

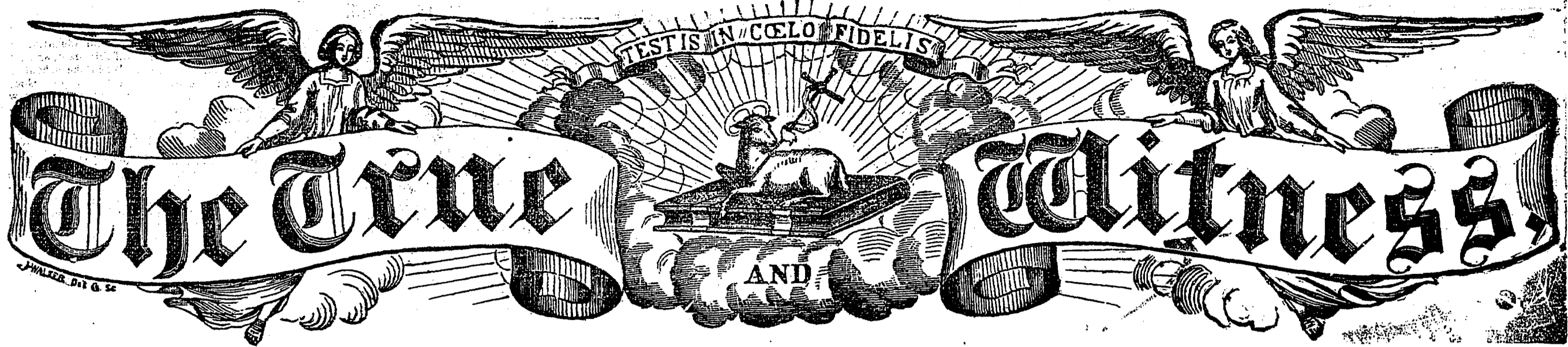
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV. MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1865. No. 23

JUSTICE AND MERCY; OR, THE FEAST OF ALL-HALLOW'S. CHAPTER VI.

The benevolence of her new but strange friend had set the mind of Flora at rest as to pecuniary circumstances; but there was still reason for anxiety enough, as far as her father's state of health was concerned.

October had set in, and its gray morning mist still wrapped the city in a partial obscurity, when Flora was summoned to the bedside of her father, who was ill during the night; but aware that she had to undergo much fatigue in course of the previous day, had with much patience borne to disturb her.

Within a fortnight, then, after the interment of her father, Flora prepared for her journey to the Elms, where she arrived in safety.

It might be a little nervous agitation, natural to one entering amongst strangers, especially under such peculiar circumstances, and so quickly after the deaths of both parents, which made the check of Flora a thought paler than its wont, as she entered the library at the Elms, in which the family were then assembled.

Flora was the very soul of frankness. Ah! your very frank and candid people are sometimes great enemies to themselves, for they often speak when they should be silent, and really are no match for the wicked persons whom more or less we must all expect to cross in our passage thro' this world.

was a something even in the expression of her countenance which, to say the least, was far from pleasing. Well indeed would it be, if when woman seeks to please, she would first find out what those think of her for whom she is so frequently untrue to nature, and putting on a mask to hide the deformities which so often lie under a fair exterior.

Unfortunately for Flora, as Ravensbourne owned but a bachelor for its master, it was necessarily but a dreary abode for Inez; so that shortly after her first arrival in England, Lady Harcourt had given a general invitation to her to spend the greater portion of her time at the Elms; and being the far more cheerful habitation of the two, Inez failed not to avail herself of the offer.

Poor Flora! lately she had lived only in the hard school of adversity, she was always true to nature, unaffected as a child, and so frank and candid that whatever frailties she possessed were not hidden in the background; her very candor expressed that which many would have had sufficient art to conceal.

To the poorer tenantry on Sir Godfrey's estate she soon became a well-known and welcome visitor, administering to them the charities of Sir Godfrey and his mother; yet all was done with such unaffected simplicity, that she was not long a resident at the Elms before its inmates learned to love her, and the admiring Eustace, if he had had a heart to bestow, would certainly have yielded it willingly.

The winter season has passed away, and Lady Harcourt, attended by her son, Inez, and Eustace Vere, bade farewell for a short time to the Elms, leaving Flora there during their short stay of three weeks in London.

Five days had elapsed since their departure, and one bright evening towards the end of May she left the Elms with the intention of carrying some little assistance to a poor family in the village, and had been for some few moments in conversation with the cottager's wife ere she noticed a travel-stained, wretched-looking man, clad in the garb of a sailor, who was intently regarding her whilst she spoke.

About half of her journey was completed, and her path now lay through a somewhat lonely valley; but she had been accustomed to walk in the evening through the crowded streets of Edinburgh and in the meadows and valleys around her new home, and no fear entered her mind.

Your name, he exclaimed. You are related to the Mortimers of Ravensbourne: I cannot be mistaken in those features.

What would you with me? exclaimed the terrified girl. My name is Douglas; my grandmother was married to a Mortimer; but who are you who thus rudely detain me and question me?

I detain you because I want money for food and raiment, was the reply; and, in answer to the second part of your question, I require you to swear before I release you that you never make known to Sir Godfrey and Lady Harcourt, who I am, that you have ever met with or spoken to me, whom they happen to know rather too well, he added with bitterness.

Fancy me dressed like a gentleman, not a common sailor, and tell me candidly who you think I am, and then you will not refuse the oath I require you take.

Flora raised her eyes to the countenance of the strange man who held her, and her gaze once riveted on those features, could not be soon removed. Then she shaded her face with her hand, and again raised her eyes, as if she almost doubted the evidence of her senses, for beneath the rude aspect of the man, his ill-locks, his haggard features which told of a life of crime and recklessness, she traced a close resemblance to Lady Harcourt.

Well, young lady, whom do I resemble? he asked, in a jeering tone. You shall say who I am like, for that likeness is allowed to be striking; and when you have told me, and sworn not to reveal my appearance here, I will release you, and not before.

Lady Harcourt, now gasped the terrified Flora. Can my surmises be correct? she added, no, her ladyship has no son but Sir Godfrey; you are only playing with my fears. Take my purse, she added, placing it in his hand as she spoke, and detain me no longer.

You have guessed right, Miss Douglas, replied the man;—I am Lady Harcourt's elder son by a former marriage. I had not the good fortune to be her second son, you see; and you have not chanced to hear about me because my antecedents have not been very creditable to her ladyship and her beautiful son; and as I have to be in this village some time longer, and do not choose to have all my plans frustrated, I insist on your taking an oath immediately to that purpose. Here, swear upon this, he added, drawing forth a crucifix which he wore round his neck.

Flora's lips quivered, and he felt her form tremble within his arms as he thus spoke. Again she made an effort to extricate herself, but she was as an infant in the arms of her captor; but the words, 'I will not swear, release me, or I shriek for help,' fell from her lips.

I will not release you, he added with an oath. If you shriek, there is no one at hand to hear you; and if they did, it would be no gratitude to your benefactors to let it be known that I am here. This moment then swear, he exclaimed, upon this cross, that no word shall ever fall from your lips to implicate me in any way, or indeed by which it may ever be known that you are aware such a person as myself is in existence.

As he spoke, he rudely grasped her by the arm, and passing the other arm around her waist, forced her on her knees; and now overcome by fear, her pale lips pressed the emblem of salvation, and the words of her strange oath were tremblingly uttered.

Now, young lady, you may go in peace, said the man. I must, however, relieve you of the purse you offered me, for my wants are many and pressing. If you wish to know my real name, it is Frederick Seymour, though I am known amongst my mates as Frank Milton.—Farewell! and remember your oath.

With quick though often-faltering steps, Flora wended her way to the Elms, and on entering the house, fearful lest her excessive agitation should betray her, she drew her veil over her face and hastened to her own room.

Numerous indeed were her fears and great her surprise, that Lady Harcourt was thus allied to one whom she was well aware had led a very depraved life, yet she was convinced that no untruth had been uttered; the likeness between her ladyship and this wretched being was too strong to allow her to doubt the truth of his assertion for a moment.

Pleading a violent headache, which was indeed no untruth, for the fright occasioned by her meeting with this man had made her feel very ill. Flora prepared immediately to rest.—To sleep, however, was impossible; a presentiment of approaching evil forced itself upon her mind, connected with and growing out of this unhappy meeting. She arose in the morning, really ill and unrefreshed by the restless slumber of the previous night; very fear, too, kept her a prisoner to the house,—nay, she even dared not advance to the window lest she should again see her tormentor.

A week, however, elapsed, and she again resumed her walks, though she took especial care not to prolong them beyond a very early hour in the evening, and gradually her mind became more composed. It wanted but two days of the return of the family, an event for which Flora was most anxious, and every preparation had been made to receive them. As usual, the household had retired to rest at an early hour,

and with a feeling of thankfulness that she should be soon released from the charge which had partly been imposed upon herself, although a trusty housekeeper was left at the Elms, Flora, on this the last night but one previous to their return, sought her couch.

She had fallen into a heavy sleep, out of which she awakened with a consciousness that some noise had disturbed her. The strong rays of the May moon lighted up every object in the room, which opened into that occupied by Lady Harcourt when she was at the Elms. She listened attentively, for a terrible fear seized her, and she could almost hear the beating of her heart, so violent were its pulsations. As she raised herself in the bed and gazed around the room, a rustling sound, a slight noise, as of glass gently broken, met her ears. A dark shadow passed across the casement, and in one moment it was pushed open, and a man sprang into the room. A cry was already on her lips, though fear for a moment had paralysed her; but, darting to the bedside, a hand was placed upon her mouth, whilst immediately another entered the room, in whom she recognized the sailor.

Advancing to the bed, he made a sign to the man to remove, and then, taking his place, he whispered,—

If you value your life, be perfectly quiet; I know that the next room belongs to Lady Harcourt; rise instantly and conduct me to that of Sir Godfrey Harcourt. Not a word, now, he added, observing that Flora was about to speak. I give you but two minutes, for time must not be lost.

What do you require of me? she exclaimed, in hurried accents. I will not betray my benefactors, and be made your tool in such evil doings as those you are engaged in. You have forced an entrance into the house; search it then by yourselves, I cannot follow you.

Remember your oath, and accompany me at once, replied Seymour. I have means by which I and my man will enforce compliance, if you compel me to use them. Think you that I am going about in poverty and wretchedness, whilst my mother and her son live in affluence and luxury?

Even as he spoke, the bright rays of the moon flashed full upon a pistol which he carried in his hand; and, aware that resistance was useless, Flora now rose, and throwing a mantle over her shoulders, led the way to Lady Harcourt's room. A thrill of horror seized her as she observed him pause at a small cabinet in which several valuable articles were placed; she felt as if she was about to be seized with a fainting fit, and feebly whispered whilst she clung even to him for support.

For heaven's sake, do not detain me a moment; let me lead you to the chamber you require, and then do what you wish; I promise you I will not shriek or thwart you.

One glance at the almost livid countenance of Flora told the miscreant, in whose hands she was now passive, that he must not delay; and passing his arm around her waist, he supported her through three apartments, and then crossed a gallery which led to that of Sir Godfrey Harcourt. Closely followed by his companion, whose countenance was more revolting in its expression than his own, the infamous Seymour gave Flora into his care, and then proceeded stealthily and rapidly to purloin many valuable jewels, as also a large sum of money which he found in a drawer, the lock of which was quickly forced. In a few moments the work of pillage was over, and then lifting the almost insinuated girl in his arms, she heard him whisper to his companion,—

We must be quick back, for were a woman's fit to seize her, it would alarm the house; and, moreover, we might not find our way back very quickly to the room we still require to search.

Silence her, Frank, answered the ruffian, with a tremendous oath; do not run any chance of losing life or booty for a puny girl.

Flora shuddered in the arms of Seymour as his brutal companion spoke: the former felt her tremble as he held her, and whispered,—

Be silent, my pretty girl and I will not harm you, or any living thing. All I want is the means of making money; and I can easily set my conscience at rest, as you see I do not call what I take from my nearest relations theft; having plenty themselves they should not drive me to such actions.

As Seymour thus spoke, he again entered Lady Harcourt's room, passing through which, he was about to place Flora on her bed, when the shrill loud bark of a dog rung through the house. Muttering a deep oath, he commissioned his ruffianly associate to watch by Flora; forbidding him, however, to touch her, whatever should happen; and breathing in her ear the words 'Remember your oath,' he darted again into Lady Harcourt's chamber, to complete the work of spoliation.

But the barking became more incessant, and Flora could hear the snap of a lock, the clink of

corn and precious gems; and with these faint sounds, as she relapsed into a state of insensibility, was mingled the loud peal of the alarm-bell the report of a pistol, and the tramping of many feet. When she recovered, she found herself supported by the housekeeper, who had busily employed herself in administering such restoratives as she had at hand to restore her to consciousness. Near her, too, stood the butler and three serving-men, who were anxiously awaiting any such communication as she might have to make which might serve to throw a light on a robbery which was considerable in its extent.—That the robbers had entered by Flora's window was certain; that she had heard them, and been alarmed, was equally so, or why had they found her in a fainting fit? and, moreover, she had evidently left her bed, or why had she a mantle on, and was not within the bed, but merely lying outside the quilt?

These were questions difficult to solve; and consciousness had scarcely returned fully, ere they all with one accord begged to know all that she could tell them of the mishaps of the night.

I can tell you nothing, she faintly whispered, save that I was awakened by two men, who had forced an entrance through my chamber-window, and who threatened me with instant death unless I immediately showed them Sir Godfrey's room. Having forced me to do this they carried me back, and I must have fallen into a fainting-fit as they replaced me on my bed.

Nice tidings for Sir Godfrey, muttered one of the men, that the night before his return everything most valuable had been taken out of his room, and my lady's jewel-case gone also.—We must send a messenger off by day-break, and the police must be set on the track directly.

Well, simpered a maid-servant, I am very glad the robbers did not enter my room instead of Miss Douglas's; I should not have liked to tell master that it was I who showed them his very room, without which perhaps Sir Godfrey's valuables would not have been stolen.

Nor would you have liked the dreadful fright the unfortunate choice of Miss Flora's room has caused her, Martha, replied the housekeeper;—it is a pity your life has not been threatened instead; but give me a hand, Giles, she continued, turning to one of the men, and bear the poor young lady into my room, for she is going off again into a dead faint.

The worthy Mrs. Fenton's commands were immediately obeyed; and then, taking especial care that the impertinent Martha should be singled out from the others, she ordered her to light a fire immediately, and bring her hot water and flannel as soon as possible.

Her motherly care, however, was some time before it was rewarded with success; for Flora relapsed from one fit into another, until towards morning, when perfect consciousness returned, but with it a high fever; and the same messenger who was sent to London to tell the disastrous news of the night to Sir Godfrey was commissioned to send a medical man without any delay to the Elms.

Early in the day two detective officers were sent down to examine the house and apartments which had been entered; the little which Flora had in her power to tell was taken down in writing, the county was scoured in every direction, and a large reward was offered by Sir Godfrey for any information which might lead to the discovery of the robbers.

In much consternation the little party, consisting of Lady Harcourt and her son, Inez and Eustace Vere, arrived at the Elms; her ladyship and Sir Godfrey most anxious to ascertain the real extent of their loss. The constant applications made to Flora, who alone could be said to know anything of the matter, aggravated her malady, and her medical attendant at length observed that he would not answer for her life unless she was left quiet, unquestioned, and nothing said which should tend to bring before her, whilst still ill, the terrible events of the previous night.

As to the servants, they could say nothing but that they found a house-dog, which was the terror of the neighborhood, stiff and dead in his kennel; and that all was perfectly quiet in the house until about two in the morning, when they were alarmed by the loud and continued barking of a small dog which was kept in the house.—One of the men had then sounded the alarm-bell, whilst another, accompanied by the butler in his search, had fired a loaded pistol at a man whom he observed in the act of retreating through the door of Lady Harcourt's apartment; the pistol had however, failed to take aim, and the two had joined in a pursuit which had proved utterly fruitless, and it was evident to all that the robbers understood well the spot from which they had to make their escape, by the dexterity with which they had managed to elude their pursuers.



CHAPTER VIII.

Whilst, Flora languished on the sick-bed of low nervous fever, into which the exciting events of the last few weeks had plunged her, every step was being taken to bring the two men to justice, who, though in the hurry of pursuit a few valuable articles had escaped them, had still managed to make off with much that was rare and expensive.

As yet every endeavor to track the offenders had been fruitless. No house in the village had harbored any strangers, nor could any clue be obtained as to the place of their subsequent retreat.

A week had thus elapsed, when, one fine summer's day, Sir Godfrey, accompanied by Inez and Eustace Vere, strolled into the village, and, his mind still dwelling on the loss he had sustained, and a painful suspicion resting upon it that perhaps the guilty party, from the knowledge he evidently possessed of the building, might possibly be one amongst his tenants, or even of his own household, he turned his steps successively into several of the cottages. Amongst others, he entered that of the poor woman whom Flora had assisted on the night of her first meeting with Seymour, and, as he had done with others, so he closely subjected this woman to a strict examination as to whether her husband or son had, during the last week, any intercourse whatever with any stranger from the adjoining town of E.

The woman answered every inquiry with that imperturbable expression of countenance which showed that she spoke the truth without any reservation. Twice she had replied that not only was her husband utterly unknown to any of the strangers who occasionally hawked their goods to the village, thus covering a less lawful calling for many of them were known to be dishonest characters; but that, moreover, she could not call to her recollection having seen any of the tramps, as they were familiarly called, lately.

CONVERSION IN CONNAUGHT.—Michael D'Arcy—a convert to 'Souperism' for the past sixteen years—has been reconciled to the Church; and Mary a daughter of his—baptised and educated a Protestant—has been received into the Church by the Rev. James Waldron, O.A., on last Monday.

The following is a declaration made by M. D'Arcy on this occasion:—

"I, Michael D'Arcy, of Ballykaneely, do, of my own free will and choice, beg to be received back into the Catholic Church. I am heartily sorry for all the scandal I have given for the last sixteen years particularly whilst working in and about the Palace for Lord Plunket, of this town of Tuam. I make this solemn declaration, this 23th day of November, 1864.

Witness—Michael Costello.—Connought Patriot.

THE UTILIZATION OF THE CITY SEWAGE was brought before the Corporation yesterday by Mr. McLean. Nearly all the sewers of the city on the north and south sides are now emptied into the Liffey. When the tide is out it becomes a canal of black mud, the smell of which is most offensive, especially in summer. The miasma arising from it produces typhus, a disease which Dr. Mayrhoth, the officer of health, states to be prevalent at the present time along the banks of the river.

IN EZ RAINED HER DARK EYES TO THE FACE OF THE SPEAKER; there was cunning and malignity in their expression, and she observed—

"Flora's family are buried in the depths of poverty, Mr. Vere; who shall say that, knowing how she has been patronised by Lady Harcourt, some one of them has not sought her out for assistance, and that, finding her alone at the Elms, they have not taken this opportunity of robbing the house?"

"Oh, Donna Inez," exclaimed Eustace and Sir Godfrey in one breath, shocked at the interpretation she put upon the story they had just heard, "pray do not entertain such a thought for a moment. I would stake my very life," added Mr. Vere, "on the innocence, the goodness of your cousin. To know her is to esteem and love her. It seems to me shocking that suspicion should, even for a moment, rest upon Flora Douglas."

A bitter smile curled the lip of Inez as Eustace thus spoke, and she exclaimed,—

"Truly, Flora is well off to possess so gallant a knight-errant; we all have a right to our own opinions, Mr. Vere; and until this mysterious affair is cleared up, I shall have mine."

Had a shade of suspicion, too, crossed the mind of the open-hearted, generous Sir Godfrey? For, with moody brow and folded arms, he now paces up and down the library, awaiting the appearance of his mother. Flora was yet too ill to be spoken to on the subject; and Inez withdrew to her room to shed tears of mingled rage and mortification.

A long consultation took place between Lady Harcourt and her son. The hideous doubt of Flora's innocence had been raised; suspicion was now resting on the minds of the good and charitable owners of the Elms,—suspicions strengthened ere that night was over by the artful Inez, who had already gleamed that, on one evening, exactly corresponding with the date the cottager's wife had given to Sir Godfrey—as to the appearance of the strange sailor in the village, Miss Douglas had, as usual, gone for her evening walk—had remained out much longer than usual; and when she returned home, so said the mischief-loving Martha, was very pale and ill, and retired immediately to rest.

"Is she as deceitful as her mother was?" at length exclaimed Lady Harcourt, recovering herself out of a long and painful reverie. "This mystery is dreadful; I would sooner resign half my fortune this moment than I would harbor these dreadful suspicions. What is to be done? I know not; for we are told it is even dangerous to question Flora until she recovers."

"I would stake my very life, madam, on the spotless innocence of her whom you have so nobly protected," exclaimed Eustace; "this unhappy affair perhaps may never be cleared up. But be very cautious how, until suspicions become almost absolute certainty, the slightest idea even rest on the mind of Miss Douglas, that so foul a crime is attributed to her as that of bringing a couple of desperadoes, with whom it is even thought she may be allied by the ties of kindred, into the house for so vile a purpose as to rob her benefactors. Your ladyship and Sir Godfrey," he added, "are aware that, within a week, I shall leave this place for London, and some time may elapse ere I shall have the pleasure of seeing you again; but I shall anxiously wait news from the Elms; and rejoiced indeed shall I be to bear that part, at least, of the property is recovered, and that the mystery now thrown over the whole affair is brought to light."

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DIOCESE OF CLOGHER. Last week there was an uneasy feeling amongst many of the laity of the diocese of Clogher, lest one of the three clergymen whose names were forwarded to Rome, should not be appointed bishop of the diocese, and great is the joy evinced this week on its becoming known that the Very Rev. Dr. Donnelly, P.P., Roslea, had been selected to fill the high office. The bulls authorising his consecration have been received by his grace the Primate. We understand that the day for the performance of the solemn ceremony has not been as yet named, but a letter, we have received this morning states that it may not take place for at least three weeks, and perhaps not till February. The country is highly delighted by the appointment of Dr. Donnelly, whose piety, learning, and zeal in the cause of religion will reflect new honor on the diocese of Clogher.

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"Is she as deceitful as her mother was?" at length exclaimed Lady Harcourt, recovering herself out of a long and painful reverie. "This mystery is dreadful; I would sooner resign half my fortune this moment than I would harbor these dreadful suspicions. What is to be done? I know not; for we are told it is even dangerous to question Flora until she recovers."

The Cork Examiner states that during the time of the famine he assisted to rescue hundreds from starvation. In the streets of Cork he begged from door to door for the perishing people of Skibbereen; in the lobby of the House of Commons he implored money on their behalf; in the cabinets of Ministers of State he supplicated for assistance in impassioned accents; in the board-room, in the press, he fought the battle for those poor creatures who were helpless as children. And what was the offence of this good priest, that the children whom he thus preserved alive by begging bread for them should turn against him in enmity? He denounced the Fenians from the altar at Rath; and it is said that through his instrumentality a person named Keane was committed by the magistrates for administering unlawful oaths; and so the friends of Keane, who must include almost the entire population in that quarter, else they would have punished the offenders, resolved to vent their wrath against their own spiritual adviser, as a 'false prophet.' The Morning News makes the following remarks upon this subject, from which it appears that the Bishop also has been insulted by his own people:—

"The population of Skibbereen is almost exclusively Catholic; and some time ago, at least, it yielded to none in Ireland in public spirit, Catholic zeal, and in patriotism. Within the past five years a startling change would seem to have taken place in Skibbereen. Fenianism has taken a choice selection of the rising generation under its hallowed guidance. Nowhere else, we are told, is 'the movement' so well forward; nowhere else are the pupils so 'advanced' they have got to priest-burning in effigy, and bishop-insulting in person, in the public streets. How often during the past four years have we cried out that ravening wolves were among the flock, slowly, cautiously, silently, stealthily turning the members of the flock against their pastors. How often have we told young, ardent, and probably well-meaning Irish Catholics that they were in the hands of guides who would not let them see all at once 'the advanced stage to which they would be brought gradually, carefully, and craftily.' A sad and bitter experience is vindicating our warnings; and those who once imagined that we exaggerated the danger now think we underrated it. The Catholic Bishops and priests of Ireland have been painfully awakened to this danger. They have seen occurrences which they once believed impossible to happen in Ireland. They find a Mazzinian spawn on Irish soil."

The Kerry Post states that the Roman Catholic clergy of Tralee had felt compelled to denounce on the previous Sunday the Fenian Society, the Tralee Reading room, and a paper published in Dublin called The Irish People, owing to the bold the principles of the society had got on the people of that town. The Rev. Mr. Collins had done the same in his chapel, and hence the burning in effigy. The Freeman's Journal calls upon the police to find out the offenders, and upon the authorities to inflict upon them signal punishment.

THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND.—There is a form of blind devotion occasionally to be found in families of which the principal characteristic is the use which it makes of the parents' name to engender discord among the children. The mother who has just succeeded in soothing a rising storm has scarcely left her offspring to themselves when she is recalled by fresh symptoms of strife and confusion. On her return she finds that her pacific endeavors have evidently been all thrown away. The former combatants are again arrayed against each other, and her intervention is claimed by one of them on the plea that he has only been acting in support of the maternal authority. "I was only telling my brother," cries the innocent aggressor, "how badly he had been behaving to you, and he got into a passion again." It is in vain that this too dutiful infant is bidden to mind his own business, and leave his mother to assert her own supremacy. The child having such a stone to throw at the fraternal head seems to make it his obvious duty not to keep it useless in his hand, and finally his parent finds the genuine rebel far less troublesome to deal with than the little Pharisee who has so ostentatiously enlisted himself on the side of domestic order. The dispositions which disturb the nursery are apt to re-appear in later life. In a 5th of November row at Oxford, it is, we have heard an approved undergraduate expedient to raise a cry of 'Help the Proctor,' in the hope—usually, it must be confessed, a vain one—of diverting that wary official from his search after University delinquents; and many people can tell what it is to suffer from the devotion of an over zealous friend, who insists on adding them with half-a-dozen quarrels, on the pretence that he is standing up for their rights. But of all the mischievous defenders of authority which could dispense with their support, the Orangemen of Ireland may claim the uncontestable palm. No other body of men have succeeded in going so near to treason in the cause of loyalty, in producing so good an imitation of civil war in the alleged interests of peace, in frustrating the legitimate ends of Government while professing to obey its laws, or in claiming to be the bulwark of 'civil and religious liberty,' while they are ministering all the time to a sectarian and exclusive tyranny. It is hardly too much to say that, if this pestilent organization had never been set on foot, the final pacification of Ireland would not be still unachieved, and that its continued existence is one of the most fruitful causes why the accomplishment of that most desirable result seems fated to remain for the future. The half yearly meeting of this anomalous and self-appreciating institution was held last week in Dublin, and the address of the Grand Master displays the customary mixture of Scriptural quotations, and unconstitutional teaching. "Hitherto," says Lord Enniskillen, "both the Lord helped us." Hitherto, that is to say, we have been enabled, by providential aid and official forbearance, to do our humble part in expurgating our Roman Catholic fellow-Christians, and in making the name of England stink in the nostrils of Irishmen.—Hitherto we have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing; we have profited by the lesson of exile without the trouble of being exiles. It might naturally be supposed that the righteous fervor of this retrospect was caused by the consciousness of unusual activity during the past summer, that the Grand Lodge was flushed with the recollection of the noble outbreak in which Belfast has lately won deathless fame, and that Lord Enniskillen's 'design for an Ebenezer' would include a memorial column on the Lagan, surmounted by the effigy of a ship's carpenter firing at a navy in the mud. It appears, however, that by some unaccountable mischance the Orangemen of Ulster found themselves unequal to the occasion. Although 'the overwhelming portion of the population of Belfast are less or more connected with the Orange Society, it has not been ascertained, after a careful examination, that not a single member of the Orange Institution has been in any degree whatever mixed up in the matter.' If an 'overwhelming portion' of the Belfast Protestants held themselves 'wholly aloof from the riots, we can only say that the turbulence of the residual minority must be of a very remarkable description. But we are rather inclined to set down this statement to a sudden attack of modesty on the part of the office-bearers of the institution. It is sometimes found that men who will boast loudly of what they have not done will preserve a blushing silence on the subject of their real exploits; and on this principle the Orange lodges, which are never weary of proclaiming their unappreciated services to the cause of peace and order, may perhaps prefer a misdirected reticence when questioned on their apparent participation in a carnival of riot and bloodshed. It remains to be seen whether the report of the commissioners and the trials of the prisoners will not restore to the Orangemen of Ulster that proud pre-eminence in factitious demonstrations of which their too retiring leaders seem weakly willing that they should be deprived. It is a melancholy result of persecution that it embitters the souls of its

victims, and the language of the Orange manifesto shows that their great and undesired sufferings have not been without their effect. They have put up, it seems, with too much. 'Patience has its limits, indignity cannot always be submitted to.' The Protestants of Ireland must no longer groan under the tyranny of those penal laws which forbid them annually to re-consecrate Derry Cathedral by the display of party emblems, to soothe the savage breasts of their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects by the performance of party tunes, and generally to show their thankfulness for past mercies by the infliction of present insults. The special grievance of 1864 is the impunity accorded to the O'Connell demonstration in Dublin. Considering that the 'counter-demonstration,' as it seems the fashion to call it, was allowed to have its own way in Belfast for as many days as its prototype lasted hours, it might have been thought that, on their own showing, the Ulster malcontents were scarcely in a position to quarrel with the sapientness of the law; and if some English journals had not committed themselves to the same view, we should have said that only an Irish partisan could suppose that the erection of a statue ought to be equally prohibited with the burning of an effigy. If the Protestants of Belfast like to 'install a figure of William III. at the corner of every street in their town, we are not aware that there is any law to prevent them doing so; but if the Catholics of Dublin choose to retaliate by a solemn cremation of the great Dutchman in Stephens green, the authorities would very properly interfere to prevent it. To honor your own heroes is one thing, to insult other people's heroes is another; and the real grievance of the Irish Orangemen is that they are not allowed to enjoy the last-named gratification. —Daily News.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland held its half-yearly meeting at Kildare-street, Dublin, on the Wednesday and Thursday of last week, and issued a very remarkable address to the loyal Orangemen of Ireland, which, although it is not likely thereby to meet the eyes of any of those to whom it is addressed, we have transferred to our own columns. Thuggee, we believe, no longer exists, but if a meeting of the Grand Thug Lodge was held at Calcutta, with a Maharajah in the Chair, surrounded by a host of Bahadoors, Brahmins, and Baboos, it could not well be a more wonderful, a more audacious phenomenon than this. We doubt, indeed, whether the Indian Thugs would condescend to the revolting hypocrisy of issuing such an address as Lord Enniskillen had just subscribed. If many victims to Howaness had been garrotted within the previous year in a locality notoriously infested by Thugs, they would have honorably taken the credit of it to Thuggee; and not left the honor of avenging their offended goddess to persons not affiliated to the sect. It is admitted, however, that the Orange body did, about the date of the Belfast riots, receive great provocation in the erection of the said statue to O'Connell, especially in its being attended 'with emblems and music, which have ever been associated with disloyalty to England, and what was esteemed treason.' Here one can see how the imperious, invincible ignorance of the Orangeman extends to events and ideas far outside of his religion. He cannot see a statue erected to a member of Parliament, who effected many great constitutional changes, and wielded an unparalleled political influence throughout the Empire, in the city of which he was for many years Lord Mayor, without feeling the same wrath as if the Penal Laws still pressed the Papist down, and the Aldermen of Skinner's Alley yet bore sway in Dublin. Though the harp is quartered in the Union Jack, and the shamrock wreathes the collar of St. Patrick, though Irish regiments carry green facings and march to Irish tunes, he can only find in every badge and sound that belongs to the land of his birth, an emblem of what he calls sedition, and a cause of hatred and bloodshed. But more might be partitioned to the fury of his bigotry if it were not united with such a skulking hypocrisy. No incentive that can tend to excite the ignorant and semi-barbarous minds to which it is directed, seems to be spared by Lord Enniskillen in this address—but at the same time (in the spirit of the old Trinity College anecdote of the Fellow who begged a mob of students not to nail the bailiff's ear to the pump) the brethren are exhorted to 'patient continuance in well-doing'—to cultivate truth and justice, brotherly kindness and charity, devotion and piety;—and not on any account to 'persecute, injure, or upbraid any man on account of his religious opinions.' We could understand what 'patient continuance in well-doing' meant on the lips of a Grand Master of Thugs; but we are quite sure he would spare us the hypocritical balderdash about his tenderness for our religious opinions. The address winds up with a passage of perfectly maniacal rhapsody. It is hard to cite it seriously, for it is the very burlesque of blasphemy. In the final apotheosis of Orangemen, it appears that all the Grand and Deputy Grand with their respective Lodges, will be 'brought to join the Church triumphant,' where says Lord Enniskillen, 'we shall join in swelling the grandest chorus ever raised in Heaven over the final fall of Babylon the Great.' This passage passes possibility of comment.—Times.

There are few parts of Ireland in which the announcement of the death of the Rev. P. O'Reilly, P.P., Mullahern, Diocese of Ardsagh, will not be received with heartfelt regret. In the fulness of time, and with all the fruit of his life-long labors ripe and ready for the gleaner, he has gone to his halcyon rest. Fifty-one years of unremitting labor in the vineyard prepared him for the glories of his end, and he died in the 78th year of his age, in the midst of the flock to whose care the latter portion of his life was devoted, and amongst whom he labored with unflinching zeal, up to the moment when the fatal illness seized him.—Ulster Observer.

ST. BRIGID'S ORPHANAGE.—The eight annual report of the managers of this truly charitable institution has been laid before the public. The managers, when giving an account of their stewardship, furnish some very interesting details relative to the growth and development of the institution, notwithstanding the many difficulties with which it had to contend. It is, indeed, a most instructive document, and brings prominently forward some of the most trying necessities of poverty and the modes which have been successfully adopted for their relief. The institution was founded in the year 1857 for the great object of defending the orphan children from the efforts of the proselytisers, by securing for them homes, and provision for earning their bread when able to labour.

The report then goes on to enumerate the various proselytising institutions into which Catholic children are enticed, or brought by one means or another that they may be reared in the Protestant faith, and also various societies devoted to the same work of proselytism, or that are in active antagonism against Catholicity. The income, objects, and proceedings of these different institutions are noticed, and the attention of Catholics called to the necessity and duty of endeavoring to counteract them. The tendency of the Hibernian Military School are pointed out as anti-Catholic still, though Parliament recommended concessions to the demands made by Catholics for an alteration of the system. The report states that the annual income of those institutions, without reckoning the Hibernian Military School, Providence Home, Royal Marine School, Blue Coat Hospital, or the thirty-one orphanages scattered over Ireland, amounts to £38,460, of which £30,000 is sent from England. The efforts of individuals through the country to turn Catholic children from their faith is next alluded to. The report thus proceeds to notice the schools, and says—'Three schools have been established under the patronage of St. Brigid—one in Crow-street and two in Strand-street, for the purpose of withdrawing the children of the poor from proselytising and Protestant schools. Upwards of three hundred children are in daily attendance, and the number would be greater if there were accommodation. But it must be added that there is a debt of £80 still to be paid; perhaps some kind

friends, who have at heart the Catholic education of the poor, would help us to pay off this debt, and let us commence another school. When one school is fully established, we must, with the help of God, begin another school. It is alarming that even a few poor Catholics have bartered the faith of their children. The poor of our times are not so strong in the faith as their fathers, because, for the most part, they have been educated in mixed schools. The most secure way, therefore, to defend the faith is to found Catholic schools. It is said by many, 'there is nothing against the faith in mixed and government schools.' But this is not enough; there ought to be everything in the school and about the school to strengthen the faith in these times, when so many temptations are held out, especially to the poor, to set aside or renounce their faith.

The attempt to organise this country once again for the prosecution of legitimate political agitation, working through a parliamentary party, is an event of no little importance. The bare announcement that such an attempt was being made, has called forth divers commentaries from the various sections of the Press. The Mail calls upon the Government to suppress the project; the Kilkenny Journal enthusiastically applauds it; the Daily Express is barely less affrighted than the Mail; the Sligo Champion is more hopeful still than the Kilkenny Journal; the Irishman, having brooked a thousand lances to the cry of 'No more Parliamentary Agitation,' goes in for Parliamentary Action most encouragingly; the Tablet headed the announcement of the forthcoming organisation with an excited 'caption,' as the Americans say—'Save the Whigs! Dublin to the rescue!'—And subsequently, in sore perplexity how to view the event, devoted an amusing article to the subject. Meanwhile the circular letter of the Bishop of Elphin has disclosed the important fact, made known to ourselves previously by numerous letters from the country, that the requisition to the Lord Mayor is in course of signature, not merely throughout the city, but throughout the kingdom. We may, therefore, presume that in a few weeks, at farthest, the first public meeting will be held, and the association formally launched.

THE SMITH O'BRIEN MONUMENT.—The following gentlemen have been appointed as a local committee here to receive subscriptions for transmission to the Central Committee of Dublin—William Bryan, Esq., The Green, Passage West; Daniel Sheehan, Esq., George McCarthy, Denny Lane, and Ralph Varian, Esq., of this city. Subscriptions will also be received and acknowledged at the office of this paper. —Cork Examiner.

Wednesday last Dr. Callan held an inquest, at Castledarra, a few miles south of Carlingford, on the remains of a middle aged man, name unknown, dressed in the garb of a sailor, and which must have been for several days in the water. The first witness examined was Mr. James Feehan who deposed that he had been on the sea shore about one or two o'clock on the previous evening, and he saw an object in the water; he watched it till it struck the strand, and the tide having ebbed left it there; on examining it he found it to be the remains of a man; the deceased was dressed in seaman's clothes and the flesh was altogether gone off the face and head, leaving all the bones quite bare; he sent for the coastguards and afterwards for the police, and had the body removed to a convenient place on the beach.

Constable Thomas Harvey of the Riversdown station, was next examined. He described the appearance of the body, and said it looked to be that of a stout man of from 40 to 50 years of age. The flesh had fallen off from the face, and hands; deceased had a yellow tarpanin hat, he wore a blue flannel shirt next the skin, outside a blue Guernsey frock, reaching to the waist, and over this a canvas overall which reached to the knees, bound with sailors' twine, and dark gray trousers. He had a purse in his pocket and it contained in gold and silver nearly £1 10s. Deceased appeared to have been six weeks in the water. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

A LARGE FLAX GROWER.—James Whitely, Esq., of Ballydoe, near Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, had this season fifty acres under flax. He has erected scutching machinery in his own farmyard. He is, we believe, the largest grower of flax in Ireland. —Limerick Southern Chronicle.

REPRESENTATION OF DUNGAIRVAN.—Lord Hastings, eldest son of the Earl of Huntingdon, will probably come forward as a candidate for the representation of Dungairvan at the next election. His Lordship is a Conservative.

The windows of the Protestant Church at Mallow were broken by some mischievous persons on Wednesday night. The Catholics of the town very promptly called a meeting, subscribed a large sum, and had bills posted through the town offering a reward for the detection of the offenders.—Manchester News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

With that strange mixture of political liberalism and religious fanaticism which Mr. Eukie describes, the spiritual leaders of the Scotch Presbyterians always feel their dependence on popularity. Backed up by public opinion,—that is, by the public opinion of Scotland,—they can do and dare as much as most men, but once convinced that the vox populi is against them they lose all their self-confidence. It is this very instinct which prompts them to struggle so hard for the outward maintenance of Sabbatarianism. Hitherto it has been kept up by a vigorous resort to patriotic agitation, and the sanest population in Europe has actually been made to believe that it is a privilege to live in this particular order: the Jewish rather than under the Christian dispensation. Latterly, as we learn from the speakers at the Kirkcaldy meeting, English view of the Sunday have been spreading in Scotland, and the one idea of the Scotch ministers is to check their progress by working upon national prejudices. When the Roman Catholics establish themselves in some new town of England, the local clergy meet them with lectures on the errors of Rome and the circulation of Protestant tracts. The tactics of the Scotch clergy are different; they prefer to rely on coercion rather than on persuasion, and dread above all things an appeal to the reason of their flocks. The Presbytery of Kirkcaldy candidly admit that if luggage trains cannot be kept out of their district bodily, there is no more hope for the observance of the Sabbath. So little faith have they in their principles that they dare not allow the spectacle of locomotive freedom to be exhibited before the eyes of their people. There is a very absurd suspicion, which is not confined to latitudinarians, that all this loud talking about 'the Sabbath,' and the desecration of it being 'a robbery of the Supreme,' is not quite honest; that the very persons who use these phrases at home allow themselves more latitude abroad, and thus imitate the Pharisees of old in more respects than one. A similar suspicion is suggested by the language of Mr. Douglas himself, as well as of Mr. Jameson, the Moderator, in advising the railway officials to strike against Sunday work. The latter lays great stress on the argument that these men 'should not labour seven days and be only paid for six,' which we take to mean that they should thenceforth demand for six days' labour what they have hitherto received for seven, though this gross and melancholy desecration of the Sunday seems to have been limited to running one goods train in the evening. However this may be, the policy of confounding religious obligations with pecuniary interests, while it does credit to the astuteness of the Presbytery, is rather too unscrupulous to find sympathy in this less favored part of the island. Let us now look at the matter as it presents itself to the great majority of religious people in England. Most of us believe that the separation of one day in seven for 'rest and religious services is a Divinus and beneficent ordi-



stance. In what sense it is Divine has been, it is true, the subject of much controversy among theologians, some holding that it was instituted at the Creation and observed by the patriarchs, others that it was its sanction to the Mosaic law, others that like Christmas and Easter it rests on the authority of the Church from Apostolical times.

EnGLISH LITERATURE.—English literature at the present day is like a plot of ground which once was a lovely garden, but which is now all overrun with weeds, and in this rank jungle lies in wait the penny-a-liner, whose calling it is to fall upon every fresh fact, and to tell it in the most diffuse and rambling way.

The Free Kirk in Scotland is protesting against 'Sabbath breaking,' and the newspapers take the occasion to protest against the 'Free Kirk,' and with justice, for if ever there was a senseless tyranny, a yoke pressed down upon the necks of men, utterly without authority or excuse, it is that of Sabbath observance as enforced by the sect of John Knox.

The election of a member for North Warwickshire, in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Spooner, took place on Tuesday, when Mr. Davenport Bromley was declared duly elected.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS.—Two Protestant Antislavery Societies have been organized in the British Empire, and it is a serious question for the British Government whether it shall be in the power of a foreign nation and persecuting Church to break any establishment which the piety and liberality of our countrymen have founded in heathen lands.

On the leaving principle of the everlasting Gospel, and the blessed language of the eternal truth, in the hands of this nation of England, depended the destinies of the East, because it, and it only at present, could bring thoroughly to bear upon the Eastern mind its leavening power and its subduing influence.

By the merest accident in the world, a vessel which had been the terror of Federal merchants and shippers was run down as she was lying quietly off Norfolk, in the James River, and afterwards sunk from the effects of the collision.

THE LONDON TIMES ON GRAND JURIES.—The only wholesome exercise we have known in modern times of their ancient jurisdiction is that exhibited the other day by the Grand Jury of the City of London, who, awakening to a sense of their old responsibilities, have come into Court and presented themselves as a nuisance.

ARMY REDUCTIONS.—As rumors of particular reductions in the army are still persistently circulated, we may assure our readers that they are as yet but rumors, and that any statements made upon the subject are altogether premature.

The Post says Cardinal Wiseman has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition, and has been unable to attend to his ecclesiastical duties.

SPURGEON AGAIN.—A disgraceful scene took place in Edinburgh a short time ago, connected with Mr. Spurgeon's visit to that city.

The Federal Government has got out of its difficulty about the Florida after a peculiarly nasty and thoroughly Yankee fashion. She has been 'quite accidentally' run down by a Federal transport, and lies out of harm's way nine fathoms deep off Fort Monroe.

The controversy about a 'Court of Ultimate Appeal' in questions of doctrine in the Established Church, occupies more attention than ever, and is growing in importance. Especially this is the case since Mr. Disraeli's late speech at Oxford.

The tyrant majority, is giving us a taste of its quality in Scotland. The Free Kirk is founded on the principle of a majority, assumed, of course, to be Heaven's own elect and the salt of the earth, but, in fact, very much like other men.

YANKEE MORALS.—The blind and deaf know that immorality is fearfully increasing. Private morals may be said to be dependant upon public virtue. When the former become tainted, the latter advance with no laggard's pace to the practices of nameless sins against God and man.

BEAUTES OF A DIVORCE LAW.—Mr. Dorchester Tuttle committed suicide on Sunday morning last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, on the front steps of a house in West Twenty-sixth street.

THE PASSPORT SYSTEM.—Despatches from Clinton and Windsor on Saturday state that the passport order of the Federal Government was on that day rigidly enforced for the first time.

curionists themselves as well as the officials. But this is a very different question from any entertained by the Free Kirk of Kirkcaldy. Their object seems to be to make Sunday so intensely disagreeable that there shall be no escape but to the Kirk.

A SKITLER.—The following anecdote of the Iron Duke may be resuscitated by way of a hint to the wary authorities of the present day, who have spent enormous sums in fruitless experiments with new inventions.

We regret to state that our beloved Bishop had a very severe attack of bleeding at the nose on Wednesday evening of last week, from which he recovered, but on Saturday had another attack of an alarming character.

De Tocqueville, in the French Chamber of Deputies, in the year 1849, said: "Do you know what is the general, efficient, deeply-seated cause, why private morals are degraded? It is because public morals have first become depraved."

BEAUTES OF A DIVORCE LAW.—Mr. Dorchester Tuttle committed suicide on Sunday morning last, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, on the front steps of a house in West Twenty-sixth street.

I heard yesterday an army anecdote, which illustrates the old adage, that the ruling passion is strong in death. A New England officer, who had been wounded, finding that his end was approaching, sent for an embalmer, and inquired what he would charge to embalm and enclose his remains.

The following is a concluding paragraph of a long editorial in the Richmond Sentinel, (Jeff Davis' organ) — France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognizing our nationality and guaranteeing our independence.

WISMAN'S WILD CHERRY BALM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchitis, or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

THE FAMED NEGRO.—It appears from a carefully prepared report that fifty thousand liberated negroes in Louisiana have perished from starvation, and from diseases induced by want, during the past two years.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS IN THE LAND OF LIBERTY.—The publication of newspapers is limited to two, the editors to be held to a strict accountability for libels, mischievous matter, premature news, exaggerated statements, or any comments whatever on the acts of the authorities.

HOSTAGE FOR A MOTHER.—Mrs. M. Wood, lately of St. Louis, was aroused one night by a lady friend seeking an asylum for the night to protect her from arrest.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.—Socrates at an extreme age, learned to play on musical instruments. Cato at eighty years of age thought proper to learn the Greek language.

NEVER TOO OLD TO LEARN.—Socrates at an extreme age, learned to play on musical instruments. Cato at eighty years of age thought proper to learn the Greek language.

MURRAY'S FLORIDA WATER.—Poets may talk of 'garnets from spicy Arab,' but it may well be questioned whether any cinnamon or orange grove ever sent up incense as refreshing as the perfume of this Florida essence.

Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, Picault & Son, and H. R. Garar.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO ALL THOSE WHO SUFFER WITH PLEURISY. Another of the respectable citizens of Quebec, Canada, has voluntarily addressed the following to W. B. Brunet, Esq., Druggist, &c., Pont St. Roch Street, Quebec.

WHAT THEY SAY.—Go to business men for reliable facts. Read the testimony of a merchant. "Lugrange, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1861. Messrs. Henry & Co. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Down's Balm. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever had."

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections often incurable.

A NECESSITY.—In every house, is a bottle of Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a tooth-ache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that the time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. See advertisement in another column for the disorders for which the Liniment is a specific.

EXERCISE.—The ancient Grecians were noted for their agility, strength, and great powers of endurance. The English women of the present time are celebrated for their robust and healthy appearance, the result in both instances, of vigorous and healthy exercise.

WISMAN'S WILD CHERRY BALM.—This Balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchitis, or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.



The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.  
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TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:  
To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.  
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.  
The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.  
We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY—1865.

Friday, 13—Octave of the Epiphany.  
Saturday, 14—St. Hilare, B.D.  
Sunday, 15—Second after Epiphany. Holy Name of Jesus.  
Monday, 16—St. Marcellus, P.M.  
Tuesday, 17—St. Anthony, Ab.  
Wednesday, 18—St. Peter's Chair at Rome.  
Thursday, 19—St. Canut, M.  
The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—  
Saturday, 14—St. Sulpice.  
Monday, 16—Convent of La Prairie.  
Wednesday, 18—Assumption College.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The European political world presents nothing worth recording, unless it be that in Paris there are symptoms that the old feud betwixt wages and capital, workman and master, are again on the point of breaking out. The great difficulty with which the Government in France has to contend is social rather than political, and even the armies of Louis Napoleon might be unable to sustain the Imperial throne were a serious *emeute* of the working classes again to take place in Paris.

On this Continent no important military events have occurred since our last. General Lee is, it is said, to be named generalissimo of the forces of the Confederate States: and leaving for the time Richmond under the protection of Gen. Beauregard, he himself will it is thought set himself to cope with Gen. Sherman.

THE MONTREAL GAZETTE AND OUR RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS.—We do not think that our Protestant contemporaries have just cause to complain that their demands for redress in the matter of the School Laws have been met in a hostile spirit by Catholics; we therefore flatter ourselves that in the structures we are about to offer on some assertions made by the Montreal *Gazette*, and reiterated in the *Herald*, no one will pretend to find a latent design to throw obstacles in the way of that educational reform for which our Protestant fellow-citizens are agitating.

In so far as that agitation is simply for Freedom of Education, and equality of rights with Catholics, we approve of it most cordially, for we recognise therein the assertion of a most important principle. But unfortunately—so it appears to us—our separated brethren are aiming not at equality of rights, but ascendancy; and the object of their movement is it seems to obtain from Government, of the public domain or common property—that is to say *common* to Catholics and Protestants—an exclusive grant or endowment for Protestant educational purposes. A grant or endowment of this exclusive sort it would be our duty to oppose; and we should insist that in all endowments, or appropriations of public or common property for educational purposes that may henceforward be made, Catholics should, in proportion to their numbers, share equally with their Protestant fellow-citizens.

The demand for a grant or State endowment for Protestant educational purposes, exclusively, is put forth by our contemporaries on grounds which it behoves us to scrutinize rigidly, in order to ascertain what solidity there may be therein. The *Gazette* and *Herald* for instance argue, in substance and in concert, that already large grants of the *common* property, for Catholic educational purposes exclusively, have been made by the State to several of our great religious Corporations; and that therefore Protestant educational institutions have the right to demand an equivalent in the shape of a State endowment for Protestant educational purposes, exclusively. The point is thus put by the *Gazette* of the 4th inst.:

It should be borne in mind that out of the *common* property of Lower Canada, the Sulpicians and the Seminary of Quebec have had large and valuable domains granted to them by the French Government, and confirmed to them by the English, for which the Protestant population has never received any equivalent.—*Montreal Gazette*. (The Italics are our own.)

To this we reply that:—  
1st. The said Corporate bodies have never had any domains granted to them out of the "common property of Lower Canada;" that is to say out of the public lands, property *common* both

to French and English, to Catholic and Protestant.

2nd. That the said Corporate bodies have never had any grants of public property for educational purposes made to them either by the French or by the English Governments.

3rd. That the said Corporate bodies have never had any grants or gifts of public property made to them for any purposes whatsoever, by either of the above mentioned Governments; all the property which they hold having been acquired by them, either as a gift from private individuals, or by purchase, that is to say for a material consideration that can be expressed in dollars and cents.

The only property which English Protestants can claim as "*common*" in Canada—that is to say as "*common*" both to French and English, to Catholic and Protestant—consists in the property that remained public, or unappropriated by private individuals, or private Companies, at the moment of the cession of Canada by the French to the British Crown. All else was, and is *private*, not "*common*" property, in which the new comers had, and have no right to share, and for which they never had, and never can have, the right to claim an equivalent.

The property held by the Sulpicians of Montreal and by the Seminary of Quebec was not granted to them by the French Government for educational purposes, as an examination of their original title deeds will show. It is true that out of their revenues, these Corporations do expend large sums for educational purposes; but they do so of pure benevolence, and as the munificent patrons of education, not being compelled thereto by the term of their respective title deeds. So clearly was this recognised by the British Government, that, at the cession of Canada by France, it was expressly stipulated by the latter, and agreed to by the former, that the Sulpicians might, if they so pleased, sell all their property in Canada, and carry the proceeds thereof with them to France. True; the Sulpicians did not see fit to avail themselves of their then recognised legal right, to dispose of their Canadian property for their own use; but their right to do so remained intact, and therefore it is evident that they were not bound to employ their property, or any part thereof for educational purposes, since the British Government recognised their right to sell it, and to do as they pleased with the proceeds.

And in the third place, we plead that the Sulpicians of Montreal, and the Seminary of Quebec never received any grants or free gifts from the State; but that their property was acquired either by donations from private individuals, or by purchase,—that is to say in exchange for full money value by them given.

The property of the Seminary of Quebec was a free and noble gift made to that body by the illustrious Mgr. de Montmorency Laval.

The property of the Sulpicians of Montreal was acquired, partly by purchase from "*The Company of the Hundred Associates*," whose enormous debts and liabilities the Sulpicians charged themselves with; and partly by a bargain with the French Government, in which the Sulpicians at an immense cost to themselves, undertook to remove a tribe of Indians then very troublesome to the public peace, to the *Seigneurie* of the Lake of Two Mountains, to build a church, and to erect a fortress to defend the Colony. We may add that in a money point of view this bargain was altogether in favor of the government, and that the actual price paid by the Sulpicians for their property far exceeded its market value at the time the purchase was made.

We have asserted facts, which are easily susceptible of verification or of confutation. If of the latter, we challenge the *Gazette* and his colleagues to confute them. But if incapable of being confuted we respectfully, but at the same time as a right, request of the *Gazette* to correct the errors of fact into which he has fallen, and which he has publicly circulated, concerning the origin, and objects of, the property held by the Sulpicians of Montreal, and the Seminary of Quebec.

A letter produced in the *Journal de Quebec*, under date Dec. 17th., announces the safe arrival in Rome of the Rev. M. Taschereau, Rector of the Laval University. His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, reached Rome on Sunday the 11th ulto., and we regret to learn that our beloved Bishop had suffered from indisposition. The Rev. M. Bayle of the Grand Seminary of Montreal was also in Rome at the date of the above quoted letter.

THE ST. ALBAN RAIDERS.—On Saturday last Mr. Judge Smith delivered judgment on the point of law raised against his jurisdiction; and after a long exposition of his views he decided in a sense contrary to that in which the same point of law was decided by M. Courso.

After a long, stormy debate in the City Council wherein a good deal of temper was exhibited on both sides, it was decided by a small majority that the resignation of M. Lamothe, Chief of the Police, be accepted.

M. RAMEAU ON CANADIAN POLITICS.—  
To be able to see ourselves as others see us is a gift for which many a wise man has sighed.—  
This is in a measure granted to us in Canada, in that we enjoy the benefits of the comments both of the Anglo-Saxon Protestant, and of the French Catholic, press upon our proposed new Constitution. The former is generally favorable to the Union scheme, elaborated by the Quebec delegates; the latter, on the contrary, as it studies only the peculiar interests, social, national and religious, of the French and Catholic section of our population, is loud in its denunciation of that Constitution.

M. Rameau has been long and favorably known in Canada as an honest and intelligent writer, of sound political views, and sincere in his professions of patriotism and of religion.—  
The opinion of so keen-sighted and impartial an observer of our political agitations, of one so far removed from the sphere of our paltry and degrading party squabbles, and whom no one can suspect of any personal or interested motives, of any hankering after a government situation, or a share in the public plunder, is certainly entitled to a respectful hearing—nor is there any great divergence betwixt his views and those of the English writers. If on the one hand the Anglo-Saxon Protestant press approves of the Quebec scheme, it is because it sees therein ample assurance for the permanence and ultimate ascendancy of Anglo-Saxon and Protestant principles, in the political as well as in the social order; if on the other hand, M. Rameau as strongly condemns it, it is for precisely the same reason as that for which the other section of the press accords to it, its meed of praise. Both in this respect take precisely the same view of the measure: but that which to the one appears a shining merit, to the other appears a glaring defect. In these words, which we extract from M. Rameau's article upon the subject in the *Economiste Francais* of the 5th ult., we have the pith of the matter; the explanation in short both of the favor shown to the Quebec scheme by the English Protestant press, and of the disfavor with which it is viewed by all who give the first place in their affections to the conservation of French Canadian nationality and of Catholicity, which is the mainstay of the other. The practical result of the scheme says M. Rameau will be this:—

"The Canadians"—(that is to say French Canadian Catholics)—"will be left to struggle single handed, one against three; and no matter the energy that they may display, they must yield at last to their pretended associates systematically leagued against them."

This is the view of the case taken and expressed by the TRUE WITNESS, and the secret of our opposition to a Union of the Provinces which under the misnomer of Confederation, will entail on us all the disadvantages of an incorporating and highly centralised or Legislative Union, leaving us only the expenses, the inevitable complications, and other disadvantages of a real Federal Union—inconveniences which will be so strongly felt that, ere long, we shall all be glad to exchange the mongrel Union now proposed to us, for a pure and simple legislative Union, in name as well as in fact; for that State, one and indivisible, after which democracy and Jacobinism are ever hankering, and with which Mr. George Brown proposes to endow us.

M. Rameau, in whose hatred of centralisation and of all other democratic tendencies we also have the honor of participating, argues as the TRUE WITNESS has ever argued, that if there is to be a Federation of the British North American Provinces, the functions of the central government should be strictly limited; in a word, that the functions of the State governments should be maximised, those of the Central government minimised:—

"It is of paramount necessity that the federal authority be from the commencement firmly restricted."  
"It is true that thereby its importance and its strength will be greatly diminished; but what great concern have Canadians—(that is to say French Canadian Catholics)—in the greatness or the future of the heterogeneous confederation. That which above all does concern them is their autonomy, is their own existence—even should these be purchased at the expense of general debility."

M. Rameau discusses also the military question, arguing with great force that should the Southerners succeed in making good their independence, Canada will be delivered for ever from all risk of aggression from the Northern States; and that should the latter succeed in subduing the Southerners, Confederation of the British North American Provinces will avail nothing against the overwhelming military power of the North. Of course M. Rameau sees clearly, as every man, not a fool by nature has seen from the outbreak of the civil war, that the conquest of the South means the conquest and annexation of Canada, or at all event the attempt to conquer and forcibly annex us.

So many and so great in the eyes of M. Rameau are the evils of the Quebec scheme of Union, so certain the ruin and degradation that it will entail on the French, and on the entire Catholic section of the community, that he hesitates not to say that even annexation with the

\* We must distinguish betwixt a weak or limited government, and a government whose functions extend over only a limited area, but which within that area, is all powerful.

United States, under the form of Federation which obtained before the breaking out of the war—but which can never again be restored, no matter what the issue of the present contest—would be preferable to the Union of the British North American Provinces now contemplated. This is certainly an extreme, a very extreme view, but it shows how strongly M. Rameau is impressed with a sense of the danger impending over his countrymen and co-religionists.

M. Rameau favors the idea of erecting Canada into an independent State, under the conjoint protection of France and England. The theory is excellent no doubt, but we do not believe it capable of being reduced to practice; since we are certain that it would never find favor with a very numerous and powerful political party in Canada, whose eyes are ever turned Washington-wards, and the *Alpha* and *Omega* of whose policy is, the elimination of Popery, and Franco-Canadianism from our social system, as heterogeneous elements that impede its harmonious working. Such a Protectorate as that which M. Rameau contemplates, is no doubt desirable, and would furnish an excellent solution of the very difficult problem now presented to us; but it is, we fear, an impossible solution, and one that may therefore be dismissed without further discussion. For the rest M. Rameau does but reiterate the opinions which have been repeatedly, though less forcibly, expressed in the TRUE WITNESS, on the subject of the new Constitution.

The London *Times* discusses at much length the terms of the proposed Union of the British North American Provinces as drawn up by the delegates at Quebec. On the whole the *Times* approves of them, and applauds the idea of union, seeing therein the probability of soon getting rid of a perfectly useless, and in case of war, of a very troublesome incumbrance. Anything that tends—as does the scheme now in contemplation—to bring about an amicable separation of the North American Colonies of Great Britain from the mother country, will be gladly hailed by the people of the latter. It is for this reason, and not because it sees therein any good for Lower Canada, or guarantee for its religious and social institutions, that the *Times* approves of the Union scheme; it looks upon us as big enough and old enough, to set up in business for ourselves; and thinks that the time has arrived when we should cease to be a burden upon the head of the family.

The *Times* is therefore no unfriendly critic of the Quebec scheme, but it is not blind to its defects, as for instance the plan for constituting a second chamber for the Central Legislature.—  
But this is a mere matter of detail in which we take no interest, seeing that in the said second chamber, the States will not be represented at all, since its members will be the mere nominees, or puppets of the central government. Another objection however urged by the *Times* strikes at the very root of the matter, and is identical in substance with the objections urged by the TRUE WITNESS against any such scheme of Union as that which Mr. George Brown and the Clear Grits of Upper Canada would consent to accept as a settlement of their exorbitant claims on this Province. Writing in June last on the subject of a Federal Union of Colonies or States, not severally sovereign and independent, we pointed out one inherent difficulty, which it was impossible for human ingenuity to overcome, and which of itself, was an all conclusive reason against a Federation of subject Provinces:—

"The all important question presents itself who is to determine what matters are of common interest and therefore to be legislated for by the Federal Legislature, \* \* \* and what matters are of separate and local interest, and therefore the subject of State legislation? If the settlement of this question be left to the Federal Legislature the autonomy of the Province with the smaller population is destroyed, and its local interests placed at the mercy of a hostile majority. \* \* \* If it be left to the State Legislatures to determine what matters fall within their province the Federal authority is nought, and a Federal government would be as useless an incumbrance as the traditional fifth wheel of a coach."—*True Witness*, 24th June, 1864.

Of course, no matter how elaborately the respective attributes of the two governments or legislatures may be defined, the whole ground cannot be thereby covered; cases will be constantly arising, not provided for or covered by the said terms, and disputes as to the respective limits of their functions between the Federal Legislature and the State legislatures are inevitable. If in these disputes the former is to be judge in its own cause, its authority is absolute and unlimited, and local legislatures as barriers against aggression, are but a farce, and may well be dispensed with; if the latter or local legislatures are to adjudicate, the Federal or central Legislature is practically useless. This was the argument of the TRUE WITNESS, based on the moral impossibility of clearly defining the respective limits of central and local functions; how far events have justified our predictions may be seen from the following comments of the London *Times* on the abortive attempt of the Quebec delegates to assign to each—to Central Legislature and Local Legislature—the respective limits beyond which neither shall be able to pass. No doubt the delegates did their best;

but according to such a favorable critic as the *Times* their best is but a bundle of absurdities:

"But the most important clause—(all important the *True Witness* called it in June last)—"in the whole Resolutions, and unfortunately, by no means the easiest to understand, is the one which defines the powers of the central federal legislature."—*London Times*.

This unintelligibility is due, not to the delegates, but to the subject with which they had to deal. In attempting to "define the powers" of a government intentionally armed with indefinite power, they attempted the impossible and therefore failed. They were no luckier when they attempted to define the powers of the local legislatures according to the *Times*:—

"It is exceedingly difficult to construe these provisions. First, general powers of legislation are given in the widest terms to the General Parliament; then a power is given especially to make laws on thirty-seven subjects, one of those being all matters of a general character not exclusively reserved to the Local Legislatures. Nothing is exclusively reserved to the Local Legislatures; and it would seem, therefore, that the effect of this clause is to cut the power of central legislation down to matters of a general character—a most vague and unsatisfactory definition, and one sure, if it is retained, to produce conflict and confusion. In the same way, what are matters of a private and local nature not assigned to the General Parliament? We have failed to discover any matters of a private and local nature which are so assigned, and therefore the power will be limited by the words 'private' and 'local' so that the effect of these clauses will be that, beyond the subjects attributed to each, the Central Legislature will have jurisdiction over general matters, whatever they are, and the Local Legislature over local matters, whatever they are; while it is in the highest degree doubtful what the Courts would consider general and what local, and whether the Central Legislature has any concurrent jurisdiction over private and local matters or no."—*Times*.

If the *Times* sees the difficulty, the *Globe* indicates the way out of it. Its idea, which is simply the idea of Mr. George Brown, and the Liberal party generally, is that as the Central Government will always be strong enough to overpower the local governments, and will not fail to exercise that power, there is no danger to be apprehended from the conflicting pretensions of two rival authorities. The local governments, under the proposed constitution, will be too weak; too paltry, and too much under the absolute control of the central government to offer any serious obstacles to the latter. This is how the *Globe*, Mr. George Brown's organ, answers the objections:—

"The London *Times*, in discussing the resolutions of the Quebec Conference, raises the objection that they leave a chaos for collision between the general and local Governments."

"It would be very difficult to specify every possible subject for either general or local legislation. If ever so long a list were made, we would be sure to find after a while that something had been omitted."

"Should such a contest as the *Times* anticipates arise once in a number of years, the veto vested in the general Government would fully enable it to prevent any of the local Governments from encroaching upon its powers."—*Globe*.

There is certainly no fear for the central government; the strong have nothing to fear from the weak, and in the projected constitution ample precaution has been taken to prevent any encroachments by the local governments upon the central government. But who shall protect the weak against the strong, who shall guarantee the local governments, say for instance the local government of Lower Canada, against the inevitable aggressions of the central government? This is the one thing above all others needed; and this has therefore been altogether overlooked. The strong, the rich, the powerful, have been filled with good things, armed with ample powers; but the weak and needy have been sent hungry away. The wolf will be fully able to prevent any of the lambs from encroaching upon its lair; but alas! and this we have pointed out from the beginning, there is naught to prevent the wolf from encroaching at pleasure upon the pastures of the lamb.

The *Globe* admits the impossibility of giving a full definition of the respective functions, powers or attributes of the central government and the local governments. Cases therefore may, indeed must, occur, in which disputes betwixt the two will arise; the central government which by its composition will be factually hostile to Catholic Lower Canada, will always have it in its power to decide upon all cases in dispute, and to give judgment in its own favor; is it not then mockery, or something worse than mockery, to speak of the projected constitution as holding out any guarantees for Lower Canadian autonomy, or any safeguard to the peculiar religious and social institutions of this Catholic Province.

THE LOWER PROVINCES.—The opposition in the Lower Provinces to the Quebec scheme of Union is gaining in strength. At P. E. Island a ministerial crisis has been the consequence, Mr. John Gray, Colonial Secretary, and one of the delegates has resigned, as has also Mr. Pope, Att. General, a person known for his bitter hostility to Catholics, and his rabid obscurity in the Colonial legislature in all debates of a politico-religious character. Mr. Palmer another delegate who is strongly opposed to centralisation, will it is expected be called upon to frame a Ministry on anti-Union principles.

"LES SOIBES CANADIENNES."—The numbers for September, October, November and December have come to hand, and contain the continuation of a very interesting article by M. F. X. Prieur, on the fortunes of the political exiles of '38 in Australia.



MAZZINI AND THE MONTREAL "HERALD" ON EDUCATION. — Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? From the lips of a Mazzini, the Apostle of Assassination, the high priest of "the dagger," can we learn virtue, or obtain a lesson how mankind should be educated? Yes! for Mazzini has written upon Education, insisting well and forcibly upon its necessity, and its nature. It is only by Education, but only by the Education of the heart as well as of the head, of the will as well as of the reason, by a religious Education in short, that Society can be saved from destruction. This is the theory of a liberal like Mazzini, and we therefore commend it seriously to the attention of the Montreal Herald which declares itself altogether in favor of irreligious or purely secular State-Schoolism. We copy from a late issue of the Herald:—

We have often contended, and shall always contend, that public schools paid for by the State ought to be bona fide secular schools, in spirit as well as in letter: We have also contended that the Separate School system was an evil, only to be tolerated because the more rational plan could not be carried out.—Montreal Herald.

This may be the doctrine or theory of our Canadian contemporary; but even amongst those who profess it, but few consistently adhere to in practice; and we doubt much if the writer would accept for his child in particular, the system of education which he proposes for all Canadian children in general. From Mazzini, whose lucubrations on the same subject appeared some time ago in the Herald, our contemporary might have learned a better doctrine than that of a mere secular education: for even Mazzini recognises that the great end of education is to enable men to distinguish the right from the wrong, and to do their duty. Education therefore must be moral as well as secular; and a morality without God, is as inconceivable as a solar system without a sun. "Rights and duties" must be the subject of all education worth paying for.

Mazzini says this, and in this Mazzini says well: though upon this point he must be issued with all the advocates of a purely secular and "non-sectarian" education as the one thing needful. It is for this reason that we as Catholics gladly quote Mazzini on the Education question as an authority against whom Protestants can raise no objections as a reactionist, as the victim of priest craft, or the opponent of progress. The theory of Mazzini on Education is this:—

"The sole origin of every Right is in a Duty fulfilled." To teach men their Duty therefore, in order that by its fulfilment they may attain to the enjoyment of their Rights is the one legitimate end of all Education. This is the principle laid down by Mazzini in a work published by him under the title "Duties of Man" about two years ago, and of which a notice appeared in the Montreal Herald some short time since together with extracts from the work itself. But how is man to be taught his Duty? from whom is to be learned its extent and its limits? above all, from what source is he to derive strength to perform it?—"By means" asks Mazzini—"of the prison or the executioner?" And he thus continues:—

"Every Society that has existed hitherto has employed these means. But this is a state of war, and we need peace, that is tyrannical repression and we need education. Education I have said, and my whole doctrine is included and summed up in this grand word. The vital question in agitation at the present day, is a question of Education. We have therefore to seek a Principle of Education superior to any theory. This Principle is Duty. We must convince men that they are all sons of one sole God, and bound to fulfill and execute one sole law here on earth:—that each of them is bound to live, not for himself, but for others;—that the aim of existence is not to be more or less happy, but to make themselves and others more virtuous."

But—and here comes the question—by whom, and how is this principle of "Duty" to be inculcated? and having learnt their Duty, whence are men to derive the strength necessary to enable them to fulfill it? For it is not enough that we should know, or have sublime theories of our Duty, unless we reduce those theories to practice. Not every one that saith Lord! Lord! but he only that doeth the will of God shall enter into His Kingdom. We require therefore, according to the Mazzinian theory of Education, a teacher competent, not only to teach us our Duty, but to furnish us with means or strength to perform that Duty when it shall have been taught to us.

Now this teacher must be a teacher in the supernatural order, far all the history of the human race shows that the natural teacher has hitherto failed to teach men their Duty; and that left to himself, and destitute of supernatural aid, man in all ages, and under all circumstances, has also always failed in the performance of his Duty. The very idea of Duty implies God, for without the idea of God as the supreme lawgiver, it is impossible to conceive of any Duty of man towards man. This Mazzini admits; for he contends that neither in the individual, nor in Society is there to be found any Right of man over man; and thus he recognises that without God there can be no Duty of man towards man. He says:—

"The Rights of each individual are equal; the fact of living together in Society does not create a single one. Society has greater power, not greater rights than the individual."

Duty of man, therefore, towards man, whether considered as the individual, or as Society, must

have Duty towards God as its principle; and to learn that Duty we must have the aid of Revelation, or a supernatural teacher; no matter whether that teacher assume the form of an infallible Church, or a divinely inspired Book. By mere natural reason alone, men never as yet have been able to convince themselves that they are "all sons of one sole God;" and even when through the Christian Revelation they have attained to the knowledge of that truth, never by their mere natural strength have they been able to reduce their theory to practice. The attempt was made indeed in France in the last century. Philosophers who had discarded the Gospel and the use of the Sacraments, discoursed learnedly of the Brotherhood of the entire Human Race, and waxed eloquent upon Fraternity and Philanthropy. We all know that these nice theories culminated in the Reign of Terror; as they will culminate again should men ever again attempt to carry them out as the products of human reason, and without those supernatural aids given to us in the Sacraments.

Only through the Christian Revelation have men actually learnt their Duty towards their fellow men; only by the grace of God imparted through the Church have men ever been able to fulfill that Duty even when it had been pointed out to them. The Education therefore, for which Mazzini pleads as alone able to save Society, is a Christian Education; an Education which a supernatural teacher alone is able to impart; because an education without the supernatural aids of which the Church is the guardian and dispenser, would still remain practically useless. But this teacher, these supernatural aids, Mazzini ignores and discards, and an Education of which "Duty is the Principle" thus become to him an impossibility. Why! the chief thing that Mazzini proposes to teach, as the basis of those relations which he would establish betwixt man and man, is "that they are all sons of one sole God," in other words he would establish the unity of the human race. We should like to see how the Mazzinian pedagogues would attempt to establish even this little fact without the aid of revelation. Assuredly the philosophers of the pre-Christian world were, intellectually, the equals of the philosophers of the XIX century; and yet the idea of the brotherhood and unity of the human race was neither acted upon, nor entertained in the most humane and enlightened of Pagan countries. What the human reason is, of itself, capable of may be a matter of dispute; what in the brightest days of the non-Christian world it had actually attained to, what were its teachings of the Duties of man to man, and to Society, we know from history. Man is much the same to-day that he was two thousand years ago; and but for the Church or his supernatural teacher, would have progressed in degeneracy, and would long ago have fallen far below the moral level of the heathen contemporaries of Saint Paul. Without this same supernatural teacher at the present day man would rapidly revert to the same filthy and brutalised condition as that from which Christianity, and the Sacraments, not natural reason, redeemed him.

Mazzini is right therefore in insisting upon the necessity of Education as the great want of the age. Not such an education merely as is usually contended for, and is given in Common Schools—an education in arithmetic, mathematics, or book-keeping, whether by single or double entry. These things will not save Society from dissolution, for this can be affected only by an Education which shall teach men their duty, which shall have its "principle in duty." So far we agree with Mazzini; but in that he fails to indicate how and by whom that Principle of Duty is to be inculcated; in that he discards all supernatural teaching, and trusts to reason and nature alone to do the work of revelation and grace, his scheme also must fail again, as it has already failed whenever or wherever tried. He speaks brave words, as do all our modern philanthropists, all our friends of enlightenment and progress; but when we ask for something more substantial than words, we find that we have been but mocked and made fools of by a miserable repetition of the absurd theories propounded in the XVIII century for the renovation of society.

Mazzini's testimony, however, is valuable in the Education controversy, in so far as it shows that in the opinion of such a leading revolutionist, education is valuable only in so far as it acts upon and affects the will and the conscience; in so far as it is moral rather than intellectual, and only in so far as it has for its principle the idea of Duty. But this idea implies religion, or the relation of man towards God, since it is only because of his duties towards God that man has, or can be conceived of as having any duties whatever towards man or society; and this again leads to the conclusion that though Education is essential, yet Religious Education alone can be of any service to, or prevent the dissolution of, society. And thus though Catholics and Protestants may disagree about the religious teacher, whether it shall be the Church, or a Book, yet, if with Mazzini they make Duty the principle of their Education, they must both invoke the aid of the religious or supernatural teacher as the great want of the age.

\* According to some, man is only a fully developed ape, a Gorilla, raised to a higher power.

The Rev. Mr. Beausang proposes visiting the chief Cities of Canada and of repeating therein his lectures. We have therefore thought it better to allow our friends the pleasure of hearing the reverend gentleman in propria persona, than to report his lectures in our columns, wherein it would be impossible to do full justice to him or to them.

The Committee of the St. Patrick's Society beg to acknowledge with many thanks, the receipt of Ten Dollars from Jas. McShane, Jr., Esq., towards the charitable fund of the Society.

OBITUARY. On the 26th of last month the Albany City papers announced the death of Michael McGinn, one of Albany's oldest citizens. The deceased was born in the town of Drum, County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1789, and came to this Country in 1820; shortly after his arrival he settled in Albany N.Y. where for the last 44 years he has given an example that will long be remembered of sterling piety, good citizenship, and warm friendship. The deceased had been in the enjoyment of his usual good health, till within a few days of his death, and they who then saw him judged from his open honest countenance that another score would be added to his many years.

But God had willed it otherwise, and last Monday evening his numerous friends were surprised to hear of his death. On Wednesday a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated in St. John's Church, Albany, by his son Rev. F. McGinn of St. Patrick's Albany, assisted by Revs. Fitzpatrick and Burke of St. John's as Deacon and Sub-deacon and Rev. Father Ludden of the Cathedral as Master of Ceremonies. Among the Revd. clergy there assembled to pay the last mark of respect to the memory of him whom they all so highly esteemed we noticed the very Revd. Vicar General, Father Conroy, Fathers O'Neil of St. Josephs, Doran and Duffy of St. Marys, Neathan of Holy Cross, Wadams and Fitzgerald of Cathedral; Carroll of Gunderland; Bayard of East Albany; Finley of West Troy; Havermans, J. Keveny, and Delaney O.M.C., Troy; T. Keveny and P. Keveny, Cohoes; Edge, O.S.A., Mechanicville; Cull and McCurry, Saratoga; Sullivan, Hudson; Deroche, Whitehall; Falvey, Schenectady; McLaughlin, Little Falls; Daly, Utica; W. Sheean, Oneida; M. Sheean, Salina; Butler, O.M.C., Syracuse. At the end of Mass, Father Daly of Utica, spoke in very appropriate remarks of the quiet, sincere and earnest Catholicity of the deceased, as being of the last of those, who, as laymen, formed the parish of St. Johns, and who had always been of the first in every good work promoting the interests of the parish. After the Revd. gentleman's remarks, the Very Rev. Vicar General pronounced the Absolution. In Paradisum was then intoned by Rev. Father Neathan, assisted by the Choir, and the corpse of him who during his lifetime had been so well known as a sincere and humble Catholic, an upright citizen, and warm friend, was accompanied by his numerous friends of the Rev. Clergy and laity to the grave.—Requiescat in Pace.

MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOL TRUSTEES, KINGSTON.

The Regular January Meeting of the Roman Catholic Board of School Trustees was held on Saturday at the Bishop's Palace. There was a full attendance of members present. Thomas McKeever, Esq. in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted. The Treasurer's Report for the year, accompanied with a detailed statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year, was received and approved of.

The Annual Report to the Chief Superintendent of Education was read and duly signed by the members present.

It appears that 850 children attended the schools under the Board during the year, 414 boys and 436 girls. The cost of maintaining the schools for the past twelve months is shown as follows:

Table with columns for item and amount. Includes Government Grant in January (\$210.00), School Rate (181.25), Taxes of 1864 (1580.00), Bishop's Donation (100.00), Balance due from last year (\$285.00), Expenses of Christian Brothers (840.00), Sisters of Congregation (250.00), Assistant (100.00), Miss McNeil (100.00), House Rent (50.00), Sundries (200.00), Enlarging Brothers' School (349.96).

It was shown that beyond this amount there is a balance yet required to complete the additions to the Brothers' Schools, of some \$300, which sum must be raised by a special rate during the year. The whole cost of the additions will amount to nearly one thousand dollars.

The annual election of Trustees to fill the places of those retiring was announced to take place on Wednesday next, due notice of which was given. The places of meeting are as follows:— Ontario Ward, at Mr. Daniel Lynch's. Sydenham Ward, at Mr. Thomas Lovitt's. St. Lawrence Ward, at Mr. James Hogan's. Victoria Ward, at Mr. John Reynolds's. Cataract Ward, at Mr. John Dunn's. Rideau Ward, at M's. Jordan's. Frontenac Ward, at Mr. John Brannigan's. The renewed interest shown by the Catholics of the city in the Schools, and the encouragement given to education, is highly commended by His Lordship the Bishop in a communication made to the Trustees. He hoped that in a short time the Catholic Institutions of this city would prove second to none in U. Canada. He intimated that the Ladies of the Congregational Convention contemplated erecting a new convent on Johnston Street, the plans and specifications of which are now ready, at a cost of \$18,000. The building will be a great ornament to the city. The plans and designs were prepared by Mr. John Bows, of Ottawa. It was moved by Dr. Sullivan, and seconded by Mr. John Smith, That the thanks of this Board are due, and are hereby respectfully rendered to His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston for the valuable assistance rendered by him to the Board during the past year, and that the present prosperous condition of the Catho-

lic Schools of the City is owing to his exertions and constant supervision. Carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also tendered to the Secretary, when the Board adjourned until Wednesday evening next. J. O'REILLY, Secretary.

—Kingston Waig.

PERTH SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—We learn from the Courier that, the pupils attending the Perth Separate Schools were examined by the Very Rev. Vicar General Mc Donagh, on Friday, 24th inst, before the Trustees and a large attendance of visitors. The girls, under the charge of Miss Lyons, and the boys, taught by Mr. Lee, acquitted themselves in the most creditable manner. The Catholic youth of Perth owe a deep debt of gratitude to their zealous Pastor for the care which he bestows upon their education, and the pains he takes to turn to the best advantage the meagre privileges conferred by our present imperfect School Law. The interest which our co-religionists in Perth—stimulated by the example of the Very Rev. Vicar General—have taken in the cause of Catholic education, leads us to hope that they will take an active and leading part in demanding an equitable Separate School Bill.—Toronto Freeman.

We learn that Mr. Potter, U. S. Consul General in this city, has given notice to the Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, that, on Monday next, a file of Federal soldiers will be placed at Rouses Point, and another at Moers's junction, to see that the passport regulations are strictly enforced, and that all passengers not properly supplied will be sent back into Canada. The Transit of Americans through Canada is now completely stopped. Both the Great Western and Grand Trunk trains west of Toronto are running nearly empty.—Mont. Gazette.

FENIANISM DENOUNCED.—We are given to understand that in the course of his service on the morning of Christmas day, Rev. P. Schneider, pastor of the Catholic congregation of this town, took high ground against Fenianism. He told his hearers that secret organizations of any kind were directly opposed to the teachings of his Church and warned them to avoid even the appearance of evil in this respect.—Goderich Signal.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Edouard, Rev T E Dagenais, \$12; Dundee, F McRae, \$2; Pont du Lac, Rev A H B Lassisserey, \$2; St. Anicet, Rev F Robette, \$2; Centreville, W Garrett, \$2.50; Beauharnois, J Quig, \$4; Dundee, M Bannon, \$2; Orangerie, C A Rankine, \$2; Ganoque, P O'Brien, \$2; Norton Creek, P Sullivan, \$1; Cedar Hill, T G Connor, \$1; Lachies, P T McManus, \$2; St Zephrin, M Pirtelli, \$4; Alexandria, John McGillis, \$2; St Sylvester, D Horan, \$5; Malbaie, P Jones, \$1.25; Carillon, J Kelly, 3 dollars; Toronto, Rev C Wardy, \$2; St Hyacinthe, College, \$2; Carillon, J Mason, \$2; Fitzroy, M O'Brien, \$2; Stuenacadie, N S, Rev E Kennedy, \$2; Plympton, Thomas Bright \$5; Sorel, W McCallian, \$2; L'Assomption, P Flanagan, \$1; St Eugene, Rev J T Duhamel, \$2; Cayon, R Smith, \$2; Appleton, E Down, \$2; Winchester, J Devaney, \$5; Melrose, J Dineen, \$3; Huntley, J Mantel, \$2; Albert Mines, N S, John Griffin, \$3; Niagara, P Clarke, \$2; St Andrews, W Chisholm, \$2; St. Ilguage, J B Langlois \$2; Kingston, T Mackey, \$1; St. Catherine's, Rev Mr O'Grady, \$3; Canachie, D F Hagarly, \$2; Brudenell, E King, \$2; Pierreville, G T Folster, \$2; Loughboro, L O'Leary, \$2; St Polycarpe, R McDonald, \$2.50; Roxton Falls, P Kearney, \$2; St Sylvester, Rev E Fafard, \$4; Hawkesbury Mills, P Rodgers, \$2; Melbourn, T Doyle, \$2; Paspebiac, Rev. C. G. Fournier, \$1; St. Martin, Rev A Tasse, \$2; Barrington, S Brown, \$2; New Glasgow, P Shovelin, \$4; Norton Creek, A M Callum, \$1; Longwood, John O'Hair, \$2; Lacolle, Jas Galt, \$2; Quebec, Luke Madden, \$2; New Mills, N B, Mrs G Hayes, \$2; Platon, J O'Donnell, \$3; Perth G Northgrove, \$2; Tyendinaga, M Gargan, \$2; Memramook, Rev Mr LaFrance, \$2.25; Edwardsburgh, P Curley, \$2; St Sylvester, P Scallon, \$2; St Hyacinthe, M Healy, \$2; London, J G Harper, \$2; Orignish, Cape Breton, Rev A McKenzie, \$4; Terrebonne, Rev J Graton, \$2.50; Green Valley, Mess MacDonald, \$1; Kennedy, P Kilmurray, \$2; Lochdary, Capt J Kennedy, \$2; St Narcisse, John Byrne, \$2; Clontarf, J O'Reilly, \$5; Hastings, J Hurley, \$2; Danville, F T Keely, \$2; Ottawa, Chas McCarron, \$2; Veronville, J Convey, \$5; Frankford, T Jordan, \$2; Huntingdon, J Gilmore, \$1; Sault au Recllet, Rev Mr Viwet, \$4; Castlemore, Rev R A O'Connor, \$2; Carrouborok, Rev L Griffin, \$5; Oronwall, Jas Gillies, \$2; Brockville, Rev J O'Brien, \$2; St Hyacinthe, P A Larocque, \$2; H Muro, \$2; Portsmouth, P Hammill, \$1; New York, F Boland, \$2.

Per F O'Neill, Antrim—M Galligan, \$2. Per Rev J S O'Connor, Corawall—D McKeever, \$2. Per P McCabe, Port Hope—Self, \$2; J Trainor, \$1. Per J Munro, Boucherville—Self, \$2; J B Delabroquiere, \$4. Per E McCormick, Peterboro—Rev G Brophy, \$2; J Lacey, \$2; Youngs Point, W Young, \$1. Per F Collins, St John, N B—Self, \$3; J G Campbell, \$5; W Doherty, \$2.50. Per George Murphy, Ottawa—Jas Green, \$2; J Gann, \$2; J Carroll, \$2; M McKie, \$1; M Dalton, \$1; M Grady, \$1. Per J Rende, Napanee—R Thompson, \$2. Per J O'Reilly, Hastings—J Gorman, \$2. Per J Hackett, Chambly—Self, \$1; J Dunn, \$2; V Fryer, \$2; T McNally, \$2; Rev Mr Mignault, \$2. Per J Doran, Perth—J McKinnon, \$2; J Doyle, \$2; J Devlin, \$2; M Dorsey, \$1. Per J Mciver, Dewittville, O Cain, \$2.50; Oronwall, E Murphy, \$1.50. Per J B Looney, Dundas—J Burns, \$4; T Cosgriff, \$1. Per E McCormack, Peterboro—W Wier, \$2; Rev Mr Lynch, \$2; South Duoro, J Walsh, \$4; Oronabee, J Doran, \$1. Per P F J Mullen, Toronto—W Paterson, \$2; J Tyrrell, \$2.50. Per Rev E J Dunphy, Mill Town, N B: R C Total Abstinence Society, \$5. Per Rev T Sears, Port Mulgrave, N S: Self, \$2; Colin Clancy, \$1.50; Ship Harbor, M Doolin, \$2; Roman Valley, J Walsh, \$2.50. Per F Griffith, Sherbrooke, J Wayland, \$2. Per J McCarthy, Hamilton, P S McHenry, \$2; P Fitzpatrick, \$2; M Mahoney, \$4; D Smith, \$2; P McGowan, \$1. Per J Cantillon, Sillery, Self, \$2; Jas Byrns, \$2. Per P Lynch, Belleville, Rev Mr Mackey, Tyendinaga, \$2. Per Rev Mr, Bouvier, Renfrew, Self, \$2; Springtown, J McCreac, \$4. Per W Daley, Compton, F Daley, \$2; Jas Farley, \$2. Per Rev H Brettridge, Trenton, M Sullivan, Frankford, \$2. Per J Feeny, Brantford, Self, \$1; N Nolan, \$4; P Troy, \$1; R McGregor, \$1. Per G McKenna, Indiana, Self, \$1; W McLaughlin, \$2; Patrick Farrell, \$1; John Farrell, \$1; Jas Lynch, \$1. Per P Farrell, Kingston, John O'Brien, 1.00; Jas Hickey, 2.00; John Ovaragah, 1.00; P Corrigan, 1.00; P Daly, 2.00; J Brannigan, 11.50; P Brown, 2.00; Jabb, J McKenry, 2.00; Jones' Falls, E Murray, 2.00; Wolfe Island, J Delaney, 2.00; Storrington, J Kennedy, 2.00; D Duff, 1.00. Per Jeremiah O'Brien, Quebec, Rev Mr Grenier, 2.50; Rev Jas Quinn, 2.00; P O'Brien, 2.50; E P Lindsay, 2.50; H McHugh, 2.50; Rev Mr Fortier, 2.00; Rev Mr Lemieux, 2.25; J Ellis, 2.00; Dr R A Fortier, 2.00; Mr Angers, 26.25. Per G Fallon, Ottawa, M Brennan, Nepean, 2.00;

BIRTH. In this city, on the 9th instant, at No. 55, St. Alexander Street, Mrs. Thos. Bernard Considine, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 10, 1864. Flour—Pollards, \$2.90 to \$3.10; Middlings, \$3.90 to \$4.05; Fine, \$3.60 to \$3.80; Super, No. 2, \$3.95 to \$4.05; Superfine \$4.25 to \$4.40; Fancy, \$4.35 to \$4.40; Extra, \$4.60 to \$4.65; Superior Extra \$4.70 to \$4.90; Bag Flour, \$2.35 to \$2.37. Oatmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Wheat—U. Canada Spring, ex-cara, sold at 96c. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5.37 1/2 to \$5.42 1/2; inferior Pots, \$5.40 to \$5.42 1/2; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.00 to \$6.00. Butter—Store packed in small packages at 15 1/2 to 16 1/2; and a lot of choice Dairy 19c. Eggs per doz, 00c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Out-meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 00c to 00c; Bacon, 00c to 00c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$00.00 to \$00.00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00.00; Prime, \$00.00 to \$00.00.—Montreal Witness. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$5.75 to \$6.20 Hay, per 100 bundles \$8.00 to \$12.00 Straw, \$5.00 to \$7.50 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 5.50 to 5.50 Sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.00 Lamb, \$2.50 to \$3.00

TORONTO MARKETS—Jan. 3.

Flour, extra Superior per barrel, \$4.50 to 4.60; Fancy, \$4.05 to 4.10; Superfine, 3.90 to 3.97;... Wheat, Fall, per bushel, 85c to 92c; Spring, 78c to 83c. Barley, per bushel, 65c to 70c Peas, do, 50c to 60c. Oats, do, 35c to 40c. Potatoes, do, 30c to 40c. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$3.50 to 5.00. Eggs, per dozen, 00c to 15c. Butter, fresh, per lb, 18c to 20c. tub, 16c to 18c. Chickens, per pair, 25c to 35c.



The next Debate of the above Society will take place in St. Patrick's Hall, NORDENBERG'S BUILDING, on MONDAY EVENING next, 16th inst.

SUBJECT:—"Whether is total separation from English Rule, or an Independent Parliament, under the protection of Great Britain, the most beneficial for Ireland at the present time?" Debate to begin at Eight o'clock P.M.

F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Sec.



CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY'S WINTER COURSE OF LECTURES.

The Second Lecture of the Course, in aid of the LIBRARY FUND of the Society, will be delivered by EDWARD MURPHY, ESQ.,

BOAVENTURE HALL, THURSDAY, 26th JANUARY, 1865.

SUBJECT: "The Wonders Revealed by the Microscope."

Mr. M. will, at the same time, exhibit by means of a powerful OXYHYDROGEN GAS MICROSCOPE, a number of beautiful and interesting objects from Natural History, which he has specially prepared for illustrating this Lecture.

Doors open at Seven o'clock—Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets can be obtained from members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. MICHAEL O'BRIEN, Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH. TO LET,

PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Enquire at this Office. January 12, 1865.

M. J. M'ANDREW, UPHOLSTERER, MATTRESS MAKER, &c., No 45, ALEXANDER STREET.

Curtains, Carpets, and Pew Cushions made to order. Oil Cloth and Matting fitted, &c. Loose Covers made for Furniture. Furniture Repaired and Varnished, on the shortest notice. Mattresses Renovated and Cleaned. Jobbing attended to. Montreal, Jan. 11, 1865.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. T B R M S: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st, 1861.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamp for sale at DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal, Jan. 17, 1864.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

At this moment, Russia, intoxicated with her complete victory in Poland and in Circassia, with her diplomatic triumph over the Western Powers, and her more recent ascendancy over the policy of Austria and Prussia, is assuming an attitude more dangerous to religious rights and to European civilisation, than even the Emperor Nicholas could have dreamed of occupying had he vanquished the invaders of the Crimea. At every point, from China to Hudson's Bay, Russia sees its policy in these days triumphant; and having no enemy to meet at its gates, no immediate point of earthly interest to attain, its schismatical spirit finds vent in a furious persecution of the Church. We Tablet translate from the *Monde* the following thoughtful and timely article. English opinion seems blind to the progress of the one ubiquitous and persistent enemy of the Empire—unless when the *Times* utters a howl of applause at the suppression and plunder of the monasteries of Poland:—

The conduct of Russia excites universal horror; all condemn the odious actions of the Government which has depopulated the Caucasus, and which is now endeavouring to depopulate Poland. This is a good deal, but it is not enough. These events contain a lesson, perhaps a last warning for Europe. If Europe contents herself with groaning, Russia will feel no fear; Russia is as barbarous a nation as were the tribes which invaded Europe in the middle ages; she differs only by a varnish of civilisation which makes her all the more dangerous. What progress has been made in less than two centuries by this redoubtable power, thanks to Protestantism in the first instance, and afterwards to the Revolution! Protestantism by dividing Germany, by adding to the discord of Poland, already suffering from her political constitution, has permitted Russia to become a European Power. The age in which Peter the Great lived had not elapsed when Poland was dismembered, when Turkey had lost several of her fairest provinces, and when Russia, threatening in the East, was playing a serious part in the calculations of Western politics. The revolution has only opened still wider roads for her. Napoleon clearly saw the peril, but he saw it only as a conqueror who desired to absorb everything to his own profit, not as a statesman who desired to save all that existed, and to prevent future catastrophes. His fall made Russia the arbiter of Europe.

At the present time, notwithstanding the war in the East, where is she? She is marching little by little to the conquest of the whole of Asia, she has separated an immense territory from China, she is advancing into the heart of the great continent, she is approaching India; she is mistress of the Caucasus, and she is threatening Turkey at once through Asia Minor, and the Danubian Provinces, while she keeps up intrigues in the Turkish empire itself, by means of the Greek schism, which she sustains with all her power. When, last year, the whole of Europe rose in favour of Poland, when public opinion spoke, when the Governments protested, Russia was so strengthened by our divisions, by our supineness, that she has laughed at those manifestations; she has despised the voice of public opinion, she has disdainfully repulsed the reproaches of the Governments, and, becoming more and more emboldened by the silence which has succeeded to the protestations, she no longer respects anything, she openly declares her design of turning Poland into a desert, of abolishing the Polish name and destroying Catholic institutions.

Ah! the Europe of the Middle Ages, which blind publicists treat with so much contempt—the Europe of the middle ages would not have endured such affronts. She knew how to repulse the Mussulman invaders; she rose like one man against the invaders of Christian countries, she thrust back Islamism in Asia, she drove the Tartars into that Russia which to-day menaces her with impunity.

This is what Russia does, under our eyes, and she numbers only 70,000,000 of subjects; she has not yet railroads, she had not, until quite lately, since the abolition of serfdom, all her population under her hand. In a century, Russia will be able to bring five millions of men into the field, she will be the mistress of the world, if Europe permits her aggrandisement, if England allows her to reach to India.

Russia is the common enemy; she menaces Turkey, she menaces Germany, she menaces England, and the remainder of Europe will soon be threatened, if Turkey succumbs, if Germany becomes a satellite of the Czar, if England loses her Indian possessions.

The enemy is known, and nevertheless Europe remains in repose; Russia is at our gates, and instead of joining ourselves together in a common strife to save civilisation, and liberty, we are thinking only of destroying that which exists, of destroying the religion which forms the common tie between European nations. We are thinking only of demolishing the thrones of those sovereigns who have constituted the unity of Europe, who have given it its civilisation, who have resuscitated its letters, its sciences, and its arts; who have, in a word, saved true liberty by making right known, by maintaining the purity of the family, by intrepidly supporting morality, by proclaiming the inviolability of property. This is what Europe does, and Russia watching her at the work, sees no more obstacles before her. The revolution does her work for her, she lets the revolution go on; the fall of the Papacy renders her mistress of the West; she

is full of kindness towards the enemies of the Papacy.

If the horrible designs of the revolution be one day realised, the extent of the crime committed in the destruction of the Pontifical throne will be known. The revolution, commenced by Protestantism, has committed its first great crime by killing a Catholic nation; its second will be the assassination of Christian Europe.

Before such consequences, which are perceived by even the bitterest enemies of Catholicism, is it possible not to recoil? Is it possible to continue to adhere to fatal doctrines, to disastrous Utopian schemes? Is it possible to entertain a sincere hope of gaining liberty by destroying its safest safeguard? We cannot believe it, and therefore we cannot refrain from acknowledging that the revolution possesses that Satanic character which Joseph Le Maistre has so powerfully defined.

WARFARE IN ALGERIA.—A letter from Algiers says:—“General Deligny, who had gone in search of the great Arab emigration, estimated to amount in number to 20,000, and 200,000 head of cattle, had driven it back into the Desert, where it had suffered immense losses from want of water. From 5,000 to 6,000 insurgents, worn out from hunger and thirst, have already surrendered unconditionally, after having lost all their flocks in the midst of the sands. Such of the insurgents who remain cannot escape, owing to the facility given to following their track by the dead bodies which they left on their track.—*Times*.”

AN HISTORICAL DWARF.—A remarkable character recently died in Paris, the dwarf Richebourg, who, though perhaps not quite so celebrated as “General Tom Thumb,” was an historical personage. Richebourg, who was only 60 centimeters high, was in his 16th year placed in the household of the Duchess of Orleans (the mother of King Louis Philippe.) He was often made useful for the transmission of despatches. He was dressed up as a baby, and important State papers placed in his clothes, and thus he was able to effect a communication between the Paris and the *émigrés*, which could hardly have taken place by any other means. The most suspicious of *sans culottes* never took it into his head to stop a nurse with a baby in her arms. For the last 30 years he lived in Paris in one of the houses in the remotest part of the Faubourg St. Germain. He had a morbid dread of appearing in public, and it is recorded that during this long period he never put his foot outside the house. He received from the Orleans family a pension of 3,000f. per annum. He had attained the ripe age of 92.

BELGIUM.

The last grand idea of the Infidel party in Belgium has been an agitation against Christian burial; and an attempt to establish a society, the members of which should agree to inter each other without any ceremony whatever. The Catholic Association of St. Barbe, of which the object is to visit the sick and to bury the dead, have been stimulated to new activity by the propagation of this scandalous sect; and it is with pleasure we see that King Leopold has felt it to be his duty to give this excellent society a special encouragement and assistance.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—A Council of Ministers in Turin has ascertained that there is a deficit of 400,000,000 of francs (£16,000,000) in the budget for 1865. Lamarmora himself, on the 30th of November, stated in the Turin Senate that “the Kingdom of Italy” had but £20,000,000 of income, and spent £36,000,000!

In the Senate of Turin, on the 2nd inst., the Senator Linati, speaking on the Convention of the 15th of September, said:—“We ought to have persuaded Europe that we seriously wished to leave to the Pope his spiritual liberty. But what have we done to obtain it? We have withdrawn Priests from the Bishops to make them soldiers, we have dragged Bishops from their sees, we have driven the Religious from their cloisters, we have threatened them with new laws to reduce them to begging for their bread; and by these barbarous acts we have said to Europe that as soon as we reached Rome we should do as much for the Pope. Such conduct has rendered us odious to Europe, and in a recent journey abroad I found that those who bowed to me one day as an Italian, no longer bowed to me on the next day, as soon as they learnt that I was an Italian Senator.”

—The King has issued a decree ordering as a measure of public utility, the occupation of convents, seminaries, and other establishments in Florence necessary for the service of the State.”

—General Cialdini prescribes a policy for Italy, but if his view be correct, there is nothing before her but bankruptcy. Her glory is that she, once the land of the dead, as the General eloquently calls her, has been able to put on foot and maintain three hundred thousand men, besides innumerable volunteers, and that she is in a condition at any moment to fight great battles for liberty and independence. All this is unquestionably true, but then it is also true that this system has brought the nation that has adopted it to the very verge of destruction. If Italy persists a very little longer in this warlike policy, she will place her financial position beyond the possibility of redemption. There must be some flaw in an argument which leads to conclusions so unsatisfactory, and the statesman can hardly be thought to reason well who plunges his country in bankruptcy in order to deliver her from the risk of subjection.—*Times*.

The men of Turin no longer appreciate the supreme happiness of taking part in an election, as a panacea for all social and political evils.—The *Diritto* informs us that, at the elections for the Chamber of Commerce, in that late capital on the 7th inst., out of 1,644 voters inscribed, only 172 were present to form the election committee, and at 3 p.m., the hour fixed for the closing of the election, 53 only had deposited their vote in the ballot urn. Note the poetical turn of your Italian neo-constitutionalists, who insist on seeing an ‘urn’ in a ballot box.

The *Monarchia Italiana* asserts that a personage high in office in ‘the kingdom of Italy,’ has said publicly. ‘In three months time, either reaction or bankruptcy.’

The subscription set up for the St. Peter's Pence by the *Unita Cattolica* of Turin, during the Novena preceding the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, has produced a sum of 54,000 francs (£2,160). So much for the real voting of the Piedmontese, who certainly prefer St. Peter's alms ‘box’ to the national ballot ‘urn’.

Ever since the beginning of last week it has been reported in Turin that the French Government had voluntarily extended the time assigned for the transfer of the capital. There does not appear to be the least foundation for this rumor, to which I refer only because it has been very widely spread, and has obtained credit from many.—*Times*' Turin Corr.

ROME.—The Pope is reported to have at one time decided on sending to the Russian Charge d'Affaires his passports to leave the Papal territory, as a suitable mark of the Pope's just indignation at the ruthless suppression of the convents in Poland, in utter contempt of the Concordat made between the Holy See and the Russian Government; but the Holy Father has contented himself with declining to receive any longer at the Vatican the Russian Minister, who accordingly will not form part of the diplomatic corps to be presented to the Holy Father on the 27th instant the feast of his patron Saint.—*Weekly Register*.

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—The *Index* publishes the subjoined reply of His Holiness the Pope to the manifesto of the Confederate States:—“Honorable Gentlemen.—Mr. Soutter has handed me your letter of Nov. 11, with which, in conformity to the instructions of your Government, you have sent me a copy of the manifesto issued by the Congress of the Confederate States and approved by the most honorable President, in order that the attention of the Government of the Holy See, to whom, as well as to the other Governments you have addressed yourselves, might be called to it.

The sentiments expressed in the manifesto, tending as they do to the cessation of the most bloody war which still rages in your countries, and to the putting an end to the disasters which accompany it by proceeding to negotiations for peace, being entirely in accordance with the disposition and character of the august head of the Catholic Church, I did not hesitate a moment in bringing it to the notice of the Holy Father.

His Holiness, who has been deeply afflicted by the accounts of the frightful carnage of this obstinate struggle, has heard with satisfaction the expressions of the same sentiments. Being the Vicar on earth of that God who is the author of peace, he yearns to see these wraths appeased and peace restored. In proof of this he wrote to the Archbishops of New York and New Orleans, as far back as Oct. 18, 1862, inviting them to exert themselves in bringing about this holy object. You may then, hon. gentlemen, feel well assured that whenever a favorable occasion shall present itself, His Holiness will not fail to avail himself of it to hasten so desirable a result, and that all nations may be united in the bonds of charity.

In acquainting you with this benignant disposition of the Holy Father, I am pleased to declare myself, with sentiments of the most distinguished esteem, truly your servant,

G. CARD. ANTONELLI.  
‘Rome, Dec. 2, 1864.

‘Messrs. A. Dudley Mann, J. M. Mason, and John Slidell, Commissioners of the Confederate States of America, Paris.’

The news of the arrest in Rome of three brothers, having in their possession prohibited arms, and who have arrived from Ferrara, is confirmed. As regards the details and the object of their conspiracy nothing is known for certain.

Rome, Dec. 13.—It is positively stated that no Consistory will be held at Christmas, as was expected.

A serious conflict is apprehended as about to take place between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government. The Pope, unable to tolerate any longer the invasions of that Power, has given notice that he is about to take a decided measure, which is not yet defined, but which has led to the recall of the Portuguese Ambassador in Rome, the Field Marshal Duke of Saldanha. The conflict traces its origin to a state of things which has lasted now for nearly a century. The question trussed on the nomination of Bishops for India and China, which had given rise to endless difficulties, until, in 1856, a Concordat was concluded between Portugal and the Holy See, to regulate all contests between the two courts. Portugal then reserved to herself the nomination of five Bishops in the Indian provinces, on condition that she would make religious foundations, and erect buildings in a certain number of cases minutely stated. Unfortunately the Portuguese Government has done nothing hitherto to fulfill its engagements, and still pretends obstinately to nominate the five Bishops mentioned above, without carrying out any of the conditions by which this power was obtained. This has led to loud complaints on the part of the Holy Father, and finally to the interruption of diplomatic relations between the Sovereign Pontiff and the Lisbon Court.—*Weekly Register*.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Sicilian Deputy D'Ones Reggio, in a recent address to his countrymen, to thank them for presenting to him a gold medal for his defence of the rights of Sicily, says, “Sicilians and Neapolitans who, for half a century, are wont to tie the sacred bonds

of marriage in the admirable harmony of the doctrine of the Church with the proper office of the State, must we now throw away such gold to pick up a piece of rubbish which comes to us from a foreign land? [The French form of civil marriage, which the Italian statesmen now want to introduce into Italy.] It would be to our loss and shame! I will ever defend the inviolability of private property, be it that of individuals or of the religious corporations guaranteed by the statute, and commanded by the eternal principles of justice. Nor should it be left out of account that if the State takes possession of their property, Sicily alone would lose as much as the whole of the other parts of Italy altogether; and if it fell into the hands of foreign speculators, as is not only probable but certain, Sicily would find herself despoiled of her richest revenues; a state of things which, under the name of absenteeism, is the greatest plague which Ireland has had to suffer.”

AUSTRIA.

A great reduction in the Austrian army is rumored, but I feel convinced that not a soldier will be allowed to leave the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom until the Italian army has been placed on a peace footing.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

The Russian Despot is greatly annoyed by the refusal of the Pontifical Government to suppress its indignation at the atrocities committed upon the Monastic Orders in Poland, during the time which the Grand Duke, heir to the throne, had intended to spend in Rome, and accordingly the Muscovite organ *Le Nord* has been employed to revile the Holy Father and his Ministers. As the *Nord* is known to be a subsidised organ, we presume that its strictures “to order” will be estimated at their real value by the world.—*Weekly Register*.

General Mouravieff has issued a memorandum to the Civil Governors of the Province of Wilna, Kovno, Grodno, Minsk, Witepsk, and Molytey, on the means which it is the intention of the Russian Government to apply in order to erase the elements of national life in Poland. The Governors are ordered to repress vigorously, not merely the supremacy, but even the least manifestation of the Polish element which the Administration ought to employ itself in extirpating completely, as a foreign element to the country, and hostile to the legal Government as well as to the Russian Nationality. The principal measures directed to this end are the following:—

1. To build up and strengthen Russian nationality and orthodoxy, by careful training of the peasants, to whom shall be given a Russian and orthodox education, so as to prevent the country ever again becoming Polish.
2. To ameliorate the condition of the orthodox Russian Clergy, and to render it independent of the rich proprietors, so that they may, conjointly with the populations confided to them, efficaciously combat the Polish propaganda, which, for some time longer, will strive to maintain itself in the country.
3. To prevent the Roman Clergy from impeding the action of the Government, by surrounding them with the closest surveillance, and repressing by sure penalties every act contrary to the established order, and above all, every Polish demonstration.
4. To confide all the superior posts in the administration, as well as those which bring the officials into frequent contact with the people, to persons of Russian origin.
5. To introduce and strengthen the Russian element in the country, by organising colonies of Russian peasants, and by selling the lauded properties to Russians of every condition.

In another memorandum, General Mouravieff declares that it is the intention of the Czar's Government to remove the whole of the lesser Polish nobility by instalments to Siberia, or to other Asiatic lands of the Crown, and to replace them by Russian colonists. The vastness of design, and the atrocious policy in which Russia is pursuing her present policy in Poland are unparalleled in the history of mankind.

NEW ZEALAND.

As I find from some English publications that great interest is felt among naturalists on the question whether the New Zealand moa is an extinct bird or not, the following account of the discovery of a moa's egg adds something to the scanty stock of knowledge on this subject. The Wellington correspondent of the *Nelson Examiner*, writing on the 25th ult., informs his readers as follows:—

“A moa's egg is now being exhibited at Messrs. Bethune and Hunter's offices. It is about ten inches long and five inches in diameter, of a dirty white color. It was found at the Kaiporoi, in the middle island, under singular circumstances. A laborer in Mr. Fyfe's employ, who was digging the foundation for a house, came upon the egg, and, unfortunately, with his pick broke some portions of the shell. It was found in the hands of the skeleton of a Maori who was buried in a sitting posture, with the egg resting in his hands and held opposite to his head. The egg has been placed in a box of rimu, and protected with a sheet of glass on the top. In a drawer beneath, securely covered with glass, are the fragments of the shell, which have been carefully preserved. The injury, as the egg is placed in the box, is not perceptible, and it appears to be perfect.”

This curious discovery seems to answer one question which has been asked by scientific men at home—viz. Is there any proof that the moa has lived within the time of the present race of Maories? Some of the wandering miners in New Zealand not only answer this question in the affirmative, but aver that the moa exists now. The description they give of the gigantic bird has already appeared in the columns of your paper.—*Cor. of Times*.

INDIA.

The *Times*' Calcutta correspondent alludes to the dangerous consequences of eating pork:—“The Sanitary Commission has been making an inquiry into a very curious subject. The nature of it will be best understood by the mention of an occurrence that lately happened. A stout and apparently healthy Englishman was admitted into the Calcutta Medical College, suffering from an undecipherable disease. It was found that he had *trichina* in a tumour in his neck, and he died. *Trichinosis* is said to be rather common in India, and the great cause of it is diseased pork. The Sanitary Commission tell a revolting story of the way in which pigs, and even sheep, are fed in many parts of India. They get nothing but the most filthy description of offal, and the human beings eat the flesh, and get *trichina spiralis*. Some of the details are so unpleasant that I will not advert to them; but those who know India and the personal practices of the natives will understand the full force of this statement by Dr. Gordon:—

“In an incredibly short space of time after the villagers have left the field it is as clean as if they had never been there, while the herd by which the clearance has been effected may be found in some shady place near, or close to a tank, with a few of the more inestiable that have gone to hunt for dead dogs, cats, and Hindoes that have paid the debt of nature since the previous meeting, and have been thrown or left on the plain to be devoured by domestic animals or vultures?”

English people will find it hard to believe that flesh thus fattened is used for food, yet it causes no surprises here.

A doctor who was badgered because of his glum looks, explained frankly that he had practiced so unsuccessfully that he had got out of patients. Large men are less quarrelsome than little ones. The largest of all oceans is Pacific.

The soldier's great risk is that of becoming extinguished before he can become distinguished.

A French General, well-known in English circles, who had the misfortune to be bald-headed, said that he wished to make a present to a lady, and to give her something rare. ‘Give her a lock of your hair,’ said a friend.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of the climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to ‘Brown's Bronchial Troches,’ or ‘Lozenges.’ Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or ‘common cold,’ in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. ‘Brown's Bronchial Troches,’ or ‘Cough Lozenges,’ allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 35 cents a box. January, 1865.

FOLLOW DISBASE TO ITS SOURCES.—Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Costiveness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative, cathartic, and antibilious medicine. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 414 J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray and by all prominent Druggists.

Do you suffer after eating, or from acidity of the stomach, heartburn, water brash, wind, burning sensation, or indigestion? Immediate relief can be obtained by using the Oxygenated Bitters.

We find in Ayer's American Almanac, (now ready for delivery gratis, by the Druggists) the remarkable statement that the temperature of the earth has not diminished more than 1-300th part of one degree Fahrenheit for 2000 years. To our enquiry how he could make such an assertion, Dr. Ayer writes us the following answer. ‘Hipparchus gives the exact record of an eclipse in his time. This enables us to measure with extreme accuracy the earth's diurnal revolutions since to any eclipse now. Diminution of its heat would by concentration, shorten its axis and consequently its time of revolution on its axis. The data show that this change has been only such as I state it, mathematically and indisputably true.—*New York Journal*.’

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

Good for Horses.—Mr. Morrison, agent of the Phila. Lightning Rod Co. having occasion to employ 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 in this way, but was designed for the pains and aches to which human flesh is heir. It cures tooth-ache, headache, 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. January, 1865.

DINNA YE 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 many a heart when all other medicines had proved worthless. See advertisement in another column. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E. January, 1865.

HOME EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. Dugal, Chemist and Druggist, Crown Street, Quebec:

Sir—I send you the following certificate attesting the efficacy of BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA:—*Result of a Slow Fever.*—I certify that on the 19th of March, my son, nine years old, was obliged to keep his bed from the above sickness. I employed the best doctors, who took him under their charge for two years, without affording relief. Last spring I commenced to give BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA, and from the moment he began taking that remedy a rapid improvement took place, and at present he can walk with facility. I therefore advise all persons suffering with similar maladies to try BRISTOL'S SASSAPARILLA.

JUAN LACHANCE.  
St. Roch de Quebec, 8th Aug., 1863.  
Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray and Picault & Son. 472

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a pleasant thing to afford a new and refined enjoyment to one's countrywomen. Lanman & Kemp have certainly accomplished that object in introducing Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, (for twenty years a favorite toilet article throughout Spanish America), to the notice of the ladies of this country. Nor are the ladies alone indebted to that enterprising firm; for if the article imparts to the embroidered mouchoir an exhilarating and refreshing fragrance, and to the complexion a softer bloom, it is equally efficacious in taking the sting out of the operation of shaving and relieving the breath from the fumes of tobacco. For all these purposes, however, it is necessary to have Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, and none other.



AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Agents for the True Witness in various locations including Adala, Alexandria, Allumette Island, and others.

WHAT IS YOUR AILMENT? - A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach...

GREAT SALE OF DAMAGED BOOKS.

THE Subscribers will sell by AUCTION, at the Store of Messrs. D. & J. SADLER & CO., corner of Francois Xavier and Notre Dame Streets...

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Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books...

TO PRINTERS.

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NORTHROP'S POWER PRESS, in excellent condition, FOR SALE. Price - \$500.

WANTED,

FOR the Perth Separate School, a MALE AND FEMALE TEACHER for the year 1865.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young woman provided with a first-class Diploma wants a situation as Teacher in a school, or in a private family.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Of Margaret Kenny, who when last heard from was at Quebec. Since then it is said that she has returned to Montreal.

INFORMATION WANTED,

By RICHARD BLAKE, of Golden, Tipperary, of his sisters who were in Canada when last heard from.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment...

NEW DRUG STORE. - The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public of the St. Joseph Suburbs that he has OPENED a branch of his Establishment...

CONCENTRATED LYE.

The Subscriber is now prepared to supply the trade, on liberal terms, with the celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE.

SOZODONT.

Just Received, a large supply of this much admired DENTRIFICER. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Choice SYRUPS, of the best quality. Flavoring Essences, in great variety.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

LUBIN'S, Pinauds, Rimmel's, and Jules Haenel's Perfumery; Rimmel's Eau de Cologne, Sandoline, Cosmetics, Sachets, Pomades, &c.

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FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colde, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases...

Those who require an alternative medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SAR SAPARILLA the remedy to use.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

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VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

This old, time-tried, standard remedy still maintains its popularity: When all others have proved inefficient, the Elixir alone continues to give satisfaction.

COUGHS, COLDS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, CROUP, Incipient Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Chest & Lungs.

ADULTS Should always keep this Family Physician at hand; and by its timely use save hundreds of dollars that would otherwise be swallowed up in discharging Doctors' fees.

Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE - 25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs...

CHOLIC AND COLDS.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston - Gentlemen - Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry...

CHOLIC AND COLDS.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston - Gentlemen - Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form...

CHOLIC AND COLDS.

Much might be said of its remedial properties and magical effects, but the limited space of this Advertisement will only admit of a general summary.

CHOLIC AND COLDS.

It is prepared with care; great pains being taken to allot an exact proportion of each of its ingredients, in such a manner that the combination shall be, in every respect, at once more rapid in its operation, and more effectual than any other similar medicine.

CHOLIC AND COLDS.

A Single Teaspoonful taken in warm water or otherwise as the taste may dictate, checks Diarrhoea, Cholera and all Bowel Complaints, within a most incredible short space of time.

CHOLIC AND COLDS.

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

CHOLIC AND COLDS.

None genuine unless signed 'H. BUTTS' on the wrapper.

CHOLIC AND COLDS.

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CHOLIC AND COLDS.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE - 25 Cents per Bottle.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine.

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ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY, the 31st October, TRAINS will LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:

CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 8.00 A.M.

EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at 8.00 A.M.

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Express Trains to St. Johns connecting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.00 A.M.

WISTAR'S BALSAM

WILD CHERRY

HALF A CENTURY,

Has been used for nearly

With the most astonishing success in Curing

Coughs, Colde, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,

Including even

CONSUMPTION.

There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms - a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue.

The power of the 'medicinal gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired.

In this preparation, besides the virtues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe to heal, to relieve, and to cure disease, exists in no other medicine yet discovered.

CERTIFICATE FROM L. J. RACINE, Esq., of the Mineve. - Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858.

S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston - Gentlemen - Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy.

For nine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter.

In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion occasioned.

At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to health.

I have used the Balsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor.

It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknowledged as the remedy par excellence.

Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE.

CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Aug. 21, 1856.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston - Gentlemen - Several months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering.

We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three days after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely cured, and is now well.

I have since recommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have used it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy cure.

You are at liberty to make any use of the above you think proper. If it shall induce any body to use your Balsam I shall be glad, for I have great confidence in it. - Yours, P. QUITTE.

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.

Cornwall, O.W., Dec. 29, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston - Gentlemen - Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own person and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy par excellence for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sincerely recommend it as such. - Yours, &c., JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT AT PRESQOTT, O.W.

I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.

Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitatingly recommend it with full confidence in its merits.

ALFRED HOOKER.

None genuine unless signed 'H. BUTTS' on the wrapper.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Proprietors.

Dec. 24, 1863.

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New and Splendid Books for the Young People

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By the Very Rev. John Roothan, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 38 cents.

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with Aids to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Music by Signor Sperezza and Mr. Jehu M. Lorez, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cts cloth, 50 cts.

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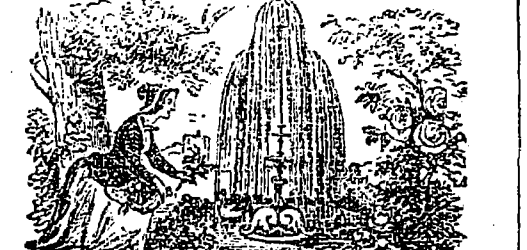
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