in the affair of Lacordaire's will, is expected to take a prominent part in the debate. His health is now complotely re established.

It is remarkable (says the Pall Mall Guzette) as an instance of the power of the Ultramontane party in France and the anxiety of the Government to secure its support, that while nearly all the other departments, even that of the army, have been obliged to cut down their expenses, that of religiou has added to its budget a supplementary credit of 135,900 francs. This sum is to be applied to the establishment of two bishoprics in Algeria, and of new curacles in France. In the other departments the total amount of the reductions is 26,322,588 francs.

Baron Rothschild has been swindled. A month ago a venerable and decrepit old man offered to sell him a splendid service of old China-12 plates only-tor an annuity of £48 a year. The man looked so old and so near his end that the baron consented; but when the month had elapsed, instead of his venera. ble friend a spruce, vigorous young fellow of about 30 claimed the annuity. The baron stood aghast. —
4 Why, you seemed a century old a month ago?— I. le Baron, but you see your assistance has zenewed my lesse of life.' For this last anecdote the Evenement is responsible.

RAT KILLING BY SCIENCE .- A new and rather curious use of electricity is now being made in the Paris sewers, where the rats swarm by millons. Wires 100 meteres long, insulated by glass feet from the ground, and connected with a strong galvanic battery, are spread through these subterranean walks. Little pieces of roast meat are attacked to these wires at short distances and the rat by nibbling at the bait bring down the galvanic shock with terrific power upon their bodies. Death is instantaneous, and the morsel, moreover, remains almost intact, ready to destroy other victims. - Court Journal.

'A Paris industriel begs to announce his intention of organising a stand of balloons for the transport of passengers from the Place de la Concorde to the Champ de Mars during the great Euhibition of

### SPAIN.

The Spanish Government have decided to issue letters of marque against Chili, upon proof that Chili has adopted this mode of warfare.

It is reported that the Italian Gov energetic note to Madrid in consequence of serious declarations made concerning Italy in the Spanish diplomatic book

### ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Italy seems anything but happy under her mudification. The Revolution has not made the land of song a Paradise from the Po to the Adriatic. Instead of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Duchies of Tuscany, Modina and Parma, the Peninsula presents but one Monarchy, including Lombardy, most of the Papal dominions, and Piedmont, with the exexception of Rome and Venetia, and yet, strange to say, Young Italy is the reverse of prosperous, contented, and happy. The old feuds still flourish as luxuriantly as ever, and the Lombard hates the Florentine, and the Piedmontese despises the Neapolitan as heartily to day as at any former period in the history of Italy. Indeed, the closer and more they come into contact, with each other the deeper does the ancient aversion grow. Add to which the tremendous pressure of unworted taxation and the inevitable necessity of still greater fiscal burdens to avoid rational bankruptcy; and it ceases to be a matter of surp ise that the country is on the brink of a terrible abyse, and that the crown of the usurper is not a garland of roses. All accounts, whether emanating from legitimate or revolutionary sources, concur in representing the Kingdom of Italy as on the verge of financial and political convulsion .-Weekly Register

The speech of the French Emperor has not made a very good impression here, especially as far as he short passage relating to Italy is concerned. "The indispensable maintenance, of the power of the Pope's sounds discordantly to Italian ears. The optimists assure us that it is the spiritual power alone to which Napoleon refers, and that had he meant the temporal power he would not have failed to explain himself in that sense. This artless assumption does find general acceptance. But the majority of Italians trust to the force of circumstances, which must, they believe, when once the French troops are withdrawn, bring about the realization of their long cherished and oft-deferred hopes. - Times Florence Cor.

The Italian journals of Florence contain the notice of a project of law which purports to suppress the religious orders and sequester the lands which they possess under the jurisdiction of Victor Emmanuel. By this law the religious orders, corporations, and establishments belonging to them are no longer recognised by the state. But this is not all. The project proposes the abolition of certain archdioceses and dioceses, and the sequestration to the State of the benefices attached. It proposes also to close a number of seminaries, as being no longer required, but, on the contrary, as being hurtful to the State on account of the spirit of opposition which is cherished within them to the decrees of the Government. There are two things here included. In suppressing the dioceses the civil law is brought to abolish the and jurisdiction which the bishops of the suppressed dioceses possesed, and, again, by the action of the civil law jurisdiction is conferred upon other bishops over those parts which were formerly included in the dioceses suppressed. This is done in virtue of a power inherent in the civil authority, and no inter-

abilition of certain benefices and the conferring of spiritual authority is a matter which pertains exclusively to the Church; and every act of this nature without the intervention of the Holy See is a violation of its most sacred rights which cannot be more correctly defined than by the word schisto. But if this law passes, and is carried into force, the result will be far other than what is anticipated. It will weaken the Government by desseminating discord and troubling consciences. It will place the clergy more than ever in an attitude of hostility to the State, and keep alive within them that legitimate and praiseworthy spirit of opposition which ever becomes stronger and more embittered as the enactments against the liberty of the Church are more scandalous and impious .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

A dispatch from Baron de Malaret, French Minister at Florence, dated the 2d of January, 1866, describes an interview between his Excellency and General della Marmora relative to the loyal execution of the September Convention, upon which a doubt had been cast by the circular of Cardinal Antonelli. General della Marmora said that no one had the right to suppose that the Italian Government had any intention of failing to fulfit its engagements under the September Convention. Baron le Malaret stated that France, in signing to Convention, intended to assure the co-existence in Italy of two distinct sovereignities - that of the Pope reduced to its present limits, and that of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Liberals are pressed to account for the absolute indifference shown by the Italian population to their new privileges and political power. are so indifferent that they are with difficulty pro vailed upon, to come to the poll. The Liberals console themselves that in 1864, one-third of the inscribed electors have voted; whereas in 1860, only one fifth or one sixth of the inscribed electors voted. When they are then reproached, that in 1860 and 1861, they represented the Italian population as enthusiastic and as strongly in favour of the new order of things as possible, they answer that the truth is, and that it is a good thing for Italy, that the Italian movement has as yet not been either the act or the idea of the Italian population, but only of a considerable section of the educated, cultivated, and affluent classes, who carried out their purpose by having the reins of Government in their hands, and by being able to wield the administration and military power f the country. - Tablet.

Lightly as some were disposed to treat the financial embarrasements of Italy when they were laid before the country in painful and appalling nudity by Mr. Sella 15 months ago, there is nobody who does not now feel that they form the paramount evil which it is, above all things, urgent to abate, even at the cost of heavy sacrifices. It were idle to suppose that without such sacrifices anything really efficacious can be done. But that is not all. 'Audacity and rapidity' was the motto selected by M. Scialoja when winding up his speed. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'it is more important to do quickly than to do best.' And the Chamber applauded, for it felt the truth of those words. But many feel anxious, as they glance at the extent and complicated nature of his projects, lest these should tempt a young Legisladelay the evil augments. Already the enemies of a free and united Italy rejoice in the peril they foresee. During the whole of 1866,' crosks that illomened bird, the Unita Cattolica, no retrenchments will be made, nor will the revenue increase; plenty of long speeches, and, if they do not suffice to cure the finances, all the worse for us' It is quite certain that the best financial project that could be devised for Italy would be dearly bought by the loss of a whole Session, squandered, as an Italian paper lately hinted its fear that might be, in doctrinal controversy and scientific discussion - Times Cor.

Roms .- The Emperor's speech to the French Chambers reached us last night by telegram, and is certainly far more conservative in its tone than could have been expected. The contre coup of sectarian agitation is visible in it, and if the imperial words are acted on a complete disorganisation of the Italian kingdom must inevitably succeed the opening of the debates at Florence. That city is spoken of by Napoleon as the definite, not provisional, capital and a challenge is thus cast down to the party of action which they can scarcely refuse to accept. The indisputability of the sovereignity of the Pope is also mentioned in terms too clear to admit of quibbling or mental reservation, and this with the certainty of the Franco-Austrian Alliance being conluded, with the prospect of an occupation by French volunteers, commanded by officers approved by the Pope, is a terrible coup for the revolution. Still more than this, there exists so strong a feeling in France on the subject of Rome that Napoleon can scarcely back out of his words, even he inclined to

This feeling is especially evinced in the great number of recruits that daily arrive for the Pontifical army and especially for the Zouaves, which number nearly 1,000 men, and will soon be up to the strength of 1500, it the recruitment goes on as it is going now, and as the letters I receive daily

give every prospect of its doing.

Among other distinguished officers who have recently offered their swords to the Holy Father is the gallant Comt de Bec de Lievere, the former Colonel of the Zouaves. - Rome Cor. of Tables.

On Saturday last upwards of 70 individuals, chiefly disbanded French soldiers, disembarked at at Civita Vecchia, to take service with his Holiness, and on the preceding Suturday the French posts, Pausilippe brought 85 French, Belgiauf and Swiss volunteers for the same army. The French contin-gent is to be 3,000 strong, but these recruits will be entirely subject to the officers and regulations approved by the sovereign whose uniform they were to wear: the French Emperor's offer of transferring a corps complete, with its officers, colonel, and general, not having been accepted by the Pontifical Go-

ROME, Feb 6 .- This morning the Pope laid the foundation stone of the new church which is being built by English Catholics in this city. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury.

A story (save the Guardian) is going the rounds of the Neopolitan papers in regard to a prophecy made by Pio IX. when in conversation with 's high Spanish personage.' The Holy Father is reported to have said :—

Unfortunately it is to be feared that the year 1866 will be one in which a great deal of blood will be shed. The fire of the demagogues will burst forth in many parts of Europe; however, this dreadful conflagration will have finished in 1867, when peace will be re-established Rome will view with grief a second reaction of the scenes of 1849; and the Pope will be obliged to abandon the City of the Ohurch as a fugitive. In 1867 when the Pope returns to the Vatican, a grand council will be assembled, and the centenary of St Peter will be celebrated. In 1868, you will be present at my funeral.

BELGIUM. A report of the Belgian Minister of the Interior. by Me srs. Van Beneden and Dupont, turnishes additional information regarding the curious researches in the primeval history of the human family that now occupy so large a portion of the attention of the scientific world. These gentlemen, who have long been engaged in the pursuit, have been rewarded by the discovery of what may be considered a model cave dwelling on the banks of the river Lesse. It is described as well lighted, traversed by a spring, easy of access, and its situation most picturesque—in short, presenting every requisite of a desirable family mansion for our troplodytic ancestors. The evidences of occupation presented by this cavern are most numerous and important. The schismatic no person can for a moment doubt. The sharks' teeth, &c, show that the inhabitants must bastion, just without the gateway; the other, the House. Although it has been recommended by mem-

other portions of Europe. Judging from the quantity of bones found in the cavern, the principal food of the cave-dwellers must have been horseflesh, as the teeth of more than forty horses were found. The bones of the water-rat, badger, hare, bear, show that variety in diet was studied. The fore-arm of an elephant or mammoth found in the same dwelling is regarded by the discoverer rather as a fetish or idolatious charm placed near the hearth, in the same manner as still practised by some African nations. The worked flints, in various stages of manufacture, collected, are more than thirty thousand. The cave appears to have been abandoned so suddenly that the inhabitants left behind them their tools, ornaments, and the remains of their meals. According to M. Dupont's theory, this must have arisen from the approach of the sudden inundation which covered the whole of Belgium and northern France, and swept away that generation of the cave people .-Immediately after they had left it, the roof and sides of the cave fell in, the pieces detached covering the floor, and thus preserving the remains from the action of the waters undisturbed to the present day .-The writer reconstructs from the materials at hand, whose evidence seems incontrovertible, a striking picture of the condition and babits of the early races of men in Belgium, a state that seems to have prevailed over the greater part of Europe. The re-maining unsettled point of investigation is the ancestral relation held by these primitive populations to the present race of man. It will need more extensive discoveries of human remains than have yet been made, for its final settlement. - Nation.

#### AUSTRIA.

'The Debat, of Vienna,' says La France,

'Pretends to know upon good authority that the instructions given to the representatives of Austria and of Italy at the Court of the Tuileries have been of such a character os to offer, by means of the good offices of Fiance, the basis of an arrangement. for restoring the normal relations between the two countries; that the plan is already agreed upon and steps are being taken to obtain the necessary definitive decisions. We believe that this statement is too general. Up to the present time thr good of fices attributed by the Vienna journal to France have been confined, if our information be correct, to questions of commercial and industrial interest. There is, however, reason for hoping that if the negotia. tions upon these subjects should be successful, a more general understanding might be brought about between the States in question.

Austria is about to send a note to Prussia firmly refusing the demands of the latter in regard to the Duchies.

The Vienna journals announce that Austria has permitted the Swedish Consulate General in Trieste to serve as the consulate for all the inhabitants of the kingdom of Italy. The semi official journals regard this as a further step towards reconciliation with Italy.

The Central Congregation of Vienna has resolved that the reforms proposed by the Austrian Government in Vienna are capable of being carried out .-The resolution stated, however, that the present ture into interminable discussion. With every day's | province of Venice should be maintained, and the residence of some of the vice delegations changed.

#### POLAND.

The Emperor addressed a rescript to the Governor of Warsaw promulgating a series of educational measures to be carried out in Poland. Superior and ele mentary schools are to be established for Poles, Greeks, and Russians, and separate schools for Germans and Lithuanians. Day schools will also be opened for girls. All scholars will be taught the Polish and Russian history and languages. The reigious instructions will be entrusted to the secular clergy of each respective denomination.

The regulations will keep public instruction free from all political tendencies, and protect the different nationalities inhabiting Poland from the encroachmeats to which they have hitherto been subject on the part of the Polish element.

### RUSSIA.

ST. Pateneborg, Feb. 2.- The aunouncement made by some German papers, that the Paris and Vienna Cabinets had proffered their good offices to remove the differences that have arisen between the Pope and the Russian Government, is unfounded. Neither 's there any truth in the rumor that the Russian Government had solicited the mediation of Prussia in this matter.

Lengthy debates are published of the grand entertainment given on the 19th January to General Olay, American Minister to Russia, while travelling in the interior, by the Corporation and merchants at Moscow. Gen. Clay and his Secretary of Legation, were received with the greatest en husiasm. Toasts at the banquet to the Emperor of Russia, President of the United States, and guests of the evening evoked protracted cheering. The speeches on both sides were most fraternal, and ardent wishes were inter changed for continued friendly relations and increased commerce between the two countries.

The London Times devotes an editorial to the above demonstration, and says that strange as the sympathy in feeling of the two Governments so opposite may appear, there is no hing paradoxical in it. Each nation in its own way entertains certain aspirations so like those of others, that they are content to sink all minor differences in identity of over-ruling view. These as pirations the Times says are destiny, aggrandizement and protection.

THE ENGLISH FARM SERVANT OF THE 14TH CEN-TURY. - Let me attempt to reckon the actual value of a well-paid farm servant's wages, with those of his family, in the first halt of the 14th century. He received, in kind, say six and a half quarters of wheat the year. The average value of wheat during the 14th century was 53. 10d1. This payment amounts, then, to about 38s. 8d. His money wages were, say 63. 81. His altowances during the harvest months were not worth less than 5s. If his wife worked for 120 days in the year at a penny a day, it would add another 10s; and if his boy were also engaged at a balfpenny (and these were the customary wages of women and boys, it would add 5s. more. If we multiply this aggregate - that is, 31. 5s. 4d., by twelve, the wages of a hired farm servant, conjointly with those of two members of his family, would have amounted in modern money to £39 4s.; that is, to nearly 15s. a week, a rate far higher than the average wages of the modern agricultural labourer. And we must not forget that this calculation does not include his commonable rights, and that he reld his cottage and curtillage at a rent of about 3s. a year, that is again in modern money at about 9d. a week; nor does it seem that the laborer ran any risk of not find ing employment. Wherever peasant proprietorship is the rule of tenaucies the wages of labourers are comparatively high, because hired laborers are scarce. This is known to be the case in France and Lombardy. In our own country the highest rate prevails in Cumberland, where the small proprietor, called the states man, is not yet extinct. And though there are many conveniences which modern commerce and manufactures have supplied to the English peasant, it cannot I fear, be doubted that, estimated by the money value of his wages, his condition is far inferior in the command over the necessaries of life to that of his ancertors in the fourteenth century .- Macmillan's Magazine.

LEPERS IN MODERN CRETE. - This day there were eleven lepers waiting at the St. George's Gate for charity of passengers; and as they were an interestng group, I stopped to make some inquiries of them

great commiseration from his disfigured condition and age, being nearly sixey. He had only been twelve years a leper, nowever; but his disease had been so rapid ihat he was perfectly blind, and dreadfully swollen and disfigured in limbs and face, and hid his hands and feet in filthy rags, to hide their sores and deformities from the public, whose charity he solicited. He was seated in a small shed on the opposite side of the way, apart from his companions from an apparent consciousness that he was almost too hideous to meet the eye of his fellow-man; and sad and singular it was to learn that he had only been joined by his daughter about ten days previous. She, at the age of eighteen, and leaving a mother behind, had then, at the age of hope and promise, been driven from her village home for ever, to be an outcast from friends and relations in companionship, and with the stigma, of a leper; but yet just in time to become a comfort to her long outcast, and now help less, father during his fast declining hours of misery. On first seeing her, although seated with the unmistakeable lepers, I could not believe she was one of them; being neatly dressed, of considerable beauty, though pale, and my no means overcast with melancholy, or indicating feelings of mental grief and depressed at her new position and miserable prospects. I was induced, therefore, to ask her if she really was a lever; and she immediately showed me her hands, still delicate and fair, but with two of her fingers slightly bent and stiff. These unmistakeable symptoms, to those who know the early appearance of the disease, had only appeared on her about six months previously, when she was immediately placed under the surveillance of the matrons of the village, who then jealously watch any suspicious spots from s general belief in its contagious nature. The signs of the foul spot or malady becoming more developed and evident during this time together with the fact of her father being also a leper, were considered decisive. She was consequently now driven from her home, to become for ever the companion of corruption and misery; and, even on the tenth day of exile, here she sat, compelled to seek alms on the public approach to a large city, and to the cold gaze and indifference of the passers by. By the side of this girl sat two lepers who were man and wife. They had married in the leper village in the neighbourhood, where lived 111 persons and their child of six or seven months old was also a lener. It is no uncommon thing for these people, shut out for ever from all other society, to marry and have children, and so do their share in perpetuating their loathsome malady .- From Captain Spratt's Researches.

BUDDHISM IN AMERICA .- The idea of there having existed an intercourse between Asia and America in the earliest ages is not new. M. Gustave d'Eichthal the distinguished author of 'Les Evangiles,' has, by a series of new and interesting researches, endeavored to establish a link between Buddhism and the creed as well as the customs of the American Indians. In his 'Etudes sur les Asiatico-Bouddhiques de la Civilization Americaine, just published, he first compares a bas-relief, found among the ruins of the American city now called Palenque, with one existing in the Buddhist temple of Boro Boodor, in the island of Java; and it must be allowed that the resemblance of the two styles of design and execution is striking We cannot here give even a faint outline of our author's arguments, and must content ourselves with only gleaning from his work a few of the leading facts on which he founds his theory. The strange tortures to which Hindoo penitents submit in order to acquire sanctity in the case of the people are well known, and one of them is peculiarly characteristic. It consists of thrusting iron hooks into the muscles between the shoulder blades, and thereby suspending the penitent to one of the extremities of a long lever, turning on a pivot at a height of eight or ten feet. A similar religious practice exists among the Mandan tribe in America, where it goes by the name of pock-hong, only it is less artistically executed, wooden pegs being driven through the flesh, and a rope attached to them; the patient being then, when suspended, made to twirl slowly round. Among the Sioux Indians a penitent will engage to lock steadfastly at the sun from its first appearance above the horizon to its setting. The same practice may be found in India. The Mandans believe that the earth is supported by a large tortoise, and that the shell of the latter having been one day pierced through by some white men, water overflowed the earth, and drowned the whole human race, except one man. Now the second avatar of Vishou in his transformation into a tortoise after the deluge, in order to support the earth. But the link which appears to conthis belief of their's-that the souls that have been sent to the place of punishment are tortured there for a time, in proportion to their evil deeds, and are then sent back to the country of the blessed, in order to be again tempted by the Evil Spirit, and subsequently again punished as before. This creed bears an evident analogy to the various transformations which, according to the Buddhists, man undergoes in expiation of his trangressions .- Galignani.

## UNITED STATES.

The Richmond Examiner has been 'squelched' by Gen. Terry. How do the admirers of the best and freest government the sun ever shone on ' reconeile this with the clause in the Constitution which should secure free speech and a free press to the millions. The same thing is frequently done in France and there called despotism.

The approbended collision between President Johnson and the radical majority in Congress has at last come about. The President having vetoed the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Republicans in Congress attempted to pass it into law ' over his veto,' as it is called. This the two Houses can do by a twothirds vote. The Senate divided, 30 for and 18 against the bill (thirty-six ayes being needed), and it is accordingly killed for this session.

NASHVILLE Feb. 17.-A passage-at-arms occurred to day in the Tennessee House of Representatives vetween the Speaker, Mr. Haskell, and Mr. Mullens, a Representative. A discussion arose about the power f the Speaker to compel members to vote, when M1. Haskell called Mr. Mullens a 'd--d old liar, and a lying scoundrel,' accompanying the words with his mallet, which he hurled with considerable (orce at Mr. Mullins' head Mr. Mullins drew a pistol on the Speaker, when members rushed in between the belligerents and quiet was restored. . TAKING CARE OF RELATIONS,-It seems to be the

special province of modern politicians, that no sooner are they placed in any positiou of trust or emolument, than they immediately set their wits to work in order to see how much can be made out of the business. This may, perhaps, is this age of dollars and cents, be considered by many to be all right enough, and we are willing to let the matter pass without notice But it does seem rather ' crowding the mourners' to have individuals who have feathered their own nests snugly, taking advantage of positions they hold, to make places for their good for nothing relatives. Many honest, capable and deserving men are by this method of political wirepulling deprived of places which they most worthly merit. Not only is this the case among the politicians of nearly every town, city and state in the Union, but even august senators of the Federal government make it a coint to show their small niggardly propensities in this respect. We are glad to see that the House of Representatives, having in view the practising of this nef-rious custom by members, and especially to block the game of a very 'loyal' individual who had been for some time mak ing a move to secure fat berths in and around the House, for six or seven of his nephews, and country cousins, has passed a resolution prohibiting the ference on the part of the spiritual power is here te-materials of the various stone implements found in which they freely answered. Ten of the group were appointment of any relative of a member, as page, cognised. That this course of accounts purely immensel numbers, fragments of minerals, flints, jet, ranged on the ground, under the angle of the high, door keeper, alerk or any other.

have enjoyed extended commercial relations with eleventh, was apart from them, and an object of bers that the Senate should employ in the various places at its disposal, honorably discharged soldiers. from the army, it appears that the places are nearly all filled by 'loyal' senators' relatives - for example : A son of Senator Clark of New Hampsphire is doorkeeper of the reporter's gallery; a son of Senator Cowan is clerk of Cowan's committee, at \$6 a day for doing nothing; a son of Senator Doolittle is simj. favored; likewise a son of Senator Howard; larly ditto a son of Senator Foote; ditto a son of Senator Dixon; while a nephew of Senator Wade stands guard at one of the entrance doors to the Chamber for \$1,200 a year.

that district their transport to the second of the second

Here we have hypocricy of the first water-here we have 'loyal' Senatorerecommending that the appointments of the Senate be given to soldiers, as they should have been; but as if to mock at the patriotic scars of war-worn veterans, they make sure that their lazy stay-at-home relatives and not the soldiers shall have the places .- Western New York Catholic.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD .- The . Portage (Wis.) Register announces the death of Jos. Orole, the aged veteran of one hundred and forty-one years, which occurred on Saturday, the 27th of Jan. after a brief illness, at the residence of his grand. daughter, Mrs. Brisbois, in Caledonia, about four miles from Portage. During the past year, Mr. Orole obtained a world-wide notoriety through the news. papers, on account of his longevity. He was born near the city of Detroit in the year 1725, as shown by the records of the Catholic church of that city, and was probably the oldest man in the world.

#### THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

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

March, 1866.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - 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 pervousness, faintness, and bysteria, it deserves a place in the Materia Medica, as well as in the repertoire of the Toilet.

IF See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without Agents for Montreal: - Devine & Bolton, Lamp-

ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

Good for Horses .- Mr. Morrison, agent of the Phila. Lightning Rod Co. baving occasion to em-ploy a great number of horses, found Henry's Vermont Liniment superior to any gargling oil he had ever used. It was not originally intended to be used. It was not originally intended to be used in this way, but was designed for the pains and aches to which human flesh is beir. It cures toothache, beadache, neuralgia, and the pains and diseases of the bowels. It is a purely vegetable medicine, and no harm can result from the use of it.

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

Montreal C. E.

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

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The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, Liver Disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the Liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the Stomachthe mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Biters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Juckson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to

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now as strong and well as any man could desire. You are at liberty to make my case known to the public.

Yours, very truly,

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March, 1866.

BETWEEN HEALTH AND THE GRAVE. - There is but a thin partition, and all who value life are willing, it is presumed, to do their best to prevent disease from brecking it down. Who so mad as to await the final attack, when the first enset can be replied with BRISTOL'S SUGAR-GOATED PILLS, a preparation so genial and balsamic, so searching, yet so invigor ating, that while it flights down the complaint, and expels its cause, it also builds up the strength and expens 113 cause, it also batter up the strength and braces the constitution of the patient. Composed of antibilous and cathartic vegetable ingredients, at once safe and searching, it is the only cure for dis-orders of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, which can be relied upon under all circumstances, and in all climates. The idea of pain is justly associated with ordinary purgatives: but BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS do not create even an uneasy sensation, either in the stomach or the alimentary passages. Need it be said that they are the mentary passages. Need it be said that they are the best household cathartic and alterative at present

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The EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig ]
The WESTMINSTER REVIEW [Radical]
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Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and will also remove which had become very distressing, the use of one from the skin rough- battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,

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