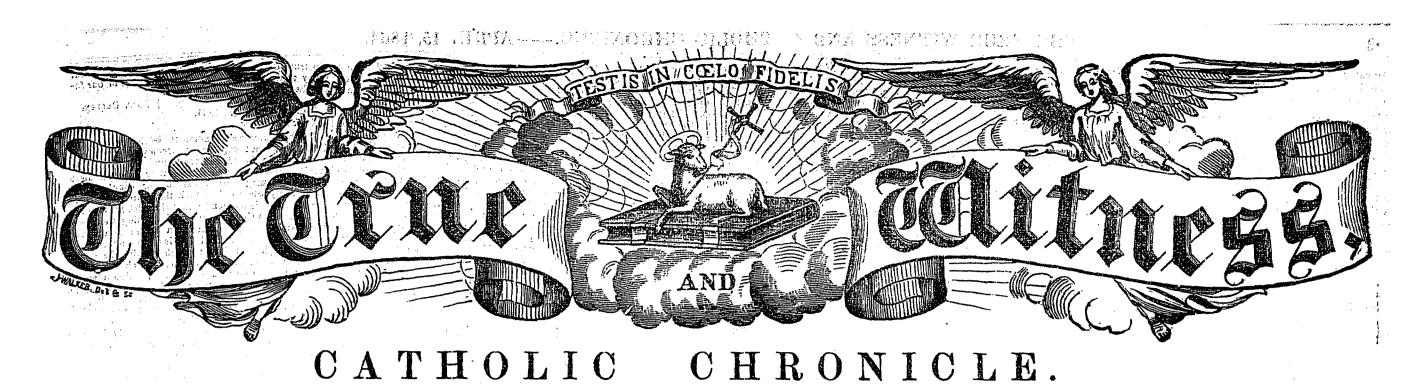
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VOL. XIV.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

A LECTURE BY THE REV. LEWIS GRIFFA, IN INGERSOLL, C.W.

(From the Ingersoll Inquirer.)

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen-In coming forward to deliver a lecture on so critical a subject as the present Italian Revolution, two opposite feelings prepossess my heart-joy and grief. I rejoice to have to speak of my native land—as a lonely child would rejoice even only to mention its beloved distant mother. 1 feel proud to bring to the notice of foreigners the noble aspirations of my countrymen, and their glorious efforts towards bettering their political condition. I am delighted to fly for a while, on the wings of my imagination, to brighter scenes than this land of my voluntary exile, which, though already become very dear to me, for the kindness of its inhabitants and for its glorious liberties, yet, compared with old, fair Italy, lowed up by that august monarch himself. Yet, is like a wilderness, nay, a desert. (Applause.) even so, Italy breathed again the balmy air of At the same time, as it will be the question for me, now, to relate one of the saddest pages of Italian history-the most cruel disappointment that was ever met with by a betrayed nation-I feel exceedingly grieved. I am, at this moment, in the position of one who is about to tell herself a comparative happiness, which lasted his own family troubles. For this reason, I de- about a quarter of a century. (Cheers.) But clined many a time hereiofore to treat this subject in public. This time, however, I have, of than one respect, we made ourselves unhappy, my own accord, chosen this very theme for my fretting after things which we were lacking .lecture; and behold my reasons: I think that, We had no parliament, no free press, scarcely by this time, any thinking mind must have made any newspapers; we were the last to have rail-the following remark: "How is it that a Revo- roads; and so many were the formalities to go lution, commenced with such bright prospects of through, so many the inspection to submit to, success, since 1847, has not as yet in 1864, after 17 years, come to its final happy issue, nay, hes 18 Italian State, that the people, generally, unless now in an inglorious state of prostration, pretty much alike to discomfiture ? Might it not perchance be the effect of something very wrong existing in its very bosom?' Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am here to show that such in tact is the case; I intend to point out to you what too monotonous, aimless, and wearisome, for that wrong thing really is-that deep internal want of stimulus to exertion, or scope to laudsore, which threatens to cause the Italian Revo-lution slowly to die, as it were, of consumption. Owing to thus, it happened that, with the excep-But, my remarks on this subject, some years ago, | tion of a few old and timid people, who were not would have appeared to be dictated by party yet entirely out of the fright, with which the spirit or by prejudice, and consequently they French anarchy had, as it were, scared their would have been rejected at once; whereas now lives out of them, a large number of generous, that time has wrought in the public mind the intelligent, and good souls were sincerely anxious above expressed suspicions; now that facts, if to see the political condition of Italy some way attentively studied, already confirm it; now my or the other modified. Their innocent, legitiviews will, I think, be better appreciated, per- mate murmurs, though generally made in a whismake you aware of the danger to which even | count, redoubled their vigilance, and fetters .-the best political institutions are exposed, when But, besides the princes, other men were keenly made to serve party interests. It would bring watching this popular commotion deafly spreadyou to view in its true light the great question of ing over the country. These, all men imbued political liberty-a question so vital for every with the principles of the Gallic philosophy of nation-a question now so grossly mistaken by the last century, men rallied secretly around the some in Italy. Finally, it would hinder you standard of the old French Revolution, lurking from misplacing either your sympathies of your in the palaces of the great, in the universities, prejudices for or against Italy; and would guide and in the army, whither they had crept under it behooves every feeling and grateful American, opportunity of exploiting for their own advanthe true interests of the native land of Christo-

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1864.

scenes which then took place in the public streets of Paris and Lyons. Well, there were men in Italy who, dizzied with the foul idea of sharing the adventures of the French anarchy, eagerly embraced the opportunity, when it offered itself, of transplanting it in their land. The consequence was that this fair Queen of Nations became a province of Gaul, first under the heathen directory, then under the Napoleonic invasion. However, at the time appointed by the Most High, this scourge passed away ; and Italy was disencumbered of those foreign usurpers .----The treaty of 1815 now stepped in and settled, or rather shaped somehow, Europe. This settlement, in so far as Italy is concerned, was like the operation of some unsuccessful surgeon on a wounded body; she was cut into many small pieces, of which some were thrown like morsels of meat to some famished members of the Imperial family of Austria, and one, the best, was swalpeace; felt herself at home once more; and, devoting herself exclusively to the occupations which are particularly congenial to her-the cultivation of sciences, of the fine arts, of home industry and agriculture-succeeded to create for now, happy as we Italians were then, for more compelled by necessity to travel, chose rather to stay at home. The consequence of this was, that commerce was hampered, the intercourse haps adopted. In this case, my subject would per, were sometimes so loud as to be heard by in his usual calm and happy mood, completed the provided with offices or with pensions. They be productive of several good effects. It would the rulers of the country, who, just on that ac- stanza with this answeryou to know, and induce you to have at heart, as the disguise of well-meaning patriots, spied the the 5th of July, he created the Civil or Natage the generous aspirations of the good Italian pher Columbus, the first discoverer of these people towards political reforms. Mazzini was every man's patriotism. Subsequently, he made up among them their ministers. The Pope, blessed shores-the land of Americo Vespucci, as early as 1820 the soul, or rather the evil ge- the press free; and in October, the Consulta of who gave the name to this great continent-the nius of this faction. In 1821, they thought they State was changed into a regular Parliament.land to which Christians of all denominations could essay an attempt of Revolution in their Now, remember, ladies and gentlemen, that the owe the primitive knowledge of Christianity, the sense, as they had at hand quite a list of adepts, Pope granted these privileges to his people of his transmission of Holy Writ, the preservation of mostly all innocent and guileless youths. But own perfect accord and out of a sincere desire the most important, sacred and profane, histo- the affair was such a puny display, that in a fort- to do good to his country ; whilst, on the conrical and literary monuments. (Loud applause.) night it was all over, but for the cries of fond trary, the other Princes of Italy, who, after The present Italian Revolution apparently com- mothers, bewailing their sons, the very flower of him, made the same concessions to their respecmenced in 1847, but in reality had its origin the nation's youth, driven into exile for having tive subjects, did so by force, reluctantly, and much earlier, and was brought about by a series | joined the rebellion. Charles Albert, then Prince | because they could no more help themselves .of preliminary events, noticeable only to keener of Caugnano, was on this occasion banished and And how could they, in fact, resist the impulse Albert and his army, having now hastened up to observers of history. Such is always the case hanged in effigy; Silvio Pellico, another innocent thus given to the enfranchisement of Italy, by With every Revolution. A rebellion, a mutiny, victim of that heartless Mazzinian experiment, such an authority and such an example as that of a civil quarrel or war, may break out all of a went to Spitzberg, before he could understand the Pope. Accordingly, a liberal Constitution Italian army, successively victorious at Palestro, sudden; but a revolution, which is a commotion of what crime he was guilty. In 1831, at the was also granted by the King of Naples, by the besieged him so tightly that, had he been left of one or more nations, tending to effect some accession of Gregory the XVI. to the pontifical Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, and Lucca, and by bit are solution. radical change, political or religious, is like a throne, this same faction, though chiefly composed the King of Sardinia, Charles Albert, who apwheel, put into motion at first by some startling of French exiles, made another attempt at rebelshock, then going by degrees on, sometimes ra-pidly, sometimes slowly, and finally whiring ent Emperor of France, got implicated in that dis-around furiously and boisterously, until it either graceful affair. Monsignor Mastai Ferretti, the precipitates itself at once into a successful re- present Pope Pius IX., then Bishop of Spoleto, adopted the liberal reforms. They were sitting too, was at that same time made a Republic.- then if, with such a King, the public affairs result, or it suddenly stops and goes into pieces- hid him in his palace for a few days, then got around the counter of an apothecary. The apo- But there the Mazzinians called the dagger into mained pretty much in the same state in which smashed. The French Revolution at the latter some kind of passport for him, and sent him thecary was the Pope. (Laughter.) He had requisition. They stabled the Pope's premier, they were before the war-the same men in part of the last century was a striking exempli-fication of what I say. The present Italian Re-is evident that this revolutionary faction, altho? volution of what I say. The present latian the is evident, that this revolution, attion, attio noble aspirations. As it is now, in 1864, the ageneral move of a nation towards the attain-spunous instincts, which it drew from the French ment of political reforms, requires the union of and making horrible faces, showed their reluc-spunous instincts, which it drew from the French ment of political reforms, requires the union of element, have got the better of its pure, hative all the elements forming the strength, the mind, tance even to approach only the glass to their rangement, and being disguised, escaped to of the Italian Revolution; the idea that Italy ask blood; and unless this is in good time purified, I the respectability of the community, having but lips; and the Pope was actually taking by the last one of them—the King of Naples—and fear the whole mass will soon rot, and bring it to one design, and working under one head. The hand one of them—the King of Naples—and forcing him to swallow the drug. (Great laugh- now masters of the position—proclaimed the only possible Liberalism—any other, policy twastorid wone grave with its illegitimate mother, (Ap- faction in discourse, whose standard was and is forcing and to swandw, the day, offer, policy was add plause.) and the presidency of a Trumyirate in Discourse, whose standard was and is forcing and to swandw, the day, offer, policy was add plause.) and the presidency of a Trumyirate in Discourse, whose standard was and is forcing and to swandw, the day, offer, policy was add plause.) and the presidency of a Trumyirate in Discourse, whose standard was and is forcing and to swandw, the day, offer, policy was add plause.) and the presidency of a Trumyirate in Discourse, whose standard was and is forcing and to swandw, the ex-legitime and the presidency of a Trumyirate in Discourse, whose standard was and is forcing and the standard was and is forcing and the presidency of a Trumyirate in Discourse, whose standard was and is for a liberalism, was retrogradism, was, as you say blod Every one knows the famous exploits of the could not rally around their flag; these elements. The majority of the Italian people did not mean French Revolution of 1789. Every generous The majority of the Italian people did not mean is a new policie. She was "seated at the bacquet of What do you think they did now, those won- valence of this policy in Piedmont would soon

endowed with power, and at the same time a sinand gentlemen, start not at what I am going to tell you; it is an historical fact; I cannot betray it to please any person. On the 16th of June, a fortnight after the death of Pope Gregory the XVI., Cardinal Ferretti, above mentioned, came out of the conclave, elected Pope under the name of Pius IX. He was a most popular man; his liberal views were publicly known; his mildness, his love for the people, his charity to the poor, had won him the affections of all classes. Having lived for several years in the East, as a simple missionary, he saw with his own eyes the degrading results of tyranny and despotism under the Mussulman's sway. Having then come to America as a Nuncio, he equally saw with his own eyes the rapid progress in civilisation that liberal institutions can effect. Therefore he was a sincere and warm friend of liberty. "Ah !" he used to say, " the land of Catholicity should also be the land of true liberty." (Pro-longed cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, you may remember with what enthusiasm his election to the Papal Throne was welcomed both in and out of Italy. The reason was, because his accession to power foreboded the reign of liberty.-And Italy was not disappointed by Pius IX. On the 16th of July, just one month after his election, he proclaimed an illimited amnesty for all political offenders-the most daring feat that ever a monarch ventured to achieve. After the promulgation of the decree of amnesty, some time was spent by Pius IX. in maturing his designs of political reformation; which caused some delay. Some incident occurred during this interval, which may be mentioned as characteristic of his grateful manner of doing things. A sheet of gilt-edged paper was found by a Prelate one afternoon upon the stair-case that leads to the Pope's apartments in the Vatican, bearing two Italian verses, which, translated into English, sound thus :---

" Mastai, you promised wonders : Pray, what are they going to be?"

may at the simple recollection of the revolting | cere, impartial, and compatible with their reli- | free nations," as the phrase ran at those days. | derful regenerators of Italy ? Drunk with sucgion ; in a word, they wanted something Italian, A Parliament was sitting in Rome, a Parlia- cess, they stopped Charles Albert in the midst not French. (Applause.) But who could thus ment in Naples, a Parhament in Turin. The of his victorious career, and exacted of him to rally them? Where was to be found the man Press, now made free, was teeming with periodi- lay down his crown before the Republic, as soon cals, which, assuing forth from every corner of as he has draven the Austrians from Italian soil. cere liberal himself, a man of lofty genius, and the Peninsula, like the buds of a young poplar You may imagine how amazed the poor king at the same time enjoying the sympathies of all tree in the spring, put the Italians into communi-classes, and consequently able to start such a cation with each other and with the rest of the movement? Well, Almighty God sent such a world. The streets of every town and village, man to Italy, in 1846. Mr. President, ladies at the dusk of the evening, resounded with hymns of gratitude and joy, that the workmen, after their day's work, assembled to chant to ply of ammunitions; and these were not coming Pius IX., the regenerator, as they called him, the saviour, the titular angel of Italy. In a word, the enthusiasm of all classes was roused to its climax. To complete the business, one thing was now required, viz., to see Lombardy and Venice admitted to share the happiness of and Verona, remained for about two months m the other Italian provinces. Alas! they were a deadly state of idleness and expectation, durstill in the grasp of Austria; they were still in ug which the Emperor of Austria managed to fetters. And oh how sorely did Plus the IX. muster together 200,000 men and send them to feel for them ! The first hint he gave to Austria of his displeasure on this account was the the Northern Alps, when Charles Albert least request to withdraw his troops from Rome and expected it; and as soon as they effected their from Ferrara, where they had been for years, junction with Radetzky's army, this, on a sudden under the plea of protecting the Papal States. and contemporarily, pounced upon Venice and The Pope said that he did not longer want any other protection beside that of his own people. Austria withdrew her troops from Rome, but refused to leave Ferrara. The Pope, remonstrating against this, took the occasion to make a solemn and touching appeal to the Emperor's lumanity and conscience in behalf of noor Lombardy and Venice. Oh would to God that no been the cause of the sad reverse of fortune .obstruction had been put to the determined but prudent working of Pius the 1X. There is no doubt but that, without strife or bloodshed, he would finally have brought about the redemption of that section of Italy too, sooner and more effectually than if an army of a hundred thousand bayonets had stood behind him.

But alas ! obstructions were at this very time already in store, and were soon most tracherously thrown in his way. The peace which reigned all over the land for more than a year was but of Tuscany, of Modena, and Lucca, were reinthe calm that usually portends a great tempest. stated ; then, strange to say, the just born The union of all the citizens which seemed to French Republic sent an army to Rome, with have made of them of them one happy family, the express mandate to put down the Mazznian was but the sweet dreamy slumber that precedes | Republic and restore the Pope. Garibaldi, with the nightmare. The old conspirators of whom his guerilla, could not very long stand the shock. I have spoken before, amnestied like the rest, at | Taken, as it were, between two fires - the the first din of the startling news from Italy, had French at his heels and the King of Naples at hastened hither each from his place of exile.— his flank—he had to disband his troops, and They were welcomed everywhere, and, either sought his safety in an humble flight to Monte-Prelate presented the curiosity to him. Having out of pity for their past sufferings, or out of video. Mazzini repaired to his usual den in esteem for their talent and ability, they were England.-(Hear, hear.) extolled to the skies the patriotism of their old antagonists ; a perfect union seemed to exist between them and the princes, as well as with the people. Yet all this was only an apparent reconciliation. With this pretension of being sa- Ah, no ! Rather the rashness, the violence, the tisfied and sincerely disposed to work with all madness of a gang of men unworthy themselves classes and with the Government of each State in good harmony, they, first of all, gained the seats in Parliament, of rising themselves to the first offices in the country-in a word, of seizing the power also. On this account it became quite however, managed, though not without altercation, to have at the head of his Cabinet his faithful Count Rossi. You will hear bereafter the fate of this devoted and conscientious patriot. about to come to their rescue, turned the head of the poor Lombards, who, with a courage and devotedness worthy of better success, in the metheir aid, Radetzky was driven back to his subsequent errors. stronghold of Mantua and Verona, where the without reinforcements and provisions for two months, he would have had to surrender.

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must have been at such a preposterous proposi-tion. The fact is, that this incident demoralized him exceedingly, and caused him to relent his eagerness in pursuing Radelzky's army. Just at the same time his own army wanted a fresh supfrom Turin, most likely because the Administration, worded by Mazzini, cid not want to send him any assistance, unless he accepted their programme. Owing to these two causes, Charles Albert and his army, encamped between Mantua reinforce Radetzky. This borde poured down destroyed its infant Republic, and stormed against the Piedmontese, who, terror stricken and overwhelmed by numbers, shrank back in great haste towards Milan, and dispersed. On his flight-oh monstrous ingratitude ! - some Mazzinian fired at Charles Albert most treacherously, as if he, and not Mazziri himself, had (Groans.)

Radetzky now came down as far as Novara, and destroyed the scattered limbs of the Italian army. Charles Albert totally discomfitted, abdicated the crown in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel, who capitulated with Austria; then, disguised, he made in haste to Oporto, in Portu-gal, where he soon died broken-bearted.

Previous to this, the King of Naples had already withdrawn the constitution and the Dukes

When the Pope came into the apartment, the read the verses, he smiled; and taking the pen,

" Mastai, you promised wonders : Pray, what are they going to be? Have patience yet a little while, And I will let you see."

(Laughter and great cheering.)

Soon he redeemed his promise. On the 19th of April, 1847, he created a Consulta of State, that is, an Assembly of Representatives of the great point of monopolizing for themselves the Provinces, something like a Parliament. On tional Guard, something like our militia here; thus entrusting the defence of the country to natural that the Kings and Princes should pick peared to be the least reluctant of the lot .--

O catastrophe ! Poor Italy, what a reverse ! Where are now those liberal institutions of which thou wert so proud just a few months ago ?----Who snatched them from thee? The paternal hand, forsooth, that bestowed them on thee ?of being free !

Now, in the capitulation made after the disaster of Novara, Austria had the condescension to allow Sardinia the liberty to manage her own internal affairs as she judged best. In force of this arrangement, Victor Emmanuel, now King of Sardinia or Piedmont, kept up the constitution that his father had granted. Thus his kingdom became a happy exception from the rest of Italy-a privileged spot where Liberty could be kept, like the sacred fire bidden by the Jews on going to the Babylonian captivity, to Meanwhile, the news that the rest of Italy was revive and bless again the whole country. And do you not think, ladies and gentlemen, that this providential disposition ought to have been considered by all parties as a good chance to remorable three days fight of May, 1854, chased examine their respective views, and modify them out of Milan Radetzky and his army. Charles | if imperfect, or correct them if wrong? But, alas! such was not the case! Hence all the

Victo Emmanuel, my King, 15 a well meaning, generous, open-hearted man. He is very jolly gallant sportsman, with all the thoughtlessness of the prodigal gentlemen. He is always ready to fight like a Cour de Lion, but he bates the

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-

have caused poor. Victor: Emmanuel to slip into, if he had not had the happy idea of calling to the presidency of his Council Count, Cavour.-Cavour was a profund statesman, an able diplomatistifand regular sophist. He was far superior tor all those fussy Revolutionists, who had then, and ever since had, so much ado about the restoration or liberation of Italy. He could buy them all with his wealth, outwit them all with his cunning, lead them all by the nose with his ability. Yet he was one-they were thousands. He was a gentleman, and they were all wreckless adventurers. Moreover, lie had made a large number of country houses with their inmates up his mind to their principles; with the difference only that he wanted to carry them out like a gentleman and a diplomatist, and not like a filibuster or a Brutus. Therefore, he made allegiance with them ; he accepted Rattazzi as a colleague in the administration ; but he wanted to be the master of the place. His policy, though theirs, was his own self-fashioned. Yet Cavour, with all his superiority of genius, would not have been able to keep his lofty position with another King than Victor Emmanuel. He could not brook interference, still less opposition. He was not a man to obey but to master. Consequently, he was just the man the King wanted, and the king was just the sort of Monarch whom he could work with.

Victor Emmanuel would come and peep at Cavour's working room door, and say : ' Count, all right !' All right, Majesty,' was Cavour's reply, scarcely lifting up his eyes from his writing desk: 'I have a splendid party at Polenzo, to-day, the King would rejoin : 'very well, I will see that all be right,' would be Cavour's reply; and away would the King go, merry as a school-boy when the school is dismissed. When there happened to be some diplomatic embroglio, some Parliamentary storm, some Cabinet quarrel : ' Well, now, Count,' would the King say to Cavour, ' what is all this foss about ?? can you not settle all this at once? I am quite annoyed.' 'Never mind,' Cavour would say; never mind, Majesty, Til fix them; all will be right very soon." At stated days and times, Cavour would go to the king's apartments with a scroll of papers under his arms, and say : ' Majesty, here are some decrees to be signed.'-'What, so many !' 'They are all necessary, Majesty.' 'Well, quick, give me the pen.'-Shall I not read them for your Majesty, first ?' 'Don't you say they are necessary? Then, I have no time to listen.' And in a few minutes all was over; and away ran the King to his paramour's, or to a hunting party, or to a military review.

Under circumstances like these, Count Cayour set out, and walked for more than ten years, with an eagerness, perseverance and energy worthy of a better programme, to accomplish his revolutionary plans in regard to Italy; which were ' to out-plot and dispossess the other Princes; to snatch Lombardy and say very well that Carour intended to dethrone the Pope; but it is certain that he was no Renublican. Whatever improvements were introduced in the internal administration of the kingdom of Sardinia, were, no doubt, due to Count at home or abroad to bring about the present state of the Peninsula, was the result of his schemes, or of his artifices; and whatever violent, mischievious, foolish, mean thing was done, was always the work of others, but ably turned by Cathe maxim of a 'Free Ohurch in a Free State,' vet he always kept the Church in a certain state of subjection, therefore not purely free. It was a great pity that he could not come to an understanding with Pius the IX. What could not two men of genius like them accomplish, if they had worked together? They felt this truth ; they made several attempts of reconciliation; but the negotiations repeatedly failed. Pius was not a Victor Emmanuel and in Cavour's programme there were items which the Pope could not countenance. Cavour's death was a great and irreparable loss for the Revolution. In fact, after he departed, nothing of importance was done; crimes only abounded - a rash and childish policy prevailed-confusion and disorder reigned ever since. The events that took place during the administration of Count Cavour and brought the Italian Revolution to the present phasis, were the following :-After Ursini's murderous bombs burst at Napoleon's feet in 1858, Cavour went to France and had a mysterious interview with the terror-stricken Emperor ; the result of which was the descent of the latter to the plains of Lombardy, to fight side by side with Victor Emmanuel against Austria. During this war the Duke of Tuscany, of Modens, and Lucca were deposed, and their territories annexed to Piedmont. Whilst the French and Piedmontese armies were going on from victory, all of a sudden Napoleon stopped, sheathed his sword, and made propositions of peace to the Emperor of Austria .-The propositions were accepted, and one of the articles of he treaty of peace was the cession of Lombardy to Sardinia. Cavour, seemingly disappointed resigned his portfolio, because Napoleon re-crossed the Alus without making Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic, as he had promised ; but he got over this displeasure as soon as it became well understood that the treaty of Villafrancs, though sigued by all parties at Zuric, was to be made a dead letter. Not long after, the Pope, menaced by the covetous attitude of his Piedmontese neighbors, organised an army for his defence, which was chiefly composed of volunteers of all nations, among whom was the brave Irish Brigade. (Cheers.) At this time, Napoleon came to Ohambery. Fanzi, Cialdini, and Cayour met the Emperor there, and got his permission to invade the States of the Pope, except the so-cailed patrimony of St. Peters. Thus, while Cavour, wrote a diplomatic threat to Antobelli.on brave defenders of the Pope, having been brought over to the Italian soil, Fanti, at the head of an over whelming army, pounced upon them, dispersed them, and declared the whole Emilia annexed to Victor Emmanuel's kingdom. By and by, Garibaldi sailed from Genoa, with a fleet equipped with Piedmontese bands and furnished with money , and ammunifibis from the Plequon tese exchequer, landed in Sicily; which he conquered and annexed to PledmontumHe then crossed to Oalabria, marched to Naples, which its King abandoned at once; and proclaimed the whole. Neapolitan kingdom, equally annexed to Piedmont. In all this Garibaldi had not one fest of arms. The King of Naples, to avoid bloodshed in the capital, had repaired to his strong. hold of Gasta ; and Cialdini was sent to' Cavour to besiege him. After a gallant resistance of a certain unity of Italy, I cannot subscribe to this doctrine, length of time, the King had to give up, and fied to which seems to be all the philosophy (of the Italian Rome.) Rome. nor show the court in court she is a

No new addition was since made to the so-called kingdom of Italy. Cavour died, and was succeeded only by a series of inept, petty tyrants. Under their rule Sicily is in a state of anarchy; and in the king dom of Naples a standing army of 100,000 men are set in defiance by the people. To cover this ignominy, they gave the name of brigands to the bands of srmed men who resist their rule. But brigands, or highway robbers, would not be protected by the people, who would be glad to destroy them. On the contrary, the people have al-ways abetted them, supplied them with provisions and ammunitions, and replaced the fallen or captured. The Government literally burnt down five towns. guilty of abetting the brigandage. The martial law was proclaimed, and every one shot dead - women, children, old men, wives, fathers and mothers, if overtaken whilst carrying provisions out of the houses-no matter if they were carrying them to their dear ones in the working fields, in order to avoid even the possibility of provisions being carried to the brigands in the forests. A bill was lately passed in the Parliament of Turin, authorising a military committee to be crected on the spot whenever needed, summarily to condemn to death or transportation any person guilty, or even only suspected of being a brigand, or of only favoring the brigandage. Yet, this so-called brigandage, which is in fact, a real revolt to the Piedmontese sway, in spite of such terrorism, continues, nay, seems to assume daily a more and more threatening attitude .---Unable to account for such a phenomena before the civilized world, the revolutionary party raised the outery that the disaffection of the Neapolitan population was nourished by the Clergy, and that the brigands are supplied with means from Rome. But all the ambassadors of the Foreign Powers residing in Rome gave a public denial to this absurd charge against the Papal Government : and though more than 60 Bishops were banished from their Sees, and hundreds of Priests shot or imprisoned-the pretended brigandage has not given way at all, yet, it rather increased in strength and in fierceness.

Besides this Neapolitan difficulty, the party, in whose hands is now the Italian Revolution fallen, has other more serious difficulties to contend with, before they can consider as realized their expecta tions. There is Venetia still in the grasp of Austria: There is the budget laden with a national debt of more than two thousand millions of francs, and every year falling short of from six to seven hundred millions to meet the annual expenditures. Finally there is the Roman question. They want Rome for Oapital of their kingdom; and they stamp their feet with rage in the Parliament, crying aloud, 'Rome is ours !' But Rome continues to be under the Pope, to their teeth ; and Pius IX, deprived of his best estates, is richer than they. From four to five millions are yearly subscribed for his support by the Catholic world ; which is about as much as the Piodmontese budget allows to Victor Emmanuel for his appanage. Napoleon the III might, if he wished, give Rome to the Revolutionists; but he will not, he cannot give it; it would cost him his Imperial Orown if he did. Flattery, caresses, abuses, threats, nothing could move him from his purpose. Garibaldi at-tempted, as it were, to force his hand, in his last expedition; but, 'ulloa! what is this,' cried Napoleon to Ratazzi, 'put a stop to it at once or,'

and Ratazzi, who had secretly helped the Garibaldian enterprise, had to bow his head, and in haste manage that a bullet should be thurst into Garibaldi's ankle, to stop his course to Rome. This treachery and servility of Ratazzi made bim tumble down from the ministerial throne amidst the execration of all parties. But he has made an immense fortune during his long revolutionary career; so, he Venice from the Austrian grasp; to make Italy one great Constitutional Monarchy, under the sway of the Royal House of Savoy.' I cannot to renew Orsini's attempt at murdering the Emperor to renew Orsini's attempt at murdering the Emperor that holds Rome from the Mazzinians' grasp. (Hear, hear.) Mazzini disclaimed his complicity with them; and the English Press, which has always protected him, rejoices to be able to make the world believe him innocent. Whatever may be of that, it can scarcely be believed that Napoleon will a second Cayour. Whatever important feat was achieved | time allow a handful of assassins to turn his will by vile intimidation. Contemporarily to this, nay, perhaps, in contemplation of its success-(hear, boir)-Garibaldi, from his royal islet, displaying in full the majesty of an Italian bravo. issued a proclamation to the Italians, telling them to do away with the Monarchy, to declare Victor Emmanuel vour to serve his own views. He was not violent, dictator, to rally all around his banner, and follow though overbearing; he proclaimed, and followed him to the rescue of Venice and Rome, in spite of Napoleon and all. In the expectation of what, with his bravados, he

tal of it in the right place, is such a good and de-sirabletthing as to be obtained by any, even unjust and unjustifiable, means. Yet, I repeat, I waive this question too And I will also pass 'over another very important consideration, viz. :- That Pius the IX: is bound by a solemn oath, to preserve the property of the Church. He has no more right to give up Rome, than I would have to give up the parsonage in which I, dwell, to my neighbor, for instance, Mr. Adam Oliver, though he is a far better neighbor to me than the Revolutionists are to the Pope .--(Laughter and cheers.)

What I have to say on this matter, ladies and gentleman, is merely this :- a simple, fair question, which I'll put to your own judgment, as citizens of a fice country-as lovers of liberty-nay more, as Protestants. Would you give up your civil and religious liberties to please any body? And, if your liberties rested on the conduct of some magistrate, and this were asked by some enemy of your liberties, to give them up for you, would you not call that magistrate a traitor, if he yielded ? and that enemy a tyrant, as long as he insists with its pretensions? Well, such is exactly the question at issue between the Italian Revolutionists as it is now, and the Church.

To convince you that such is really the case, let me briefly state a few facts :- First, it is a fact that, the leaders, promoters and partizans of the Revolution are no more Catholics than, for instance, the Hon. Geo. Brown is. (Hear, hear.) They either openly profess infidelity, or at least publicly reject and deride the Catholic doctrines, rites and discipline. Read their Parliamentary speeches, the editorials of their official or officious papers; the proclamations of their generals, of their prefects, of their mayors, and you will be fully convinced of this fact. I shall not quarrel with them about that; they may please their humor. But hear now the inconsistency. For instance, when they come to die, they send for the priest and want him to give them the last sacraments, but without complying with the conditions, without which the Catholic Church cannot administer them. When they die, either without the rites of the Church, or in defiance of them, they want, notwithstanding, to be buried according to the rites of the same Church and by the priests. When they get up some public celebration, in particular when they annually celebrate the National Feast of the Statute, which they proclaimed to be a mere civil feast, they want to celebrate it in the Church, with High Mass, with the solemn chaunt of the Te Deum, and the like. Now, what is all this but rank hypocrisy in them, and a forced public sanction of hypocrisy in the Clergy, if they yield to their cemanda?

Another fact : There is a certain number of Clergymen, about six or seven thousand out of about one hundred and fifty thousand that exist in Italy, who rallied around the banner of an apostate Jesuit, called Passaglia, publicly sanction, and are willing to practice that bypocriey, if they could only have, as a compensation for the selling of their consciences, the honor of being appointed Bishops, Vicars, Can-on3 and the like. And the men of the Revolution, of course, want forcibly to thrust them into those an cred offices, to the teeth of the Pope, and despite the rules of the Church. It is something like this : viz., if the Hon. George Brown, our member, if ever he becomes the Premier of Canada, would compel the Catholic Bishop to appoint a Minister of his own Church to SRY Mass in the Catholic Church of Ingersoll. (Great laughter and cheers.)

Some more facts, and I come to the point :- The men, now at the head of the Revolution, have chased away from their Monasteries and Convents, Friars, Monks and Nuns, and confiscated their property to the profit of the State. They have likewise already confiscated a large amount of other church property; and they are actually discussing in Parliament about passing a Bill for a general plunder of it. They have monopolized the public instruction to such an extent that it is literally impossible for anyone to teach but what and how they like. They have highly proclaimed the maxim that the State must have an entire absolute control over every religious matter. They have already given a sketch in open Parliament of what they would do if they succeeded to go to Rome. Such and such a Church is to become a military magazine; such and such a College is to be transformed into a barrack; such and such establishment or edifice is to be turned to the use of such and such public office; such a palace is to be the Parliament; such other the Senate, and the Vatican or the Quirinal the residence of the Head of the State. One of the Revolutionary Tribunes exclaimed one day, amidst great applause, that " it was a great pity that in 1849, when the Republic triumphed in Rome, the great St. Peter's Basilica was not burned down and levelled to the ground." (Groans.) Now, is it not evident, that under such a system of Government the religious liberties of the Catholic Oburches are already destroyed ? that the principle itself, of religious liberty, is in Italy abolished already? Is it not clear enough too, that there is no civil liberty either left for every one who is liberal enough and brave enough to maintain his religious liberties, in opposition to the despotic will of the men in power? (Applause) And would not the Pope be liable to be transported or imprisoned, if Rome were under the sway of such a Government, whenever he refused to celebrate a Mass, or to hold a religious service, or to administer a sacrament at their request, and after the rules laid down by them to him? Was not this the very reason why about seventy Bishops are already in exile or in prison ? And who could youch that the Pope be not one day consigned under such a strict captivity as not to be allowed to see anybody else, but his doctor and his servant-on account of refusing to appoint to office in the Church some unworthy priests recommended by the Government-as it was but lately the case with the poor Bishop of Milan-Monsignor Caccia ? Where is here the universal liberty-where the independence of the Pope - where the separation of the Church from the State, so much boasted of, so solemnly promised, so often proclaimed as the standard of regenerated Italy? Then, what will become of the monumental Rome? What of her Colleges ? What of her Libraries ? What of her glories ? if she should fall into the hands of those enraged Revolutionists? (Applause.) They speak of the bigotry of the Priests and of the Pope. Nonsense! Bigotry is the indisposition to concede to others the same liberty of thought and action which one claims for himself. But when did the Pope or any of his Priests deny to them or to anybody, in Italy or anywhere, the liberty of being an infidel, or a Jew, or whatever one likes? Who ever sought to force them to go to Mass, or to receive the Sacraments of the Church, or to do any such thing. Who is then a bigot in Italy, now, but those very miscreants who, in the name of liberty, which they profane, deny to the Oatholics the liberty of being Uatholics and of practising Uatholicity without hypocrisy? Firm adherence to one's own religious principles-be they what they may-and a readiness to die rather than surrender, is no bigotry. (Loud cheers.) - It is a virtue, and the noblest of virtues, if one's principles are true, or fanaticism, if false. But, for either case, he who persecutes such man, on account of his religious principles, is not only a bigot, but a tyraot: (Prolonged applause.) You see, then, ladies and gentlemen, the question between the Church and the Revolutionists is a mere simple question of liberity. The Revolution has seized the Church by the throat, and points its dagger to her heart, saying :- 'Surrender | Do what pleases me, or I will kill thee.' 'Do what thou wilt, or, rather, do what thou, canst, answers imperturbably the Church; but I shall never surrender in halo of glory around the name of Ireland. Our fore-this way. Give me my liberty! Ah! give me but fathers covered this country with magnificent cross that same liberty thou grantest to others, and I shall ses to mark their devotion to that emblem of redemp be thy friend. If not, never.' (Much applause.)

tionists ; . or we sporn you, from us ; we'll throw the true source of comfort and consolation in our ourselves into the arms of any body were it. even many trials and afflictions and the pledge of our fa-King Ferdinand or Austria, provided we become ture happiness. † PACL CULLEN.

earnest a perfect liberty; liberty of association, li-

berty of instruction, liberty of commerce, liberty of election, liberty of conscience, in a word all useful,

moral, and intellectual liberty? Let them give a

sample of this liberty but for one year, and if, after

that, the brigandage is not extinct, the people do not

all sympathise with them, the Ohurch does but

breathe against them or against whatever they have

done, even by crime-(for, the Church knows that not all things, even if done by wrong means, are to

be undone')-Yes, let them grant this true liberty,

and if, after that, even the rocks of Mantua and

Verona, do not crumble before the feet of the Italian

Revolution, like the walls of Jerico-I will recant-

I will cease to demand for liberty. [Great ap-

The case, then, with the present Revolution is

simply this, ladies and gentlemen ; it unfortunately

fell into bad hands. If ever it comes to be again,

what it was when it was commenced-a national

cause, and not a party affair-it may still recover

and triumph. If not, it will sooner or later, under-

go the fate of the French Revolution of 1789, of

which it is a wretched copy : and Italy will continue

to be, what alas! she was for centuries, the mocking

stock of foreign tyranny. [Loud and continued ap-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHEDRAL, THURLES. - Active steps are be-

ng taken to render this cathedral in every way wor-

thy of its sacred destination. On the 7th inst., a

numerous and influential meeting was held in the

Palace, for the purpose of considering the im-

provements which were desirable to be made

in the cathedral. It was presided over by His

Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, who described

fully and most satisfactorily the intended improve-

ments. A subscription list was opened, which was headed by the donation of £50 from his Lordship.

This bandsome gift was followed up in the most

generous manner by the entire assembly. A collec-

tion has been since opened in the different parishes

of the archdiocese, with the best results We ear-nestly trust that those residents of the archdiocese,

who have not already contributed to this noble en-

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD. - Dr. Cullen, in his

pastoral referring to the Feast of St. Patrick, con-

cludes with the following allusion to secret socie-

ties in general, and the ' Fenian Brotherhood' in par-

I shall now merely add one word of caution

against secret societies and the so-called Fenians or

Brothers of St. Patrick, Such societies are only

calculated to sow discord in the country and to

weaken it, turning away the people's minds from

every useful undertaking, and directing them to

schemes of armed resistance and violence, and to

Utopian projects, which never can be realised. The

promoters of such societies, and those who recom-

mend them in the public press, are false friends,

agents of evil, who come amongst you in sheep's

clothing, under the pretence of being children of St.

Patrick. They promise to render their dupes happy

and independent; but far from being able to realise

such promises, they would implicate those who lis-

ten to them in misery and difficulties in this world,

and perhaps leave them without Faith, or Religion,

or any hope of happiness in the world to come. It

is a folly to expect good results from secret conspi-

racies and from deeds of darkness. 'Everyone,'

says the Scripture, ' who doeth evil hateth the light

and cometh not to the light, that his works may not

be reproved.'-John. iii. 20. It is said, indeed, that

the societies referred to are not secret as they are

publicly known to exist, and hold their meetings

under the eyes of the world. But if they have no-

thing to conceal, why are so many of their members

bound by oath asd why are the '12th, 13th, and 14th series of preambles and resolutions, suppressed in

the authorised account of their first convention

terprise will at once come forward and do so.

plause 7

plause.]

ticular :-

Dublin, 7th March, 1864. - Cork Examiner...

wise whilst they are in time? Why do they not make up their minds to grant at last to all and in

But by whom we are going to be liberated. The Fenians are not capable of accomplishing such a task, and we should be sorry to find them attempting it, because we understand they are a Godless crew, and may heaven defend our country from every party who would attack the church and upset the altar. It is no wonder that the Irish Bishops are watching this Godless party and warning their people against them ; for there is a worse thing even than British tyranny, and that is a tyranny such as now tramples on Italy; which assails the Pope; which imprisons Italian bishops; which rifles convents; which robs monks and nuns; which tolerates and encourages publications of a demoralizing nature, and sends a current of wickedness and impiety amongst millions of innocent beings, to corrupt their souls and turn them into demons. The Fenians, in Ireland, England and America, may rely upon it that Ireland will never triumph unlessby the united aid of Bishops, Priests and People. It was thought otherwise in '48, but Thomas Francis Meagher, after discovering the mistake, asserted when all was over, that Ireland's cause, in order to prosper, should be baptised in the 'Holy Well.' And as it was then, so is it to day. A Godless crew will never gain the support of the faithful Catholics of Ireland. They would rather postpone their deliverance to a more distant day, than give the slightest wound to religion. This being the case, let the calumniators of our Popes, our Bishops and our Priests cease their We will not have them as our leaders, clamour. for we should rather remain the victims of injustice for another half century, than in our struggles for justice to trample the Church and the altar beneath our feet, or raise the temple of our freedom over the wreck and ruin of our faith .- Dundalk Democrat.

We (Nation,) have received a telegraphic message from Liverpool, conveying the news that Mr. Sullivan's lecture on behalf of the Free Oatholic Schools, Liverpool, on Wednesday evening, was made the occasion of another Fenian disturbance. Some of the worthy leaders who figured in those proceedings at the Rotundo, which Mr. Smith O'Brien has stigmatised as the conduct of a 'mob of ruffians,' were present, and in command on this occasion. The attempted riot was, however, promptly crushed, and some of the disturbers arrested. Their whole number was found to be but seventeen. The lecture was then delivered, amid loud and frequent applause. This latest Fenian operation shows still more clearly the character of the party. The interests of a Catholic charity were not sacred enough to be respected by them. How long will it be until they will make a rush upon the Altar?

THE KEARSAGE CASE .- The Dublin Correspondent of the Times writes, March 15 :- The Attorney-General went to Cork for the purpose of prosecuting persons charged with violating the Foreign Enlist-ment Act; and on Monday six men were put forward and indicted for that they did on the 4th of November last, at Queenstown, without licence from Her Majesty, agree to enlist and enter service as sailors on board the Kearsage, same being an American ship of war, contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. The prisoners all pleaded 'Guilty,' and the Court accepted their own securities to an pear for judgment when called on.

ANTICIPATED DISTURBANCE IN CORE ON PATRICE'S DAY .- The Cork Daily Herald says :- "It is stated that at the late private meeting of magistrates, convened in reference to anticipated breaches of the peace on St. Patrick's Day, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the government should be requested to send one hundred constabulary from the outlying districts into the city on that day. It is also stated that the general commanding the district has been cor municated with by the resident magistrate, and that the military will act in concert with the constabulary on the 17th of the month."

Baron Deasy found the county of Waterford in a very satisfactory state,-very little crime for so large a population, and nearly all offenders rendered amenable by the vigilance of the constabulary .-Times' Dublin Cor.

printed in Philadelphia, in November last year? ENDOWMENTS IN IRELAND .- Mr. Dillwyn has given Why also are the names of several officers of the sonotice that on the 14th of April he will move for a committee on the subject of religious endowments in ciety in the same report omitted? But whether the society be secret or not, the oath taken by many of Ireland.

EMIGRATION

will be able to do in the spring, behold, here, ladies and gentlemen, behold the wheel of the Italian Revolution again stopped, without any fair prospect of being able to move any further. The hand which at first put it into motion, and would with its gentle but powerful touch have made it smoothly roll around to its climax, has been ungratefully dashed away. In its stead, a few puny, unprincipled men, not understanding each other, treacherously seized it, and pushed it with such fury and violence, that it went and stuck fast against the rocks, whilst, at the same time time, its axles were in total want of greasing. Ladies and gentlemen, one of the rocks. speaking without metaphor, against which the Italian Revolution stuck, is the Church; and the grease, that is lacking, is money and the affections of the people. (Loud applause) With regard to the affection of the people, the Revolutionists will never win it as long as they govern as they do now. How can the people like them when industry, labor, science, talent, valor, are not the way to fortune, nor give any claim to advancement or to office, but are shamefully superseded by political hypocrisy, flattery or favoritism? When the flower of youth and manhood are unmercifully torn from the fond arms of parents and spouses, and are wasted Hway in civil strife? When to the statutes of the land the arbitrary will of the men in power or in office is substituted? When the terror of the martial law threads over a vast genial province? When the feelings of well bred men are burt, and their consciences tyrannized ? When, after so many sacrifices of gold and blood, liberty is still far from being a reality, and the liberal institutions are made to bring on the nation only ruin and misery? Now, this is the way in which the leaders of the Italian Revolution govern Italy. (Applause.) The difficulty with the Church is still more serious. I should be an intruder if, on an accasion like this, I entered into any theological or ecclesiastical question. I know better than that, ladies and gentlemen. I shall therefore wave the question whether the Pope, as a prince, has a right to govern his States unmolested. Indeed, I do not see why he should not have such a right, just as well as any other prince. Even supposing the doctrine to be true that princes forfeit their right to govern in 'certain cases, I cannot find any cause why Pins the IX. should be deemed to have forfeited his right to govern Rome. Was he ever, or is he a worse tyrant than the great Sultan, whom the Piedmontese troops, allied. with France and England, went to protect agaiost Russia in the Crimean war? Was he ever or'is he by half so much a despot as the Czar, with whom the Italian Oabinet has lately made a fresh alliance? When has he proclaimed in his State the martial law, as the Revolutionists did in Naples ?-When has he commanded towns to be burned for the sake of a few rebels hid in them ? Yet, as I raid, I will wave this question. Nor will I discuss whether the Revolution, merely for the sake of making Italy. one kingdom, or for the sake of placing the Capital in the right spot, can dispossess the Pope. I cannot indeed see on what human or divine authority such a right can be based. Warm friend as Tam' of the Revolutionists, that the unity of Italy and the Capi-

its members is sinful, the obedience sworn to unknown chiefs and officers is criminal, and the whole tendency of the society is contrary to the maxims of obedience so often inculcated in the Gospel. Indeed, I have had a case before me of a man who joined the Fenisus and took their oath, but who was so shocked by the irreligious tendency of the proceedings and conversation at the first meeting which he attended, that he immediately abandoned the society. Hence our learned and revered fellow-citizen, the late Archbishop of Baltimore, a great ornament of the Church, expressed his disapprobation of the Fenian organisation in the strongest terms, and the Bishops of Chicago and Philadelphia, and other Prelates, have admonished their flocks in the most solemn manner against the dangers of these protherboods. I need scarcely remind you that the Archbishous and Bishops of Ireland also reprobated and condemned all such associations, in their meeting of last August, the resolutions of which have been ropeatedly published, and are known to all, and that the members of these condemned institutions are subject, like the Freemasons, to the severest penalties the Church of God can inflict. For all these reasons I exhort, in the most argent terms and true paternal solicitude for their welfare, the Faithful of this Diocess to avoid all connexion with the aforesaid societies and brotherhoods, and not to frequent their meetings or to read their newspapers; and I call on those who had the misfortune to join them, to abandon them immediately, to make reparation to those whom they may have scandalised or led astray by their example, to do penance for the past, and be reconciled to the Church of God. I know that many plead patriotism as an excuse for the course which they adopt, but he should recollect that no object to be attained, however good it may appear, will justify the taking of an unlawful oath, or the performance of anything evil in itself. The best way to give proofs of patriotism is to be obedient to all just laws, and to seek by lawful means for the abrogation or correction of those that are unjust-to act the part of good citizens - to promote industry - to as-sist in carrying out works of charity and public utility, and, above all, to give general edification by the performance of the duties of religion, and the practice of the virtues of the Gospel. Any one who acts in this way will be a true lover of his country; but those who neglect their religion, or act against its teaching and procepts, tend to destroy the principal national glory of which we have to boast. 'For the greatest pride of Ireland, and her most glorious privilege is, that she has always been attached to the Holy Catholic Church, and that all the efforts of hell and earth could not roh ber of her Faith. Ireland is manked among the first nations of the earth for her constancy and courage in preserving her religion, and because she is Catholic. Were we robbed of our faith and our religion --- were Ireland, forgetting her anciet traditions, to sdopt heresy and schism, we should say, with the postle, 'miserabi-liores sumus omnibus 'hominibus,' and we should be the most despised and contemptible country in the world. It is only because we are Catholic that we are esteemed, and it is nothing but her faith sheds. a tion."God forbid that the teaching of any danger It is the same case with all the disaffected people ons society should induce us to forget, their example, in Naples and throughont Italy. 'Give us that li-berty yon promised us,' they cry out to the Revolu-Catholic faith and in devotion to the Orossof Christ, ther.-Dundalk Democrat.

afforded by the several steamship companies trading with America for the transport of passengers from Cork to the United States. The efforts making by the several agents for the procurement of passengers in this country, promise to be so successful during the spring and summer that it is believed it will require at least a daily service to meet the demand, At present four first-class steamers leave this port for North American cities ; but, notwithstanding the spaciousness of their accommodation, they are inadequate for the number of ticket holders, and each departure leaves behidd a large proportion to be supported at the cost of the shippers until the next sailing. Anticipating a serious increase, other ships will be put on the line. - Cork paper.

A gentleman whose position affords peculiar facilities for observation regarding, the movements of the peasantry, has assured us that their excitement respecting emigration exceeds all beliei. Not a farmer who does not seriously consider the advantage of leaving land and home; not a laborer who does not long for the means which shall enable him to fly from this miserable land. He instances one case of this sort, and it merely indicates the process which is going on throughout the country, and which promises to leave Kerry a waste, if some means shall not be taken, to remove the causes which excite to this lamentable depopulation. Churchbill is a hamlet, situate a few miles from Tralee. It is not worse circumstanced, either as to proprietorship or otherwise, than others in the county, out from this small hamlet twenty-five emigrants left for America on Monday last This, we believe, was fully half the population, and much more than half the able-bodied inhabitauts of Churchhill. Our iaformint states that, of these, one family emigrated at their own cost, having sold the farm on which they dwelt, and all the others have been aided to leave by friends who have preceded them to that paradise of the laboser. We perceive that the Marquis of Olsoricarde has been making inquiries in parliament with a view to convey the idea that this inordinate emigration has been stimulated by Federal recruiting agents. How absurd. Lord Clanricarde ought to know better. - Tralee Chronicle.

EMIGRATION .- Having heard that 100 emigrants from the counties of Donegal and Leitrim, had left by one of the Dundalk Steamers, on Saturday night, for Liverpool, on their way to America, we made some inquiries as to whether they had revealed the immediate cause of their abandoning their native country, and we found that they stated that owing to the rackrents charged for land, and the low prices for agricultural produce, they could not exist at home and consequently, they determined on seeking a freer country and a better government than that which is casting a blight upon Ireland. On Tuesday night we were curious to observe what amount of emigrants were preparing to follow a similar course, and were sorry to find that on that night also a considerable number were on their way to Liverpool. About an hour before the steamer left we turned our back on the melancholy spectacle, and on our way up to town we met a stream of persons, some of whom carried trucks, boxes, and bundles of clothes, and who were; evidently; bent on a long voyage. We observed mothers weeping as they went slong, soon to take a last farewell of a son or , daughter; ther. - Dundalk Democrat.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE APRIE 15, 1864.

wrote of Ireland :---- We. English pay even now the bitter smart of long centuries, of injustice, to our neighbour island. Injustice, doubt it not, abounds; or Ireland would not be miserable. The earth is good bountifully sends food and increase ; if man's unwisdom did not intervene and forbid. It was an evil day when Strigul first meddled with that people. He could not extirpate them. Could they but have agreed together and extirpate him I Violent men there have been and merciful; unjust rulers and just; conflict ing in a great element of violence, these five wild centuries now, and the violent and unjust have carried it, and we are come to this." The fact that so moved Mr. Carlyle in 1840 was, he said, 'which statistic science had communicated, and a most astonishing ons. Ireland had near seven millions of working people, the third unit of whom, it appeared by statistic science, had not for thirty weeks each year as many third rate potatoes as would suffice him." Mr. Carlyle said that it was 'a fact, perhaps the most eloquent that was ever written down in any language, at any date of the world's history. Was change and reformation needed in Ireland? Has Ireland been governed and guided in a 'wise and loving' manner? A government and guidance of white European men, which has issued in perennial hunger of potatoes to the third man extant-ought to drop a veil over its face and walk out of court under conduct of proper officers; saying no word : expecting now of a surety sentence either to change A quarter of a century has passed since or die. these words were written, and the condition of Ireland is at this moment the great question of the day. During the last few months the columns of the public Press have given proof that the question has forced itself predominantly upon men's minds. No subject has been treated so much or so often or by such a variety of writers. And on Friday night it was again brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Hennessy, and a debate ensued which on many accounts was the most remarkable of the session. Since Mr. Carlisle wrote a great change has supervened. He spoke of millions living on potatoes, and unable to procure a sufficiency even of potatoes. Since then the potatoes have gone, and the millions have gone too. The population, which was over eight millions, has not only lost the natural increase which would have brought it up to more than ten millions; but it has sustained an absolute loss of nearly three millions. It was over eight millions in 1840, it is under five millions and a half in 1864 In 1863 there emigrated from Ireland 120,000 persons, 63,000 males, and 57,000 females. During the first two months of 1864 the emigration has gone on at an increasing rate, and Sir Robert Peel tells us that we have not seen an end of this emigration,' and that before Ireland recovers her proper status another half million of souls must leave that country.'- Tab-.Iet.

The Kane and Bullen scandal is, it seems, to undergo an investigation. It will perhaps be recollected that Sir Robert Kane published, without the authority of the Government, some Appendices to his Annual Report to Parliament as to the state of the Queen's College at Cork, of which he is President, even before the Report was laid upon the table of either House In these appendices there are several letters, some of which involve a charge of arson against the President, whom Professor Bullen, in no very obscure terms, pointed out as the incendiary who set fire to a wing of the College which was burnt a couple of years ago, the imputed or rather the suggested motive for this extraordinary act being a desire on the part of Sir R. Kane, himself a Catholic in profession, to bring odium upon the socalled 'Ultramontune' Catholics of Cork. The President was also accused of speaking contemptuously of the Viceroy, the Chancellor, and all the other members of the Irish Government, except Sir R. Peel, by whose aid Sir Robert Kane intimated that he hoped to be able to 'smash' Lord Carlisle, Archbishop Cullen, and all those who did not go as far as he wished in forcing 'the Godless Colleges' upon Ireland. Such were the charges which Sir Robt. Kane thought fit to publish against himself, and the Government have it appears, determined to investigate the matter through the visitors of the College immediately after Easter. - Weekly Register. THE SMUGGLER OUTWITTED. - Yesterday, two men

were brought before the Mayor of Derry, charged with having in their possession ten gallons of illicit whiskey. It appeared that on Thursday evening last, one of the prisoners (who has all the appearance of being a master smuggler) called at the residence of a respectable shopkeeper, in this city for

Twenty-four years have passed since Mr. T. Carlyle | him when he would be dead''-meaning, that ere it could be warm they would have slain him. Another witness, the deceased man's brother, heard the prisoners shout out their factions watchwords, and advised them to go home, whereupon they assaulted him. Finally, Charles M'Bride gave evidence that he had seen a loaded cane in M'Arthur's possession that evening, and Constable Cherry deposed he arrested the prisoners at the house of M'Arthur's father; found the stick with marks of blood on it; and saw Wilson trying to hide himself under a bed in a room. A bill for murder sent up to the Grand Jury was ignored by that staunch body, and a bill for manslaughter took its place. The case came on. But, manslaughter or murder, what matter? Is the assassination of a Catholic in Ulster so great or so rare a thing that Orangeism should suffer a loss by it? The jury, in the face of all the evidence given, with apparently none for the defence, returns a verdict of Not Guilty | Now, if such atrocities be permitted to occur without possibility of legal redress, if Catholics are to be murdered, with impunity, in Ulster, a serious fact will be before them. They will have to prepare to defend their own lives. Annual raids upon them were not crushed in Belfast until they organised a Defence Gun-Club, when Government was forced to show activity. The prospect of such an internecine strife would be fearful, but not so fearful as the sight of a people slaughtered, unresistingly, and murderers stalking free for further crime. Yet, we have hopes of Ulster. Protestant and Oatholic live there on the best of terms, not unforgetful of the glorious united action of their fathers in '98; and were it not for the Orange Society, obnoxious as it is to liberal Protestant as to Catholic, but supported by magnates for their own ends, peace and concord would bless the land.-Dublin Irishman.

> In Donegal Mr. Justice Hayes was dismayed at the state of the calendar and the returns of crime. Illicit distillation prevails to an enormous extent, and 31 persons are now suffering in the county gaol for breaches of the revenue laws .- Times Cor.

Innishowen, famous for potheen, has not given up ts old practices. Illicit distillation is the source of other crimes; and the Judge read from the report of one of the inspectors of prisons the state of crime in Donegal last year, from which it appeared that 200 persons were concerned in assaults, threatening letters, and incendiary fires. This county is represented as the head-quarters of agrarianism, against which Mr. Justice Huyes carnestly warned the peasantry. - Ib.

The Lord-Lieutenant has called the attention of the visitors of the Queen's College to the annual report of the President, and requested the Court of Visitors to hold an inquiry into the questions at issue between Sir Robert Kane and Dr. Bullen, relative to the malicious burning of the College. The visitation will be held in Cork after the Easter holydays.—Ib.

AN EPISODE OF '98 .- Upon a beautiful evening, in the spring of 1798, a party of ycomany might be seen travelsing the quiet little village of B_____, situate in the county of Carlow, their object being to search for arms in a comfortable looking farmhouse, which lay at the extremity of the village. Upon en-tering the house refreshments were laid before them, which they quickly disposed of. After which they commenced to ransack the premises, but with no avail, for after the most diligent search nothing whatever could be found which could give a pretext for the arrest of any of the inmates. The family consisted of the owner himself, whose name was O'Finn, together with his son, a spirited young fellow of twenty, and his daughter, a young girl of some eighteen years. The Orange yeomen being determined on the arrest of either father or son, perfidiously set on fire a large quantity of hay which had been preserved for the use of the cattle. This had the desired effect, for young O'Finn being the first to detect the atrocious act boldly demanded of the captain why he had permitted such an act to take place. The captain (who was at the same time a magistrate and a minister of the Established Church) drew his sword and laughed. In one instant the sword was wrested from the hand of the 'valiant' captain, and smashed in pieces by the excited young man, whose warm blood was roused by the insulting way in which his demand was answered. The next instant he lav senseless upon the ground, from a desperate cut which he received in the head from the sword of one of the yeomen. The cowardly captain after recovering from his terror, which only left him upon seeing the young man powerless, at once gave or- which justifies the moderate language used by the prisoner,' for lers to secure th sidered him, for daring to remonstrate with tyranny. Accordingly they placed him in a cart, despite the entreaties of his father, and the cries of his sister, brought him to the house of the captain, where, after bree days' detention, he was taken and placed on board a vessel, and sold to Frederick II. King of Prussia, a very convenient method of getting rid of all the young 'rebels,' or those likely to become such, frequently resorted to by the Government in those days. In the meantime his father lost no time in petitioning the Lord Lieutenant (Cornwallis). After a fortnight's delay he received an answer that nothing could be done for him. Three months pass-ed away, and at the end of that time he died of a broken heart, and was laid within the sacred precincts of the village churchyard. His daughter followed the bier of her departed parent, and when all had departed from that mournful spot, she still sat upon the grave, silent and motionless. The neighbors missing her towards evening returned to the churchyard, where they found her sitting. They called to her, but, receiving no answer, they raised her up-she was dead. But to return to young O'Finn. After arriving in Prussia he was placed in the army, where his good conduct and soldierly bearing soon won him promotion, and after the lapse of seven months he was a sergeant. In the meantime he secretly cherished the hope of being able to desert to the French lines, when opportunity offered, where he would meet thousands of his countrymen. Seven years passed away before an opportunity occurred. The battle of Jena was fought in the October of 1806, in which the Prussians were defeated. Young O' Finn entered the field of battle sub-lieutenant of the Prussian army, and he left it first lieutenant in the French army. He subsequently followed the fortunes of Napoleon until the exile of that great man to Elba. Again he was by the side of Napoleon, at his triumphant entry into Paris. Waterloo was fought and lost; Napoleon had fled from the field, but still a devoted band were fighting desperatelyhopelessly. They attracted the attention of Wellington, who repeatedly called upon them to surrender but they heeded him not. They were at last enclosed in a circle-escape was impossible. Again they were offered quarter-again they refused to surren. der. Their commander at last fell mortally wounded, and as he fell he exclaimed in the hearing of the Duke of Wellington, in good English-" Remember that I am an Irishman, and my name is O'Finn." So fell the man who might have been an ornament to his native land banished from her shores by the disgracefu bigotry and intolerance which characterises the base policy of the day, with regard to the Oatholics of Ireland - a policy which England had, often cause to regret-a policy which made George II. to cry out after the battle of Fontency "Oursed by the laws that deprive me of such sub jects.". This narrative is founded on passages in one of the despatches of the Duke of Wellington.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We learn from an Edinburgh Correspondent that much uncertainty still prevails there as as to the new Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District in the room of the late Bishop Gillis. The choice of a successor to the deceased Prelate will, it is thought, most likely be between the Very Rev. John Strain, President of St. Mary's College, Blairs; the Very Rev. Dr. Macpherson, New Abbey; and the Rev. George Rigg, of Perth, Præpositus of the Provostry of Perth.

-Tablet.

THE GREAT EASTERN .- Our readers will remem-

ber that when the Great Eastern was offered for un-

reserved sale on the 17th of February last the high-

the vessel. Owing to some informality in the pay-

ment of the deposit money Mr. Rac's bid was de

clared by the auctioneer, Mr. Cunard to be invalid ;

and eventually the ship was knocked down to Mr. Yates, the Secretary of the Great Ship Company

[Limited], for the same sum as that offered by Mr. Rae.

On Wednesday, however, Mr. Rae tendered to Mr.

Cunard, of the firm of Cunard, Wilson, and Co., the

sum of £25,000, as payment for the Great Eastern

steamship; he being the first bidder at the sale on

February 17, he therefore claimed the ship. Should

his claim be refused, which is almost certain, the

The Church Review, an organ of the 'highest'

party in the Establishment, discusses like every one

else [except the Times], the correspondence between

Dr. Newman and Mr. Kingsley. We have no room for its comments. It says :- It is but fair to Dr.

Newman to state that while the sermon is of a cha-

racter which would naturally take a man of Mr.

Charles Kingsley's tone and temper of mind out of

his depth,-there is not only nothing in it which could afford the slightest justification for the allega-tion made in Macmillan's Maguzine as to what 'Fa-

ther Newman informs us' of, but there is abundant

evidence of a directly contrary character. . .

Then after giving an extract from the sermon it

adds :- It is difficult to repress a feeling of indigna-

tion at seeing such a charge as that made against Dr. Newman by Mr. Charles Kingsley, as one would

fain hope hastily and from indistinct recollection-

deliberately reasserted in the teeth of such evidence.

That it was not only without foundation but directly

disproved by the very documents referred to in sup-

port of it, by what mean evasions and subterfuges

difficult position in which he had placed himself

without doing the one manly and straightforward

thing which alone under such circumstances became

a Christian and a gentleman-those who care to

witness such an exhibition may learn from the se-

quel of the correspondence On this we will not di-

late. . . . Certainly, if some future critic should write somewhat in this strain :- 'Fairness

towards opponents has never been a virtue with Pro-

testant controversialists, Professor Kingsley informs

us that it need not and on the whole ought not to be

so he would have no great difficulty in establishing

his proposition on the ground of the evidence found

MR, WHALLEY IN & NON-THEOLOGICAL ASPECT. -

The railway journals contain some very curious

reading even for those little-favored individuals

whose minds apprehend the ideas of scrip and stock,

of debentures and preference shares, in the same vegue and distrastful manner with which Dr. Cum-

ming regards a Latin quotation when he has made

it. Looking over this portion of our periodical

literatu:e for last week we stumbled on a somewhat

stormy meeting held at the little Welsh town of

half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the New-

town and Llanidloes Railway Company, and Mr.

George Hammond Whalley, M.P. for Peterborough,

of pure Protestant Christianity in the House of Com-

mons, presided on the occasion as chairman of the

company. Possibly the name of Mr. Whalley as an

active politician attracted our notice to proceedings

which are not usually of a very enticing character.

But we soon found that this was a railway meeting

much more interesting than most railway meecings,

as an illustration of commercial morality in general

and as showing what an excellent trade that of a rail-

way director may be made. What is all this about?

we mentally exclaimed : can the Pope have had any

thing to do with it? But we will note down for the

information of our readers some of the curious little

facts that came out in the course of this rather an-

gry discussion in the little Welsh borough.

and the uncompromising advocate as we all know

Llanidloes, on the 26th of February last. It was the

in this correspondence.

Mr. Charles Kingsley attempted to escape from the

Great Eastern will no doubt again go into Court.

est bidder was a Mr. John Rae, who bid £25,000 for

Our Correspondent adds that the Free Press, in open defiance of the express injunction of the Holy See, is still filled with diatribes and lampoons of the most envenomed scurrility against the Catholics Bishops and Clergy of Scotland.- Weekly Register. THE ALEXANDRA CASE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS .--Upon the whole, the reasons for and against the allowance of the appeal are pretty evenly balanced, and it is hardly probable that an unanimous decision will be obtained from the House of Lords. One side may have relied somewhat more on the letter, and the other on the spirit, of the statutes; one may have drawn more subtle deductions from what is said, and the other may have raised more superstructures of conjectures upon what is not said, but neither has been able to adduce any decisive point in its own favour. Again, we fear, the law will have failed to realize that certainty which the public vainly requires of it. It is, indeed, most unsatisfactory and untoward that the legal machinery applicable to the Foreign Enlistment Act, as well as the attempt to get it interpreted judicially, should thus far have broken down. The most captious of American critics can hardly deny that the Government has done its test; but they may well smile at the position in which it will be placed if the House of Lords should decline the jurisdiction. That disgraceful result, if it should come to pass, will be due in part to special causes on which we now forbear to dwell, but will also be due to the slovenly manner in which our Acts of Parliament are drawn and modified in Committee. The Athenians had a body of public officers whose duty it was to shape and reduce to a form consistent with the rest of the statute-book the laws which annually passed the popular assembly. Had we possessed a similar institution, 'un-English' though it would certainly be, neither the Foreign Enlistment Act nor the Queen's Remembrancer's Act would now be a subject of perplexity and despair, not unmixed with shame, to the best lawyers in the land,-London Times. THE MINISTRY-State of Parties.-We appounce

as an undoubted fact that the Conservatives have now fully made up their minds to have a trial of strength with Ministers very soon after the Easter recess; nor even should they be beaten once or twice will they relinquish their efforts to overthrow the Government. The attempt will be renewed again and again with the full conviction that it will at last succeed. The Conservative leaders doubt whether they can bring to the vote some twenty or thirty members of their own party, who are so warmly attached to Lord Palmerston and co cordially approve of his foreign policy generally that they would, in their individual capacity, prefer seeing the present Government remain in office; but of course Lord Palmerston if besten will not resign, but dissolve Parliament .- Morning Advertiser.

The tone of high moral indigaation adopted by Mr. Stansfield, and on Monday night by Mr. Layard, was entirely out of place. Of course, if an insinuation of so terrible a character had been dropped without there being a particle of fact to justify it-if the Procureur-Imperial out of the mere malicious suspicion had charged members of the English Government and of the English Parliament with being connected with an attrocious conspiracy, the language and tone adopted would have been the only one possible. But, on the contrary, looking on the matter as a mere question of evidence of fact, there were prima facie grounds for the insinuation. A letter is found among the papers of a man convicted of a conspiracy to murder, in which he is directed to apply for money to promote his infamous purpose at the address of an English gentlemen. This money, moreover, was to be supplied to him by Mazzini, and This money, Mazzini was known to be on intimate terms with the gentleman in question, and to have 'been in re-lation' with the convict. It is not too much to say that, supposing the letter to be genuine-and its genuineness was assumed by the French prosecution -these circumstances present a chain of evidence Procureur-Imperial. Instead of resenting i Starsfield ought to have gladly taken the opportunity to disentangle his name, and the name of the country, the House of Commons, and the Government, from the odious connection into which they had unfortu-nately been brought. But the very reverse of this is the course pursued by Mr. Stansfield. He refuses explanation, he even goes out of his way to defend the man who, not altogether without apparent reason, was accused of having been the instigator of the conspiracy, but he had not one word to express his regret at his address having been made use of by such miscreants. When we see from M. Mazzini's letter that Mr. Stansfeld had himself placed his house in danger of being thus abused, the tone which he has adopted on the subject is the more unbefitting his position: If the Emperor of the French were only a private gentleman, he would have just cause to feel indignant. - Times. Men like Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Whalley, and others, have a very important function to discharge towards us Catholics; and we should be sorry to see them slacken in its discharge. Travellers tell us that in the great cities of the East, bearing, sight, and scent are often offended by packs of hungry dogs, whom nobody owns and which at first sight seem to be called into being for no purpose except to be a nuisance. On enquiry, however, we learn that these unsightly and unsavoury creatures are benefactors to the city, and save it from pestilence, by raking among the filth and refuse of the place in search of offal to deyour ; they devour it and rid the city of it, and so act the part of. scavengers. Now we, in England, stand in need of services very much akin to those rendered by the dogs of Stamboul. There is always being thrown out of persons like Mr. Smee, a deal of moral fith, insinuation, slander, and malignant suggestion against Catholics. To leave it unbeeded to ester in the public mind, and breed disease, would be dangerous. But we are saved by our kind friends. Whenever we hear them barking and howling, and see them rooing and grubbing in the dirt, we know that they have found some moral offal which they will draw to light and drag into Parliament-where they will be forced to eat it-and in this way the atmos phere of public opinion is kept clear. For example ust to show that Mr. Alfred Smee's refuse is growng very putrescent, here is a specimen from the Liverpool Daily Courier, by which we see how much we stand in need of Mr. Newdegate and his rake to drag the matter before Parliament when it may either be eaten by himself, or burnt and rendered harmless by the fire of truth. The Liverpool Daily Courier says :---They are clever, artful men of the world, these Oratorianz, and their chief mission seems to be to allure the young of both sexes into their establishment, provided they have money, or are heirs to property, and they become so very fond of both that the outer world seldom hears either of the youth or his property again The Oratory, we are told, is built somewhat in the model of the Inquisition at Rome. There are 'oub-liettes' trap doors, dungeons, secret hiding places, all the paraphernalis of old school romances: They say that poor bodies are tortured down in the dungeons for the good of the soul and that the dead are carried out and hurried in a place of, graves, respeting which Parliament will be called upon to express an opinion.

of London; and he is the husband of a lady who is | each director received a guinea for each adjournnext of kin to a person said to be buried in this Ora- ment, making sixteen guineas each in all, we read torian graveyard. The dead person was entited to further :-considerable property, and the next of kin has a title Mr. Whalley decied that he received a guinea for

to some of it. To enable a suit to be brought, evi- each adjournment. dence of the death of the original possessor was re-The Secretary, on being appealed to, said that he

quired; and Mr. Alfred Smee endeavoured to pro- | did. cure the necessary testimony. Here the monks of After this there is really some excuse for the very

the Uratory failed him. He could obtain no evidence. ugly words which these excited shareholders seem to use. "It is a plan to 'chisel' the shareholders" shouted Captain Johns. 'You are stating an untruth,' said Mr. Fynney to the chairman. But Mr. Whalley seems used to these amenities. His calm demeanor would be an example to Pecksniff himself. He give an account of an interview which he had with a shareholder of the Company, of whom he tells us, "He exclaimed three times, 'You're a liar,' and as he said it gave me a push, his farewell expression being, 'You're a precious rascal.' I merely replied, 'That being so, if you will return to your seat we will proceed to business." Business on the admitted basis of Mr. Whalley's mendacity and rascality ! Mr. Whaller, however, is not always ready to make such assumptions. At the meeting to which we refer he assured his auditory that ' his humanity was shocked at the foul language that had been uttered.'

> Really we ought all to be shocked that one of our legislators should have such strong phrases used to him, and should be so very weak in reply. What do the electors of Peterborough think of the scene on which we have been commenting?

UNITED STATES.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE .- There can, says the Traveller, hardly fail to be some sharp diplomatic correspondence between our government and France, notwithstanding that there is no trouble in that quarter. To say nothing of the Mexican question, in relation to which the French government doubtless demands some pledges or assistance which cannot be given by our government, the long stay of the Florida, and Georgia, repairing and refitting, even in the government dockyards, and their departure unmolested from Brest and Cherbourg, for the purpose it is probable of preying upon our commerce, is an unfriendly act which cannot be treated by our government in any other than an indignant manner

The London Times, commenting on the war now going on in the United States, says : -- " But while the balance of general resources is thus evenly poised, the South remains in full possession of those important advantages which its position imparted from the beginning. It is lighting a defensive war for its very existence, and is, therefore, victorious so long as it is not subdued. Every indecisive campaign is a defeat for the North. The Oonfederates need no triumph in the field, provided they can provent the Federals from attaining them. In fact, the Confederates have had three years of success, for during those three years they have maintained that political independence which they took arms to assert .---They have been at war all the time, it is true, but they have been independent still, while the North has fuiled to extinguish the Secession and to restore the Union. The same superiority of position will befriend the Confederates in future. They can only fail by exhaustion; the Federals may fail by weariness. The former have only to stand in defence of their homes till they can stand no longer; the latter have to maintain by incessant efforts the impetus of an aggressive and most costly war. Hitherto the neople of the North have not suffered either from conscription or taxation, but if the war is to be continued the time for those trials must come, and it seems at least as probable that they may tire of the struggle as that the people of the South may become unable to prolong it. It will be strange if in all the excitement of a Presidential Election a peace party should not some day appear, and in this contingency lies a chance for the South. Such is the position of American affairs at the present time. As far as the spring campaign has gone its results are decidedly, though not decisively, in favor of the South ; but so ittle can be discerned of any end to the war that What it is, or what it will become, nobody can divine; but the Americans must at any rate have learnt by this time that they have nothing to fear from the intervention of Europe, and that the results of the struggle, whatever they may prove, will

have to be worked out exclusively by themselves."

the purpose of disposing of a drop of the 'mountain Having, with an air of caution, introduced his mission to the owner of the house, as he supposed a sample of the 'native' was produced, and after a hard bargain, the sale was effected at a price which thoroughly satisfied the 'verdant vendor.' Arrangements were then made for the delivery of the liquor at ten o'clock that night. Pat and his companion were punctual to the time, but they met with a rather unexpected reception. Instead of being paid in hard cash for the whiskey, there were two excise officers and two of the constabulary awaiting their return, who arrested them, and seized the horse and cart together with the poteen, poor Pat being unaware that when he produced his sample and closed a good sale, that the purchaser was a veritable excise officer. He was convicted and sent to ponder over his ill-fortune in 'durance vile' for a period of three months. His comrade was discharged on the plea that he was brought into the transaction innocently, although it was proved in evidence that the whiskey had been conveyed to Derry by him in his own cart .- Derry Standard.

ASSASSINATION IN ULITER .- Last Saturday a terrible event took place in Omagh, the chief town of Tyrone. A man had been murdered at Gortlowry, Cookstown, on the 27th of February, and two persons, whom five witnesses bore solemn testimony against, were brought before the jury and -acquitted. Be it noted that, according to the reports in journals likely to be favourable to the accused, nothing against the veracity of those witnesses was attempt ed to be proven; no witnesses were brought forward to contradict them; circumstantial evidence supported their case; their testimony was given unfalteringly, clearly, and pointedly and yet it went for nothing. The verdict of the jury, in fact, stamped these respectable witnesses as perjurers, with no tittle of evidence against them, and sent those free upon the world whom the solemn oaths of so many condemned. This is really a fearful state of things. If this thing be permitted- if no action be taken in this case-a condition of affairs will again balefully flourish in Ulster, which we had fondly hoped dead for ever, May beaven avert the omen ! The case was simply this. A man named Charles M'Kernan, a Oatholic, had at Oookstown got into a drunken state, and cried out something against 'King William;' a policeman warned him to 'be quiet, and go peaceably home. The poor man took the counsel in good part, promised acquiescence, and went on. But, he was a marked man. A crowd suddenly surrounded his house, with the usual atrocious Orange cries of 'To hell with the Pope.' Rose M'Kernan, his wife, opened the door and bade them begone. M.Arthur, one of the two prisoners, stepped up to ber, and told her to send out the men. Wilson, the other prisoner, was there also. The poor woman, is alarmed for her. husband's safety, flew away to look for him; for he, had not yet, returned. She found him, crossing the street opposite his brothers house. Suddenly, she heard a shout that his brother was struck dead ; she hastened in the direction of came from, calling her husband to follow. Then she swears : 'I heard alvoice behind messay the man is killed; I turned round and saw my husband lying; the two prisoners were standing over him striking ""him." Another witness was in the street at the time. and showed that the murder was no hasty blow, but a predetermined action; for 'I beard the prisoners tuary church of the family at Bohernalan.-Limerick say, 'They would not have the water warm to wash Reporter and the

We announce the death of Charles Bianconi, jr. only son of Charles Bianconi, D.L., of Longfield Park, county of Tipperary. This young gentleman, who had been for a very long time suffering from a severe illness, had reached his thirty fourth year of age; and he wastesteemed by all who knew him, for his kindness of heart and, amiability of disposition. His remains were conveyed for interment to the mor-

Mr. Alfred Smee is a fellow of the Royal Society

Mr. Whalley, as we have said, was in the chair, and as it was known that Mr. Whalley's conduct in connection with the company was to be impugned it was but natural that Mr. Whalley's friends and admirer, should muster strongly on the occasion. Whether from a respect to Mr. Whalley's private character, or from an appreciation of his Protestant championship, or through the impulse of some Welsh beer judiciously administered, at appears that the Llanidloes roughs mustered in considerable force on the occasion, insomuch that the opponents of Mr. Whalley's proceedings were compelled to obtain the assistance of a strong posse of the county police in order to make good their entrance to the place of meeting. A few days previously the Court of Chancery had granted an injunction to restrain Mr. Whalley and his friends from what Captain Johns (one of the speakers at the meeting) denounced as a creation of fictitious shares ' to the number of 2,500. The per-

sons who thronged the room in favour of Mr. Whalley were possibly the intended allottees of these shares, and might consider therefore that their own interests were identified with those of the chairman. t was further stated in the course of the debate that Mr. Whalley's object in creating these now shares was to provide a branch line to a place called Llangurig, where he himself owns property, but which branch the shareholders thought was in no way calcuiated to forward their interests. However, we do not want to go into all the charges of jobbery preferred against Mr. Whalley, some of which were of a nature only to be correctly estimated by the share holders themselves. That body indeed seem to have made up their minds very strongly on the matter. After Mr. Whalley had made a desperate attempt to adjourn the meeting of his own mere motion, a series of very stringent resolutions were carried against him. one of which removed him from the office of director and appointed another in his room.

We remarked that the discussion showed how good a thing a railway directorship sometimes is. Chere are several little lines in that part of Wales constituting together what Captain Johns called a wretched little system.' But this system maintains four boards of directors, and this is alleged to be the eason why Mr. Whalley and others have opposed a scheme for their amalgamation introduced in this Session of Parliament. Now what does the choleric Welsh captain tell us of this matter. 'Ninety-four board meetings have been held since Ohristmas. These gentlemen got 52, for going up to town when going for each adjournment. We held sixteen board meetings last Wednesday! No wonder that these gentlemen opposed amalgamation. Our chairman was receiving 3,000l., a year-twice as much as the chairmen of our great lines receive. Mr. Whalley son, of the Olinical Institute, Philadelphia, recomemphatically denied that he received 3,0001.; but he could not state precisely how much be did receive, and his memory seems to have been rather misty on the receiving portion of his business, if we may argue from another incident of the report as given in the Railway Times :---

Captain Johns : For every board of the Welsh railways, if six boards, were called at a time, each director gets 5*l*. That is to say, each gets 30*l*. for each attendance if they hold six board meeting. Mr. Whalley : This is not true has a princip

say true?

CANADIAN DEFENCES .- We would most respectfully suggest to our 'grave and potent Senators,' that lanada's best defence is Henry's Vermont Liniment. Let every man fortify his household with a bottle of this valuable remedy against disease and pain, and in this way he defends himself against a greater foe than any human antagonist. Use it for Rheumatism. Neuralgia, toothache, headache, cholic Diarrhœa, and all the pains that flesh is beir to. Warranted to be the best Pain Killer made. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. March 26.

VICTORY !-- What a cheering, heart stirring word, that implies long struggles, determined action, patient suffering, and ultimate success. A victorious army marching with all the pomp of glittering arms and rolling drums is a glorious sight, but the conqueror of disease, though an obscure soldier, is none the less entitled to our encomiums. Let us then cherish the memory of N. H. Downs, the inventor of the celebrated Balsamic Elixir for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere, price 25 cents.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. March 25. 1m

INDIGESTION, OF DYSPERSIA, is a disease born of the luxury of civilisation. The savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over-indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now comes the anxious questions of the sufferer : How shall this be accomplished ? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found ? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: 'For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most re lable medicine we have for dyspepsis, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach; liver, and bowels. Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York; Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelmend the Pills with equal earnestness. 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 SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills, and the 425 Canada, For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. J. Davidson, K. Camp-bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harto, Picault & Son, H. R Gray and by all prominent Druggists. banandan

The Secretary : It is a secret but assort and secret that a secret and the secret

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- APRIL 45, 1864. 1.0.1

EEItness The True DATHOLIC CHRONIOLE.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

NEWS OF THE WEEK 40.25.11 Our readers will learn with pleasure that the alarming reports circulated by the Protestant press es to the state of the Holy Father are satisfactorily disposed of. The Pope has been unwell for some days, but is now, thank God, estored to health, and will, we trust, be yet spared many years, to rule over the Church, and to frustrate the designs of all her enemies.

The great European questions of the day, the Danish, Polish and Italian questions have undergone no change since our last; but the rumors of an outbreak betwixt Austria and Piedmont in | ing. the Spring are becoming more frequent and acquiring consistency. On this Continent every thing indicates the forward movement of the armies and a bloody Spring campaign. There has been quite a scene in the Federal Congress. Mr. Harris, of Maryland, in the House of Representatives openly declared himself in favor of recognising the independence of the South, ber of the House of Commons, and of Lord Paland insisted upon the right of secession. This merston's Ministry. raised a pretty storm, and by way of asserting liberty of debate, and freedom of opinion it was moved that the too free spoken member should founder of the secret association known as the be expelled. This attempt, however, failed, but | ' Young Ita'y,'" and of this association M. a vote of censure was carried.

By the Virginia from Queenstown 30th ut., into the secrets :-we are informed of the wreck of the steamer City of New York on a rock at the entrance of Queenstown harbor. The mails, specie, and passengers were landed : amongst the latter was Mr. John Young.

The Prussians have been repulsed in several attacks upon the Danish position at Duppel .--Rumors of some fresh difficulties in the way of the acceptance of the Crown of Mexico by the Archduke Maximilian are again rife. The Pope's health was so completely re-established that he was able to participate as usual in the solemnities of Easter.

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY. - The late political changes in the Italian Peninsula have been hailed with joy by a large section of the Protestant community both in Great Britain and on this Continent, because of their religious signification; because they were accepted, and no doubt truly, as to a certain extent indicative of a great religious as well as political revolution. Italy was becoming Protestantised, and evangelised; its people were being brought under the influence of the Gospel, and to those that sat in great darkness, a great light had suddenly arisen. From the yoke of Satan and of the "Man of Sun" the people were being delivered ; the Procureur du Roi of Rhodez :and the extension of the rule of Piedmont to the shores of Calabria was announced as a glorious extension of the Kingdom of God and His right-

Garibaldi, as our readers will have seen by hie of the ally of our Queen ! We can readily believe that after the late astounding revelations, our last, is on his way to England. What this men of honor blush, and have their heads with may portend, or what the object of his visit, is shame when on the Continent of Europe they | a " babe of grace," a precious brand snatched not known. On the one, hand, it is pretended are pointed out as Englishmen, and as the fellow that he seeks better medical advice than he can countrymen of a Stansfeld. Italian Liberalism in obtain in Italy; on the other hand, and with short is like pitch. You cannot touch it, you more show of reason, it is contended that his object is to put himself in close intercourse with without being defiled. Mazzini, and thus under the protection of the

British flag, and with no lears of the police before his eyes, to take sweet counsel with the chief promoter of assassination in Europe respecting some future attempt upon the life of Louis Napoleon, or other potentate who may happen to stand in the way of the Italian Liberals. They-Gavazzi and Mazzini-are a well matched pair; and when they meet together outside the convict hulks, we may be pretty sure that some piece of rascality is brew-

Apropos of Mazzini, the Times Paris correspondent writing under date 24th ult., makes some further revelations, and most important admissions, which show what value is to be attached to his -Mazzini's - indignant repudiation of complicity in the Greco plot; and what manner of man is the friend and intimate of a Liberal mem-

"It is certain, however," says the Times correspondent, "that M. Mazzini was the Louis Blanc in his Histoire des Dix Ans, lets us

"It had for object," says M. L. Blanc, "the independence and the unity of Italy; for symbol a branch of cypress; for device, ora e sempre: and for means, insurrection and propagandism, the sword of the conspirator, and the pen of the journalist."

Moreover, the Times correspondent finds from a perusaal of the Memoirs of M. Gisquet, the Prefect of Police under Louis Philippe, other facts which show that M. Mazzini is " not so immaculate in this respect as his friends suppose." Here is the story as told by the writer in the Tunes :---

The Italian refugees had for some time occupied the attention of the public and the Government in

consequence of a crime committed on the 31st of May, 1833. Those Itulian refugees had beeu for the most part enrolled in the 'Young Italy,' or secret society ingrafted on Carbonarism, and at its head was Mazzini, whom he describes as 'a man of a determined character, skilful, and persistent, who had previously been expelled from France on account of the active propagandism which he pursued, and who had unbounded influence over his exiled countrymen.' Mazzini resided at Geneva in 1832 and 1833, which he edited a paper called La Giovine Italia.

On the 20th of October, 1832, a person named Emiliani was attacked at Rhodez [department of the Aveyron], by a band of Italians who were refugees like himself. They stabbed him repeatedly with popiards, but some eyewitnesses of the crime rushed on the assassins, arrested them, and saved Emiliani from certain death. The assassins were prosecuted, and with other evidence produced against them was the following document, which was read in court by 'On the 15th of December, 1832, at 10 o'clock at

night, the chief of the Society and the members composing it assembled, when the secretary was called upon to read a letter containing a sentence pro-nounced by the [Secret] Tribunal of Marseilles against the accused Emiliani, Scuriatti, Lazzoreschi, and Audreani, whose conduct had been brought before the President at Rhodez, and which proves their guilt - first, in having circulated infamous publica-tions against our holy society; and second, as purtisans of the most infamous Papal Government, with the object of paralyzing our projects in favour of the sacred cause of liberty. After a deliberate examination of the charges resulting from this inquiry, and in conformity with the 22d article, the Tribunal unanimously condemn Emiliani and Scuriatti to the penalty of death. As regards Lazzoreachi and Andreani, the charges brought against them being less grave they are sontenced to be scourged with rods but they are to undergo, on returning to their native country, another judgment, which will send them to the galleys for life as traitors and as noted brigands. 'The President at Rhodez shall make choice of four persons to execute this sentence, who must do so within 20 days at the utmost. If any one of them refuse, he incurs the penalty of death, ipso fucto.

cannot in any manner come in contact with it,

"A letter from Rome in the Persevcranza of Milan relates the following audacious attack :- A priest when returning home in the evening, was stopped by a band of thieves, who began to rifle his pockets. While so occupied, the rascals, perceiving a French patrol approaching, compelled the priest to intone a postion of the lines which he did that thrashing portion of the Litany, which he did, they kneeling around him meanwhile, and devoutly responding, Ora pro nobis. The soldiers taking them for a group of devotees, many of whom thus pray in public, passed on; and the moment they were out of sight, the thieves completed their operation, and left the priest without a bajocco."

Well might it be said to Victor Emmanuel and his " band of theves" that, with a change of name, this fable is narrated of them. They, like the "rascals" spoken of, seize the helples Bishop or priest, as the case may be; compel him to entone Te Deum under pain of imprisonment, and like the other thieves, leave their unhappy victim without a bajocco. What an excellent subject for a cartoon in Punch would not this story furnish ! Victor Emmanuel and his gang represented with an unfortunate Bishop in their clutches, menacing him whilst robbing him; and by way of throwing dust in the eyes of Europe looking on the shape of a French patrol, forcing him to perform his religious functions. The behaviour of thieves, whether of high degree or of low degree, could never be better illustrated than by such a sketch as that which we here suggest.

from the burning-yea, an elect vessel delivered from Papal bondage, and the grasp of the Scarlet Woman, has "backslid," and become altogether as one of the profane :---"Lo, the Poor Indian !- A few years ago, the evangelical world of Obarlottetown were elevated to the sixth heavens of delight by the announcement

We know not whether the following story which is going the rounds of the press is a squib or satire upon Victor Emmanuel, and the conduct of his Government towards the Catholic Bishops and Clergy of his lately disbonestly acquired dominions. It certainly reads very much as if it were. Here is the story which professes to give the particulars of "An Audacious Attack":-

speedily effected. Accordingly, he was placed under training at Truro; and whilst there, his patron, Mr. Rand, made frequent pilgrimages from Halifax to Charlottetown to report progress, and always returned rejoicing, with enormous sums of money which he obtained from his dupes. At length Ben's education was finished, as the sequel will prove, and he was exhibited around the Provinces by his keeper the aforesaid Mr. Rand, like Artemus Ward and his "show" of wax figures. Ben's shining face, white cravat, and claw-hammered coat, were the admira-tion of every conventicle in which he held forth; and the sums of money collected during the tour must have been immense. Certain it is, however, that Ben discovered imposture to be such a capital paying business, that he determined to dissolvo part nership with Rand, and start on "his own hook. After divers adventures and escanades in Nova Sco tia and elsewhere, he was finally brought up before the Police Court in St. John, for being drunk about

the streets, and if we mistake not, on a charge of embezzlement. After that, he disappeared from the Province, and we were altogether in the dark as to his location or vocation, until a few days ago, on looking over an exchange, we read the following paragraph :-

town Vindicator, Prince Edward Island, is re-

sponsible for the following anecdote, showing how

that one of the Micmac tribe, named Ben Ohristmas, had been snatched from the clutches of the unmen-

tionable lady of Babylon: This was some consola-

tion to the credulous old ladies, who had, for many

years, liberally contributed, on the representations

of a preacher named Rand, to the funds of the Mic-

mac mission. The conversion of Bøn placed the

community-which had previously been all on the

credit side-on the debit side of the account of the

enterprising missionary. Ben was to be forthwith

educated, and sent as an Apostle amongst his bre-

thren, whose conversion and civilization were to be

"IT Ben Christmas, the converted Indian, who recently 'fell from righteousness,' has joined the Federal Army.'

Thus the red man has ended his evangelical career, by assuming carnal weapons to liberate the black man, and the great Micmac Mission has triumphed in converting a solitary Indian from Catholicity, and sending him forth a vagrant and an impostor.',

We trust that the Montreal Witness will see the importance of reproducing the above for the instruction and delectation of the next Anniversary Meetings.

NICE DISCRIMINATION .- It may be remembered how strongly public opinion was expressed n England some short time ago against a certain class of exhibitions, consisting of perilous exploits on the tight and slack rope, suspended over precipices, or at such great elevations as to ensure the death of the exhibitor should his foot slip, or his nerves fail him. In these exhibitions there was nothing elevating, or which good taste could approve of. People crowded to witness them from a hankering after morbid excitement, and in the hopes of witnessing a catastrophe.-Of course had there been no danger to the exhibitor in them, people would not have cared to witness them; and the sentiments which were thereby excited were analogous to those which of old agitated the bosoms of the spectators at inspire the gentle bosoms of the readers of some

FALLING FROM GRACE. - The Charlotte- meat on the health of those who use it, is very de-cided • As to the effects of illness from it. One of these is sufficiently important to bring under your notice. In the month of Nomember, 1860, a part of a diseased cow was bought in Newgate-market. It came frome one of the cow-houses in London. It was bought by a sausage-maker of Kingsland and, as is commonly the case with very bad meat, it was made up into sausages. Sixty-six persons partook of the sauages, and 64 of them were made very

ill. They were purged, became sick, giddy, and the vital powers were seriously prostrated, and they lay in many cases for hours in a case of collapse, like people with cholera. One man died, and I was requested by the coroner to inquire into the matter. I obtained some of the sansages, thinking that a mineral poison might be present, but I could discover none; and the whole history of the case showed that it was diseased meat which had done the work. Again Dr. Livingston tells us that whenever the natives of Africa eat the flesh of an animal that has died from plearo-pneumonis, no matter how the flesh is cooked they suffer from carbuncle. Now, it is a very remarkable fact that boils and carbuncles have been most prevalent in this country for several years past. The Registrar-General for Scotland has drawn attention to this fact."

And Professor Gamgee said :-" My own observations confirm the opinions of the

eminent authorities just quoted. I have known in many instances where meat supplied to students in lodging-houses in this city has led to vomiting, purging, and severe colic. In the majority of instances such meat was cooked in the form of beefsteak. Three of my own students were affected simultaneously one day in December last, within a couple of hours. Bread, potatoes, and water were the only other materials they had partaken of at dinner. On another occasion two were affected, but did not attribute the injury to the steak until the next day, when the servant a'te what had been left of the meat. and suffered severely.'

A MAN OF GOD. - The Hartford Times tells the following capital story of a Yankee missionary, and how the holy man came to griefs having fallen into the hands of a Provost Marshall, or other such profane person :----

A MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY IN TROUBLE. -- A gentleman who conversed in New York a day or two since with a ' reliable gentleman' from Beaufort and Hilton Head, learned the following facts which had just transpired :---One of the Gideonites there had come to grief A Mr McCua who went there as a New England Missionary preached and prayed on all the plantations, and kept a Sunday school for negroes, was arrested while in the act of selling three gallons of ' tangle leg' whiskey to a soldier for the moderate sum of \$36, or \$12 per gallon. He owns two plantations; has made a pile of money out here; had charge of the 'old clo' that were sent out there for negroes, and made money on the goods which our benevolent Uncle Sam sent out to be furnished at cost to the contrabands. He has been tried and sentenced to stand two hours each day, from 9:30 to 11:30, A.M., in front of the Provest Marshall's office, for a fortnight, with a ball and chain to his left leg, this placard in large letters upon his breast : 'I sold liquor to soldiers,' to be fined five hundred dollars, or imprisoned for six months at hard labor, and then to be sent out of the department never to return. ---The sentence has been carried into effect. There are (says his informant) more of them that ought to be brought up, for they are only tools in the hands of speculators. This Christian has been by his own confession in the whiskey trade for a year past .---Hurtford Times.

BROWNSON'S REVIEW-April, 1864 .-- Whatever change the Catholic may note in this periodical, he must still admire the learning, the trenchant logic, and the clear style of the editor. That such talents are not now employed as of old must be a cause of poignant regret to Dr. Brownson's numerous friends and admirers.

The first article in the current number contains a notice of Gioberti, with an elaborate review of that distinguished writer's philosophical system. Though condemning Gioberti's hostility to. and abuse of the Jesuits, Dr. Brownson seems to entertain a more lavorable opinion of the Italian writer, his works and his orthodoxy than does the Church herself. In a future number the Reviewer promises to continue the subject, and to give an exposition of his-Gioberti's -Ideal Formula. A critique upon a speech by Mr. Stevens upon the Reconstruction of the Union follows next in order. The Reviewer condemns as illogical, and in practice as most fatal, the theory adopted by Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet that the Seceded States are still States in the Union; he condemns as strongly the theory of Mr. Stevens that they are still States, but outside of the Union ; and earnestly contends that they are not. States at all, either within or without the Union, but merely territories-having by secession committed political suicide, and lost their distinctive character of States or political organisms, though without ceasing to belong, as territories, to the Federal Government against which they have taken up arms. Whether the Washington Cabinet will be able to reduce this theory to practice, and to deduce from it its logical consequences, the Reviewer seems to doubt; for he recognises the truth of the old saw that " to make hare soup, you must first catch your hare ;" and that without a complete military success over the Confederates, the realisation of his scheme of Reconstruction is impossible. First, according to Dr. Brownson, the Federals must catch their care, or in other words, drive the Confederate armies from the field, and crush out the rebellion, as be calls it. Next they must deal with the subjugated States, not as States, but as Territories, to be taised in course of time, and according to the mode adopted with regard to other Territories belonging to the nation, to the dignity of States; but first of all they must be threshed into submission to, and affection for the Union. The prospect that this will be affected Dr. Brownson does not look upon as very promising. On the contrary he expressly says, p. 177 :--

THE SCHOOL QUESTION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES. — Our Catholic friends in Nova Scotia have a hard battle to fight with the Protestant majority on the School Question. But we congratulate them on the possession of a bold, honest, and intelligent champion, and advocate of their rights, in the person of Mr. Miller, who though one of the youngest members in the Legislative Assembly, has on more than one occasion proved himself fully a match for the old hands.

Of course at bottom, the question at issue in Nova Scotia is identical with that which we have so often discussed with reference to Upper Canada. It is simply the old question as to the respective rights of the State, or of the Family over the education of the child; and though it the gladiatorial combats, or which now-a-days raises also an issue betwixt Catholics and non-Catholics, yet should be it treated exclusively, as a question betwixt the Father and " Jack-in-Office." State-Schoolism is the form in which Communistic principles manifest themselves on this Continent; and in asserting the absolute right of the Family as against the State in the matter of education, the Catholic is asserting the fundamental principle of civil and religious liberty. If it be difficult for Catholics to establish their right, as Catholics, to Separate Schools, they can easily demonstrate that the State has no right to burthen them with the support of Common Schools; and their position is logically impregnable so long as they fight the battle of Freedom of Education in the name not of the Church, but of the Family, and in their character of parents, and not in that of members of any particular religious denomination. In arguing with Catholics, of course the fact that the Church has condemned this system of Education, or approves of the other, is final and conclusive. But with non-Catholics another mode of argument must be resorted to, since the latter do not recognise the premise common to, but peculiar to Catholics, that the Church is the sole infallible judge in all questions either of faith or morals; and no argument can be carried on betwixt parties who have no premises in common. But the non-Catholic and the Catholic can meet on the common ground of the Family ; and the former has, as a parent, as strong reasons for resisting the encroachments of the State upon his domain as has the Catholic. For no man, no body of men however numerous, has, or have the right to interfere betwixt parent and child, or to dictate to the former how, and in company with whom the latter shall be educated. The parent holds from God; he is, in the natural order, and to the Family, God's representative and vicegerent upon earth; and to hum alone; and not in any manner to "Jack in-Office" appertains all that relates to the child and its education. As against the State, the right of the father is absolute. Only to the Church as, under God, supreme in the supernatural order, is he bound to submit himself; for the Family is subordinate in the matter of education to the Church, though not subordinate to the State. This seems to us to be the only logical position for the Catholic to occupy in the great battle now everywhere his house and his bosom, and lends himself as a raging betwixt the advocates of State Schoolism, ity of Dr. Letheby :----

eousness.

On the other hand Catholics, admitting that the Revolution in Italy at the present day, as in France towards the end of the eighteenth century, was a sign that the Italians had to a certain extent renounced their ancient faith, and their allegiance to the Church, contended that there was naught therein for Christians of any denomination to rejoice over; that what the Church lost, Christ lost, and that the gains to Protestantism were but gains to infidelity and the devil. The Gospel to which the Italian Protestants were being converted, maintained Catholics, was the Gospel according to Renan ; the Sun of Righteousness which had dawned upon the Peninsula, was but a foul and obscene luminary, not darting forth rays of health and life, but calling into existence the foul miasma of disease and swarms of unclean vermin. To whom-to the Catholic or to the Protestantshall the credit of baying seen things as they were be awarded?

Catholic testimony on this point we will reject as open to suspicion ; but no cavil can be raised against the annexed, which we find in the columns of an evangelical, or low-church, jouroal printed in Montreal in the interests of the Anglican sect, and under the caption " Decay of Romanism in Italy:-

"The following extract from a letter just received from Italy is interesting at the present moment, as bearing upon the religious condition of that coun-

ing,-its spiritual influence sharing in the infamy of its secular Government. The old bonds are luosened, and the liberty and license of the press are unlimited. The Immaculate Conception is beaten out. of the field by the works of Renan, Strauss, and all of the held by the works of helds, but as yet there the German School of philosophy; but as yet there seems no sign of any general awakening as to the importance of helding fast the faith as it is in Ghrist. There seems rather a fatal facility in living without ; religion at all; the evangelical movement is still almost entirely c nfined to the most humble and un. known classes of society, who have but feeble in-fluence on the general mass of the population."

No words of ours could in such plain terms depict the " Progress and Results of the Re. formation in Italy." We are content to leave our evangelical friends to the tranquil enjoyment of their triumph over Popery and the "Man of Sin ;" and congratulate them on the possession of such a powerful ally in their holy war against Rome as a " press whose liberty and license are unlimited," and_ such auxiliaries as "Renan, Strauss, and all the German School of philosophy." The cause, and the men, are worthy of none another.

97) Y. Sar

'Given at Marseilles, by the Supreme Tribunal, at the hour of midnight, the same year and day as above mentioned.

' MAZZINI, President. 'LA CECILIA, l'incaricato.

What followed proved the truth of the document and the reality of the sentence pronounced by the Secret Tribupal at Marseilles.

On the 31st of May, 1833, the Tribunal [not the secret one] tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment the six persons who committed the crime of the 20th of October of the previous year. Emiliani, on whom the attempt was made, of course appeared as a witness against them. He entered a cafe one morning, accompanied by his wife, Lazzoreschi, and another person named Gavioli, who drew a poniard and stabbed Emiliani, and then Lezzoreschi to the heart. Emiliani's wife tried to defend her husband, and she also was atabbed. No provocation, -not a single irritating word preceded this crime. Gavioli fled from the town. He was pursued by a number of young men, against whom he strove to defend himself with his poniard, but they succeded in arresting him. Two days afterwards the murdered men were interred, but not an Italian was present at the funeral, by reason of the terror which the Secret Tribunals at Rhodez and Marseilles inspired.

'It seems evident to me,' observes M. Gisquet,

'That Gavioli the assassin, who had no personal motive against his victims, was the instrument for the execution of the terrible seutence,-the murderer chosen by the President of the Secret Tribunal at Rhodez in conformity with the orders of the Supreme Tribunal.'

Further particulars of this affair were, as I have said, given in the Monilcur of the 7th of June, 1833, and are, I perceive, copied by the Constitutionnel.

And it is to this convicted President of a tribunal of assassins, to this skulking coward who instigates to crimes which he is bimself afraid to commit with his own hands, to this murderer by deputy, that a person by courtesy called a gentleman, and, as a member of the House of Commons, the associate of English gentlemen, opens tool to carry out his bloody designs upon the and those of Freedom of Education. nasty sensation story in the column of the New York press.

So when our good Queen Victoria whose taste ⁱs as pure, as her heart is kind, discouraged these exhibitions in her dominions, loud and general was the applause, and the aid of the authorities was invoked to prevent their repetition. Very different, however, is the measure meted out to the Sovereign Pontiff, who in his dominions has pursued the course which the Queen, and all authorities in Protestant England were invited to follow under similar circumstances-as witness the following paragraph which we extract from the Witness of the 4th instant :--

"The Pope has forbidden the appearance of Blondin at Rome! It seems an assembly of some 12,000 or 15,000 persons would be dangerous to the Papal sway. The King of Italy, on the other hand, is auxious to see Blondin, whom he calls a 'gallant artist." -- Wilness.

With its high pretensions to morality, with its assumed scorn for all low and degrading amusements, we hardly expected to find the Witness the avowed advocate of those dangerous, and in an æsthetic point of view, very disgusting exhibitions of which Blondin and his imitators are the heroes. Perhaps, however, in its hatred of Popery we shall ere long find the Witness denouncing the Holy Father for not encouraging cock-fighting and pugilism in the Papal States.

DISEASED MEAT. - We have heard many complaints of late of the prevalence of boils, and of strange symptoms, resembling those consequent upon the exhibition of metallic poisons, following immediately after the eating of meat, and attacking all those who had partaken of the lood. Perhaps the following passage which we clip from a late debate in the House of Commons upon a Bill for preventing the offering for sale of the flesh of diseased animals may throw some light upon the origin of those phenomena. At all events they are strongly suggestive of the importance of adopting some measures for the severe punishment of those who offer for sale the flesh of animals laboring under disease at the time when they were slaughtered.

Mr. Bruce in moving the second reading of his Bill cited the following facts upon the author-

"To us there has been no darker day than the present, since Mr. Seward made his sophomorical speech on the beauties and blessings of the Union in "My opinion of the injurious effects of diseased the Senate in the winter of 1860-61; and proved

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 15, 1864.

himself utterly unequal to any emergency that demands courage and manhood. We do not believe that the Government is as strong against the Rebellion to-day as it was in 1860, and we shall be happily disappointed if the Spring campaign, just opening while we are writing, does not prove the most disastrous since the beginning of the war."

In a similar strain does the Reviewer express himself in another article, and upon the question of conferring full political rights upon the emancipated negroes, and distributing amongst them. the lands of the conquered planters. On these propositions Dr. Brownson remarks that :---

"' To cook a hare first catch a bare.' We have not got the great planting States in our possession yet, and shall not get them without much more hard fighting, even if then. Every military movement this Spring, thus far, has proved a failure, and appearances now are that we are to have a most unsuccessful Spring campaign. We hope it will turn out otherwise, but we have serious misgivings."p, 206.

Dr. Brownson does not allow himself to be deluded by lying telegrams, mendacious newspaper correspondents, and is too wise to give much heed to the pleasantly concocted romances of "intelligent deserters from General Lee's army." In the same article as that from which we have last quoted there are some excellent remarks upon elections in the Northern States ; and upon the social persecution to which in the headquarters of abolitionism and philanthrophy, the unfortunate emancipated negroes are exposed .----On the first, or the beauties of the Yankee elec-President-P Shevlin, Esq. tive system, he remarks :---

"We talk of independent voters. What indepen-dence! I had to vote in 1860 for Abraham Lincoln, for Fusion or throw my vote away. This was all the independence and freedom of choice I had. We manage our elections better than by encouraging or permitting independent voting. Ordinarly, the man agers have got the question narrowed to a simple question between your party and mine. I must vote for my party, and you for your's, or else each of us be branded a renegade ; and to vote for one's party means to vote for its candidates, very likely about as scaly a set, or at least as incompetent a set of scapegraces as can be selected. They are selected on the principle of availability, and the more worthless the candidate, usually the more available he is. This city has Judges of a high court, and Representives in Congress, that I would on no account shake hands with, or invite to a seat in my parlor, poor as it is."-p.p. 199, 200.

Not to the United States, but to Canada as well do these remarks most forcibly apply; whilst the love of the abolitionists for the negro, the conventional "man and a brother" is well exemplified in the subjoined extract :---

"He-the white man-is not very patient, nor very fond of Cuffey, and if you undertake more than he thinks is about right, he will be very likely to break Cuffey's head, bard as it is, and exterminate the whole negro population of the country. You may induce him to consent to let the negro be free, but if you undertake to incorporate him to political society, and make him an equal member of the civil community with himself, he will revolt, and insist on remanding Cuffey to slavery, sending him out of the country, or cutting his throat. The experiment we fear would result in no benefit ; but in grave injury to the negro population. We remember when a negro was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, and the indignation that was felt even in that anti-slavery and negro-loving State, at his taking his seat. He did not occupy it long."-p.p. 196, 197.

Besides the articles noted above, we have a very flattering review of Reade's " Very Hand Cash," an article anent the "Next President," and another upon " Military Matters and Men." Notices and Criticisms."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The above Society held its Annual Meeting, on Monday, 4th instant, for the election of Office-Bear-

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

ers, which resulted as follows :---President-T. M'Kenns, Esq, re-elected. 1st Vice-President-O. J. Devlin, Esq., do. 2nd Vice-President-R. M'Sbane, Esq., do. Treasurer – P Jordan, Esq. do. Corresponding Secretary – J J Curran, Esq. Recording Secretary – F M Cassidy, Esq. Assistant Rec. Secretary – John O'Brien, Esq.

	COMMITTEE :					
Messra.	John M'Elroy, D Lyons, J E Mallin, Wm Mansfield, W P Maguire, P Mullarky, B Tansy, W P Lineban, Alex Shannon,	Messrs. W Wall, J Fogarty, W Stafford, John Norris, John Howley, Eug, Flynn, Martin Hart, Thos Holland, Wm Brosman.				
Gran	d Marshal-J W	M'Gauvran, Esq.				

Asseistant Marshals - Wm O'Brien, Juseph Cloran, T Matthews, and M M'Keogh.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, BELLEVILLE.

The members of this Society, in pursuance to announcement, assembled at the Union Hotel, on Tues- | thorough servants before sending them abroad to day evening, the 5th instant; and, in the absence of the President of the Society for the preceding year, A. A. M'Donnell, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and S. B. Burdett, Esq., requested to act as Secretary for the evening. The meeting having been called to order, the Chairman snounced, in a few and appropriate re-marks, the object of the meeting, when the following gentlemen wers duly elected Office-Bearers for the

1st Vice-President-S B Burdett. 2nd Vice-President-J J Copeland. Corresponding and Rec. Secretary-P M Nulty. Treasurer-A A M'Donell. Chairman, Executive Committee-J Shevlin.

EDUCATION IN KINGSTON. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kingston, April 3rd, 1864.

P. M. NULTY, Sec.

DEAR SIR-While taking an evening strole on Thursday last, my attention was attracted to a light in the Examination Hall of the Christian Brothers' School of this City. Thinking that something parti-cular must be going on, I ventured to enter. I found the room well filled with some of the Clergy, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including several of our Dissenting brethren; all of whom assembled to witness an examination in Book-Keeping of the boys belonging to this school, the examination being confined to the above branch. Well and ably did the boys go through the many difficult problems put to them by their excellent teacher, Brother Arnold. For three hours the audience were astonished at the able answers given, and thorough knowledge they displayed, of Book-Keeping in all its branches, both in Double and Single Entry. I assure you, I was more than surprised at the progress made by these boys in this most important branch of their education. The most difficult questions were as playthings in their hands, and all the problems were clearly demonstrated on a black board which ran the width of the hall. The examination was inter-spersed with singing and recitations, and, at the conclusion, an epilogue spoken by one of the boys; all of which were delivered in a manner their teachers may well feel proud of. I never spent, I think, hours with more pleasure; and I have no besitation in saying there are many professed Book-Keepers who could not compete with these boys, the eldest of whom has not yet seen his fifteenth summer. The good Brothers of this school are never tired imparting to their pupils a religious and moral education. The Superior, Brother Arnold, is a finished scholar, and his whole delight is in imparting knowledge to

his pupils. By his kindness and gentle disposition, he has gained their affections; his name is almost reverenced, and his every desire cheerfully carried out by them. How much do not the Catholic community owe

Gaelic. The Glasgow operatives have distributed themselves through different parts of Upper Canada.

The Irish emigration is made up largely of the pauper class, sent out by union work-houses as a riddance. Many complaints have been made of following the incapacity of the girls sent out from the Irish

unions. Not one in ten is said to be able to milk a cow or iron a shirt, and most of them appear to be totally unacquainted with the ordinary duties of domestic servants. Mr. Buchanan, alluding to this defect in their education, says, "The lack of some qualification has proved detrimental to their advancement, and shuts them out from the very large field of profitable employment existing amid our farming population, which is in many respects preferable to that of towns and large cities, as it offers them much better prospects of improving their condition of life. They are consequently thrown from necessity into the lowest class of service in our cities, where they are ill-paid and exposed to many temptations which otherwise they would have avoided." Mr. Buchanan endorses as a remedy that the workhouse guardians in Ireland should

adopt a plan of teaching the girls to be more shift for themselves. More especially does he recommend that the girls should be taught to milk, and to perform the other necessary duties of their position as servants in farm houses. These suggestions seem to have been acted upon by Mr. Evanturel, the Minister of Agriculture, who instructed Mr. Buchanan, when setting out on his mission to Eugland, to warn the poor las guardians against sending out paupers uniastructed in some useful labor.

An important item of the advantages conferred by an influx of immigrants beyond the value which the labor of their hands aflords to the country, is the addition to the general capital which these persons bring in their effects, and in the shape of ready cash. For instance, Mr. Macpherson reports that the value of immigrant effects entered at the Custom house in his agency between Prescott and Cobourg, amounts to \$50,041, and the cash brought by the Enropean emigrants as reported to him, was \$38,210. It is true that a number of the immigrants who land are in an indigent condition and are at first | Benj. Holmes and Wm. Bristow, the Auditors-who a burden and a charge upon the province for transport, lodging, and assistance, but the outlay is indirectly repaid by the labor which they furnish to the country.

The prospect for immigrants the coming season is summed up as good. The extension of fontaine-whose vacancy as such, (along with that the cultivated area and the rapid development of up. our mineral resources are looked upon as opening fields for the employment of labor. -Kingston News.

Some excitement recently took place in the village of Bedford respecting a woman named Betsy Mitchell, the wife of a man named William Morrits, who was found dead in a corn barn. It was supposed that she had been murdered by her husband, and affidavits in this sense were formshed to the joint coroner, Dr. Chamberlin, of Frelighsburg. An inquest was held, the result of which showed that the woman, if not exactly murdered, came to her death from typhoid disease accelerated by the exposure to which she had been subjected by her husband .- Montreal Gazette.

A RECREANT CANADIAN. - The following correspondence discloses a most degrading fact in connection with the career of a man who was once considered a true patriot, and a worthy son of Canada. Mr. Wilkes was well known: the whole concluded with the usual "Laterary those good men, the Christian Brothers, who forsake shrewd and active, he thrust lumself into public the world and all its pleasures to devote themselves notice, and twice aspired to a seat in the Legis-

GITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK. The Annual Meeting of the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank, was held at its office on Tuesday the 5th April inst. J. P. Sexton, Esq., being called to the Chair, and Mr. Barbeau, the Actuary, acting as Secretary, Mr. LaRocque, the President read the

REPORT.

The Managing Directors have much pleasure in again submitting to the Honorary Directors, on this their Eighteenth Annual Meeting, a statement of the affairs of this Institution. The Balance sheet on the table exhibits clearly the disposition of the funds of the Bank, as to investments, &c.; and should any further information be required, the Board will be most happy to give it.

It will be seen that the total amount to the credit of Depositors, on the 31st December last, was \$981,-562.22-and it is now over one million of Dollars. The certificate of the Auditors who have examined the Books and affairs of the Institution is also submitted from which it will be seen that in their opinion, the investments and loans of the Bank are of the safest character, leaving no cause for fear as to any pos-sible loss. In order, however, to provide in every possible manner against such a contingency, the Board have steadily pursued the policy, from year to year, of creating a reserve or safety fund-which now amounts to the large figure of over \$100,000-about ten per cent on the amount of Deposits.

The better to show the progress of the Institution, we may add that during the past year there has been deposited in the Bank \$1,387,133,26, against \$1,263,-649.68 the proceeding year; and the sum repaid to depositors was \$1,207,079.43, against \$1,199,533.83, which would give a net gain on Deposits of \$90,053.-83, against 64,115.83 the year before. To this we must add \$31,513.07 placed to the credit of Depositors, for interest against \$27,878.60 the year previous-and we have then, a total gain, this year, on Deposit Account, of \$121,566 91, against \$91,944.43 the year previous.

These figures might lead to the belief that more than Savings Bank business has been transacted; but to correct this idea, it will be sufficient to state that the average amount due each depositor is only 257 42--and this, including the amounts due to the Religious and Charitable Institutions, whose deposits by our act of incorporation, are unrestricted. \$2,600 were last year distributed amongst the

Charitable Institutions of the City. If to this sum we add \$8,760 distributed last January, you will have a total of \$24,260 distributed as donations to the poor since the establishment of the Bank.

In accordance with the requirements of our Act of Incorporation, you will please elect from among you, four Gentlemen to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of the term of office of Messrs. Mulholland, Berthelot, Starnes and Judah; and also of Messrs. are all re-eligible. During the year, the Board Lad to regret the loss of one of their colleagues, Doctor W. Nelson. As was required by law, the vacancy caused by his demise had to be filled up, and the Hom. Justice Berthelot was elected. We have also lost one of our Honorary Directors-Sir L. H. Laof Doctor Nelson, you are now called upon to fill

A. LAROCQUE, President. Montreal City and District Savings Bank, 5th April, 1864.

Statement of affairs of the "Montreal City and District Savings Bank," the 31st of December, 1863 : Amount due to Depositors. \$981,562 22 Amount due to Minors and others on the property of the Bank..... 11,851 94 Amount due to sundry persons not Depositors.... 2,384 00 Amount of Reserve Fund, after paying all expenses and making the annual donations to Obaritable Institutions 108,770 51 \$1,104,568 67 This sum is invested as fol-

vincial, Montreal Harbor, and Chumplain & Saint Lawrence Railroad first Mortgage Bonds..... \$467,591 85 In Bank Stock, viz :- La

Banque du Pa

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Ber.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, April 1/2, 15653

5

Flour-Pollards, \$2,75 to \$2,90; Middlings, \$2,273 -\$3,25; Fine, \$3,50 to \$3,70; Super., No. 2 \$3,55 -\$3,95; Superfine \$4,10 to \$4,121; Faner \$4,201 Extra, \$4,75 to \$4,85; Superior Extra \$5,25 to \$5,251. Bag Flour, \$2,25 to \$2,274.

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,25-

Wheat-U Ganada Spring, 92c to 94c ex-carse [1]. G. Winter, 95c to \$1. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,80; Inferior Pots, \$6,20 to \$6,25; Pesria, in. demand, at \$6,40 to \$6,50.

Butter-There is a good demand, for New at 1945 to 27c; fine to choice, suitable for home conserve tion, OOC to OOC.

Eggs per doz, 15c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 8hc to 9hc. Tallow per 1b, 8c to 84c.

Cut-Meats per 1b, Hams, canvassed, 11c to 120:

Bacon, 5c to 6hc. Pork-Quiet; New Mess, \$16,00 to \$17,00; Primute.

Moss, \$15,50 to \$16; Prime, \$12,00 to \$13,50 - Mr. real Witness,

MONTRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES

(From the Montreal Witness.)

		Apr	аh	J
	9.	ď.	Э.	1125
Flour, country, per qtl	••••13	0 to	13	S.,
Oatmeal, do	12	0 to	22	0.
Indian Meal	00	0 to	20	Ð
Peas per min	3	4 10	3	the.
Beans, small white per min,	5			
Honey, per lb	0			
Potatoes, per bag	3			
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$6,			
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$10	.00.00	\$1	A. 15.85
Straw,	\$4,		5	C 02
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	0			1990 - Salarian Salarian 1999 - Salarian Salari
Butter, freah per lb,	1			
Do salt, do		10.10		
Lard, do.				
Barley, do., for seed per 50 lbs.	7	0 to.		
Buckwheat				
Th. 0 1	2			6
	···. 8	9 to		
	7	6 to		
Oats, do,	2	6 to		\$ 2:-
Turkeys, per couple, (old)	8	ύ ιο		
Fowls, do	2	6 to	3.	
Geese, do	5	0 to		0.0
Ducks, do	3	9 to	4	
Maple Sugar,	0	7jto	豽	.
Maple Syrup, per gallon	6	0 to	2	198

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET-April 32. First Quality Cattle, \$7,00 to \$7,50 ; Second and third, \$6,50 to \$5,50. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$15 18.4 \$20; extra,\$30 to 35.—Sheep, \$4,00 to \$6,00; hearing, \$2,50 to \$4,00. Hogs, \$5,50 to \$6, live-weight Histera \$5 to \$5,50 Pelts,\$1,75 to \$2 each. Tallow, rough To:-to 5kc.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS-April 9.

Fall wheat 85c to 90c. per bushel. Spring where, 75c to S0c per bush. Barley, 70c to 80c per bushes? Peas, 45c to 50c per bushel. Oats 35c to 28c. Front \$5 to \$6 per 100 lbs.-Globe.

NOTICE.

THE FABRIQUE of the Parish of Montreal intention commencing the exhumation of the remainder of alm corpses in the Old Catholic Cometery in the Sp. Antoine Suburbs, on the Second day of MAY nere Proprietors of Lots in the above Cemetery are noquested to remove the mortal remains of their friends. and relatives; and to transport them to the Lotz-inco the New Cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, whinkon application to the said Fubrique, will be assignment to them in exchange for those which they now frait in the Old Cemetery. The process of exhumation must be brought as close in the course of the month of October next. Montreal, Sth April, 1864.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS:

KINGSTON, C.W.,

E. A. DUBOIS, Agent. Nuc.

	upon themselves the education of His little ones, for		UL MULLICAL, ULLY DALLE,	E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.
THE "NORTH BRITISH REVIEW."-February,		never regarded as disloyal or traitorous to his native country. The correspondence, however,	Ontario and Commercial	THE above Institution, situated in one of the more
1864. Dawson & Son, Montreal.	waru Iours,	reveals a change. It speaks for itself :	Banks	agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston is man
This is a very good number, containing the	AN OBSURVER.	<u> </u>	endorsed Promissory	completely organized. Able Teachers have been has- vided for the various departments. The object me
5		(To the Editor of the Spectator.)	Notes, with the collateral	the institution is to impart a good and solid odium
following articles :	IMMIGRATION REPORT FOR 1865The re-			tion in the fullest sense of the word. The hereith
1. The Country Life of England. 2. The Dynamical Theory of Heart.	port of the Immigration Agent for the past year	nent citizen of Brantford, and once its Mayor,	law 375,924 84	morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object. of constant attention. The Course of instructions.
3. Bibliomania.	has just made its appearance. Statistics already	now residing in Buffalo. It was written to a	In property becapies by	wi include a complete Classical and Commentation
4. Harold Hardrada, King of Norway.	immigration to Canada in 1863 as compared		the Bauk 23,382 10 In amount due on sale of	Education. Particular attention will be given to have
5. The Later Roman Epic, Statius Thebaid.	with 1862, which this official report confirms.	ment, who had recently bought his discharge.	portion of the above 7,000 00	French and English languages.
6. Kilmahoe, a Highland Pastoral.	The number of immigrants or steerage passen-	It is an evidence of the multiplied means used	In office furniture	A large and well selected Library will be OFF: to the Pupils.
7. Renan, Vie de Jesus.	gers arriving in the St. Lawrence was, in 1862,		In Deposits on call, at 4 and 5 per ceut. interest,	TERMS:
S. Thackeray.	20,037; in 1863 they numbered 18,112. The	The promise of \$13 per month, Yankee money,	with five different Banks	Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable have
Perhaps the notice of Renan's last romance		equal to \$8 Canadian, must be particularly inter-	of the city\$151,065 10	yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.
by this organ of the erangelical world will be	English, 4,820; Scotch, 2,949; Germans and	esting to those who suppose it will pay to be a	The total number of ac\$1,104,568 67	The Annual Session commences on the lat
read with the greatest interest, and curiosity to	Prussians, 5,047; Ivorwegians, Swedes, and	Yankee soldier.	counts open on the 31st	temper, and ends on the First Thursday of July
learn how a sect which rejects the Church as the	Danes, 1,110, other countries, coor account	We need scarcely add that the offer was treat- ed with silent contempt. CANADIAN.	December, 1863, was 3813 Classed as follows :	July 21st, 1861.
-		ed with silent contempt. CANADIAN. March 31st, 1864.	Of \$50 and under 1333	IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOW
one authority in the supernatural order appointed		Buffalo, Feb. 18, 1864.	From \$50 to \$100 673	LEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewinger
by Christ Himself to teach all nations, to the	The man lance under I filler series steems	My Dear Sir,-I can now make you an offer	" \$100 to \$200 656 " \$200 to \$400 528	alachine, combining the best qualities of the
end of time, will endeavor to make good the in-	ships appear to be engrossing the whole of the	of a lieutenancy in either cavalry or infantry U.	" \$400 to \$800 352	Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the
spiration and supernatural credibility of the writ-	emigrant passenger business from the United	S.A. That is if you can furnish thirty-two men	" \$800 to \$1200 116	world for general family use, and Dressmal mgr
ings of the New Testament. To our surprise, at	Kingdom. Of incomers from the United States,	for the service. These men will receive \$525	" \$1200 to \$1600 66	JAMES MORISON & CR.
p. 102, we find the subjoined, which we quote as	10,707 have been registered by the agents, mak-	bounty, \$150 down, \$150 when they go the	2812	
a Protest against Protestactism, and as a proof	ing the total immigration 28,719. Of these,	field, and the rest in instalments. Fay heute-		WANZER'S SEWING MACHINES
that without an infallible Cburch there can be no	18,101 have settled in Upper Canada. The	nant \$105 per month; sergeant, \$17 to \$24;	E. J. BARBEAU, Actuary.	taken First Prizes at the present Great Proving cial Exhibition.
Bible, or Holy Scriptures :	infining atton of German's has increased, while the	Corporal \$15; private \$13 per month. I should think you could raise 32 fellows in Brantford	The following resolutions were then carried	
"The guarantee for their inspiration is the in-	Of Danes, the number is returned at 219, and	and its neighborhood easily. Of course they		FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is
spiration of the Church in which they grew up."	the remarkable thing about their emigration is,	would have to come here to enlist. If you could	Moved by Mr. F. Mullins, seconded by Mr. C: Dor- win, — That the Report and Statement of the affairs	no Sewing Machine made to coupl. Wayrawite.
So after all, Messrs. Protestants, in your con-	that they were induced to come to Canada at	get half in Brantford, I could help you to get the	of this Institution, just submitted are very satisfac-	Combination.
troversies with infidels you are perforce com-	the recommendation of one man. Mr. Soeren-	rest here.	tory, and that the same be received and published.	JAMES MORISON & CO.
pelled to fall back upon an infallible Church as	sen, of Copenhagen, after residing some time in	Yours truly,	Moved by Mr. E. Hudon, seconded by Mr. E. C.	WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURINE.
the sole guarantee for the inspiration of the	the Western States and in Canada, on his return	GEO. S. WILKES.	Tuttle,—That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby presented to the Board of Managing	MAUHINE (Singer's principle) has been a ward
Bible !	to Denmark published, at his own expense, a	FIRST ARRIVALS IN THE PORT OF QUE-	Directors and Actuary, for their services and atten-	ed the First Prize at the present Exhibition.
	pamphlet which attained extensive circulation,	BECTwo schooners, from Murray Bay, with	tion to the management of this Institution during the	
		futtocks and knees for Mr. Charles Samson, ar-	past year.	WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWINE
Messrs. Cartier and McGee have been re-	the Western States.	rived off the Island of Orleans on Sunday last, and put into Indian Cove yesterday afternoon.	Messrs. Bristow and Curran having consented to act as Scrutineers, the elections were then proceeded	MACHINE, (The "Combination,") has Deter: awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.
furned for the East and West divisions, re-	Bespecting the English Emigration, it may be	They left Murray Bay on FridayGazette,	with, when the following gentlemen were declared	
spectively, of the City of Montreal. The whole	stated that the Lancashire operatives mostly	Sthinst	unanimously elected, as tollows :	ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS:
passed off quietly; indeed no one seemed much to	settled in Upper Canada, as also the Coventry		As Managing Directors for the term of once re-	are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Man
interest himself in the matter at all, and the	ribbon weavers, who were all induced to emi-	Died,	quired by law :Messre. Henry Mulboiland, Henry Judab, Henry Starnes, and J. A. Berth elot.	chine. For Sale at
rainy weather prevented, we suppose, any large	grate in consequence of the depressed condition	Suddenly, on the 9th instant, of congestion of the	As Auditors for the coming year :- Messrs. B.	MORISONS
gathering round the hustings. It is expected	their handicrafts at home, but who, from the ac-	brain, Rev. Paschal Brunet, Cure of St. Rose, Isle	Holmes and Wm. Bristow.	WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES
that the other members of the new Ministry who		Jesus. Mr. Brunet was born in St. Genevieve, on the 30th January, 1808, and ordained Priest by Mgr.	As Honorary Directors in the place of two mem-	can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO.
	of life and occupation.	J. J. Lastique, on the 20th August, 1832. This wor-	bers deceased :- Messrs. O. A. Leblanc and O. T.	288 Notre Dame Street
will all in like manner be returned to Parliament.	Some three hundred Highland persenter	thy clergyman was a member of the Society of One	Palegrave. The meeting terminated after voting, on motion of	
We want the second state and the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the	chiefly from the Hebrides and the Western High-	Mass, and of the Ecclesiastical Fund of St. Jacques. His funeral took place at St. Rose, on Wednesday,	Mr. Elwin Atwater, seconded by Mr. A. M. Delisle	DALTON'S NEWS DEFOT.
The new steamer Peruvian is likely to be the	lands, where severe distress is neriodic, have	13th instantR.I.P.	the usual thanks to the Chairman.	Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Booker
mat steamer of the Montreal Ocean Line en	settled in Upper Canada, chiefly in the counties l		E. J. BARBEAU,	Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stangar.
"oute for Quebec this season. She will proba-	of Huron. Bruce, and Grav. within the year.	In this city, on Saturday, the 9th inst., Catherine,	The new Board having assembled the next dev!	I OF 8818 St UALTUN S News Denot Company of Charges
bst. and iron Liverpool on or about the 14th	These are described as being a stalwart set of	Attail Jamebias of Darmond Millsonna Ray a mod 02	Mr. LaRocque was elected President, and Mr. Mul-]	and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.
	men, speaking no language but their native	years and s months. May her soul rest in peace.	holland, Vice President for the current year.	Jan. 17, 1863, and the state of the second sta
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 a second sec second second sec	na na serie de la companya de la com La companya de la comp	and the state with the set of the	n weite Annah aus Bhom ann an Annah Annah an Bhailean an

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 15. 1864.

FORBIGNINTELLIGENCE.

6

FRANCE. PARis, March 17 .- The case of the journalests prosecuted for forwarding identical corressoudences to provincial newspapers, such being considered as publishing a newspaper without authority, came on for judgment to-day.

The accused were found guilty on all the counts of the indictment. MM. St. Cheron, Clerbois, and Lavedan were each condemned to one month's suprisonment and 100f. fine for the publication without authority of writings treating of political sauctters. It has also been ordered that their - correspondences shall cease to appear.

PARIS, Friday, March 18 .- It is to be regretted that the few words-one can hardly call them explanations-spoke by Mr. Layard in the House of Commons on Monday night respecting the Greco conspiracy, and ' Mr. Flower, of 35 Thurloe-square,' do not appear to give satisfac--tion to anybody here. Those who make Eng-Land the constant theme for abuse affect to point to them as their justification, and those who are -among her steadiest friends express sorrow that this is all the answer charges of such a kind have elicited. It may not be incumbent upon ' Mr. Flower, of Thurloe-square,' or his apologist to take notice of silly invectives in the French press (though in this instance it is fair to admit that the French press has shown singular mode-"ration) or of the more silly scurribties in the Senate, but when Mr. Layard affirms that 'no one in France acquainted with England-and there was no one better acquainted with her than the exalted personage who now reigns in France -who was not convinced that the charge must of is the one believed to be reserved by his Impeitself be utterly false,' he is greatly mistaken. If rial master for great occasions. I do not know -everybody in France, including the Emperor and dis Government, were convinced of its utter falsity, how did it happen that the charge was made . n open court, and in the most deliberate manner, now, or was not last week; or that a similar sort by a private advocate, but by the highest legal functionary of the Gevernment, prosecuting the prisoners on behalf of the Emperor? If the Emperor knew the charge to be so unfounded he would not have permitted his legal officer to proclaim the contrary to all France.

PARIS, March 19 .- The Pays of this evening says that Austria has decided to reinforce - the principal garrisons of Hungary.

The same paper publishes a telegram announcing that the King of Bavaria has officially received the representative of the Duke of Augus-&anburg.

The debate on the petition of M. Merlin against anti-religious publications was continued to-day in the Senate.

M. Langlais, the Government Commissioner. censured certain publications, but recommended that the Chamber should adopt the proposal of the Committee, to pass to the order of the day. This course was finally adopted by a large ma-

1 j ority.

PARIS, Tuesday, March 22 .-- I have reason to know that the Emperor has been greatly - touched by the manifestation of public feeling in Bagland, both in the press and the Parliament, on the Mazzini affair. He has read with much interest the whole of the debates, as well as the articles in the leading journals, on the painful question lately before the House, and feels gratified that his sentiments and his conduct towards England have been so cordially acknowledged.

PARIS, March 23 .- You will have known bepated-the return by large majorities of the two sarbruck. fifth. There were no doubts about it from the beginning ; or, if there were any, they were comspletely removed by the exceptional and 1 must say absurd act of the Prefect of Police in dispersing, with an unnecessary display of force, the committee that met at M. Garnier Page's house a few days before the election .- Times Cor. It is a wonderful thing that a Government which has been directed on the whole with such wisdom as that of the Emperor of the French, which has elevated the name of France abroad, which has been the victor in two wars, which has checked the progress of the great enemy of Western Europe, and conferred national independence and unity on one of the most gifted of races, which has moreover, given internal secuwrity to its country and developed the wealth and industry of France beyond all parallel of former reigns, should be so afflicted with the vices which | by Baron Lenck, of Wolfsberg, requested the learned beset official nature that it often subjects itself - to affronts it does not deserve. Again the elecstors of Paris have pronounced by immense ma-· crities for candidates whose chief recommendation is that they are opposed to the system on wwhich France is governed. The elections of a few months since are still fresh in the memory of the public, and now, on the occasion of two vacancies for the first and fifth districts of Paris ecspectively, M. Carnot receives 9,938 votes gainst 3,378 for M. Pinard, and M. Garnier Pages receives 11,721 against 4,641 tor M. Erederic Levi, one of the Paris Maires put forward by the Government expressly to oppose the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the police, and to pay the costs of the surveillance of the thim. The event will have, perhaps, little direct . effect, as the vast majority of the French popudation is staunch for the Emperor; and whether his disease he caused the complainant an injury for the little band of Liberals in the Legislative Body -counts two votes more or less can make little difference as to the fate of any measure. But sitill it is important. In spite of the great political revolution which 1851 brought with it Paris bave had sny intercourse with them during their bave still almost equivalent to France. Though the brief stay in Paris. The Archduke seems to be very still almost equivalent to France. Though the "policy of the Empire has been to make the promincial feel himself as good as the metropolitan; Though the classes which are powerful in the prowinces, such as the clergy, the well-to-do industrialists, and the landowners large and small, have been especially courted by the statesmen who Coburg Getha has altogether failed to attain the ob-inow govern France, yet the traditions of 70 ject of his journey to Paris. The Emperor refuses to mears and indeed, we may say of a century or two, the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. The Duke are not to be obliterated in a short time. Though of Ooburg leaves Paris to morrow greatly disappoint. The orators and men of letters who congregate ed. At their interview: the Emperor professed the in the capital are not what they were in power, Land are even sneered at by the men of wine and silk and iron who have grown rich in the provin-The an army which would be ready in a moment February last for having conspired with Greco, Tra- fact, on the 9th inst. So slight, indeed had been the when her frontier was attacked. The Emperer 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

Paris elections' are events which cannot fail to have a moral importance. The provincials know that whether the Parisians be more enlightened themselves or not they are, at any rate; more independent of control and judge more completely. for themselves. The elector is lost in a crowd. and becomes therefore less exposed to the influenof adminestrative personages. For the shopkeeper or artisan of Paris the Prefect of the Seine is no terrible potentate, and a Maire's frown is not a withering influence commercially or socially. Wise or toolish, mad theorist or shrewd man of the world, the Parisian votes according to his opinions. The ballot-box, which affords little protection in rural districts, is scarcely thought of in the capital as a safeguard ; for except a few timid fathers of families who do not care to be ' mal vu,' everybody now says how he shall vote and how he has voted. Consequently, Paris may be held to represent free public opinion in France, and though provincials may have a vague idea that people in Paris are never contented and oppose every Government as a diversion to their monotony, yet, when the defeats come one after the other, and a wise ruler will

do well not to disregard them. Not a word, not a sign is suffered to escape which would in the slightest way indicate the plans of His Majesty, and he is so careful of his secret that the remarks of a Belgian paper on the nomination of Marshal M'Mahon to command the camp of Chalons brought out an explanatory, or deprecatory, notice in the Moniteur. It was not the turn of the Marshal to that command; and it is flattering to him that he whether there is much in the fact that up to the last week or two the notion of military movements was scouted at the War-office, but is not change is observable among certain persons who probably are more or less in the confidence of that distinguished officer. It will doubtless be said that no arming or other warlike preparations are going on, and this would probably be the answer given if inquiries were formally made. It was the answer given before the Italian war. The Emperor does not much need any demonstration of the kind. The military organization which he has carried to such perfection would enable him to act in a much shorter space of time than other Governments less favored in this respect. A very briet notice indeed, with the fine army at Chalons, and such places as Metz of Venice in a recent number of the Diritto, blows and Strasbourg within easy reach, would suffice the trumpet of defiance as it states positively for the to place a powerful army on the frontier. The last time, before doing something more serious than talking. 'The policy of the country,' it says, ' is first Emperor has just five weeks before him; and if Emperor has just five weeks before him; and if the insurrection, then Garibaldi with the volunteers, during that interval hostilities are not brought then the army'-the document reads very like Mazto a close in the North by some settlement of zini's composition, and has been sequestrated. Methe Danish question there would be nothing sur- notti Garibaldi has been at Turin, and has had an prising if all mystery at once ceased. His Majesty would be justified in representing that no one has a right to blame him for following the example of Prussia in its dealings with Denmark. His views, however, would, of course, he limited reasonable, and just. Ambition he has none, and his disinterestedness need not be insisted

upon when rectification of territory are in question. We would simply urge a rectification in favor of France, insignificant in a territorial point of view, but otherwise most advantageous. The river Sarre has its source in the French department of the Vosges, enters the Meurthe at Sarreburg, and the Moselle at Sarreguemines, then penetrates into Rhenish fore this the result of the supplemental election of Paris. It is precisely what had been antici-sted at the result of the supplemental election af Paris. It is precisely what had been antici-sted at the stream gave its name to the French earbruck. The stream gave its name to the French department La Sarre under the Republic of 1795, at Opposition and ultra-Democratic or Republican the expense of the Bishopric of Treves. It was tacandidates, M. Carnot and M. Garnier Pages ; ken from France at the Peace of 1815, and given to the one in first electoral district, the other in the Prussia. The reasons I have heard alleged for a when it is remembered that it was from the lying ' rectification of territory' in that direction are, if not strictly equitable at least very plausible; and News, Globe, and other Whig journals were not they are less of a political than a useful character. The inhabitants in that neighborhood are greatly inconvenienced and injured by the vagaries of the Sarre going astray into Prussian territory at that point, instead of stuying at home as a French river should. It is a matter which I have reason to believe has engaged the Emperor's thoughts for some time : and he would willingly have it settled now. were it for no other purpose than to spare his son any future trouble. His Majesty has conversed with a member of the Prussian Cabinet about it-qu'te frankly, and without mental reservation ; and I believe the said Cabinet Minister exhibited no very great alarm at the Imperial longing for this crumb of territory. Whether, if matters get more complicated in the North, his Majesty's appetite would grow with what it fed upon is another question which I do not attempt to buswer .- Times Cor. The Emperor having heard of the great advantage to be derived from the use of the gun cotton prepared professor to come to Paris to communicate to him the mode of its preparation. The Baron has arrived in Paris, and the Emperor is so well pleased with the invention, which promises to produce a great change in artillery practice, that he not only ex-pressed his great satisfaction to the Baron, but further conferred on him the cross of the Commander of the Legion of Honor and presented to him a snuffbox set with diamonds and bearing his cipher. A trial of some interest to the medical profession has just taken place before the Police court of Paris. A physician was prosecuted for having divulged the nature of his client's disease, and thus injured his character. The Court found the physician guilty. and sentenced him to imprisonment for one year, to pay a fine of 500f., to be placed for five years under that, "inasmuch as by thus divulging the nature of which compensation is due to him, the tribunal, moreover, condemns the accused to pay the prosecutor a sum of 1,000f. damages." The Archduke Maximilian and the Archduchess bave made a most favorable impression on all who intelligent, extremely well-informed, kind-bearted, and frank and manly in his manner. In fact, he seems too good for the Mexicans. The Archduke Maximilian was to embark for Mexico on the 30th inst. We learn on good authority that the Duke of Saxe most pacific intentions towards Germany.-Express. Erench papers, and was read with astonishment at The Court of Cassation rejected on Thursday the Rome. There it was known by his faithful children appeal of Angelo Scaglion against the judgment of who came every day in numbers to other Vatican to silk and iron who have grown rich in the provin- happen of the Seine, by which he was send inquire after his health, that the fever was yielding - ces; though the Paris mob has found its master tenced to imprisonment for 20" years on the 26th of to the remedies employed, and it'disappeared, in'

to crush any repetition of 1848 and 1830, yet buco, Imperatori, and Mazzini to assassinate the Emperor of the French. schotta (3

ITALY TALY. PIEDNONT. - TURIN, March 21. -- Advices from Ve-netia state that the Emperor of Austria was expected there. His Majesty intends holding a grand review at Verona on the 24th inst., after which he will proceed to Miramar to be present at the departure of the Archduke Maximilian for Maxico., Troops continue to arrive, especially cavalry. A

body of Viennese volunteers has arrived at Cadore. Armaments continue, particularly in Borgoforte and Polesina.

"The preparations for war continue on a large scale. To the 160,000 men which Austria has concentrated in Venetia, Italy can oppose an equal num-ber-one-half concentrated in Lombardy along the banks of the Mincio; the other in the Æmilia on the Po. The Minister of Marine has also ordered large stores of coal to be collected at Messina for the use of the fleet "

But the question which is most discussed out of doors is the impending possibility of general war, the consummation so ardently desired by Victor Emmanuel on tee first of the year. The link between the Royal army, the Garibaldian Volunteers and the Mazzinian daggermen is beautifully illustrated in Mazzini's proclamation just announced at Venice. He shows the necesity of their opening the ball, and not from within, but from without; the bill of fare being as follows - the insurrection, the Garibaldian Volunters, the Army of Italy. Notwithstanding their diversity of views, the activity of the three different departments I have mentioned is manifest. There are 400,000 troops on paper, and possibly in gray cloth and kepi; but let us see where they will be at the tocsin ! An old soldier told me the other day--' those who will fight, will go to Garibaldi, and the others will go home; if the enemy is near, they will go over when they can,' Discontent in the tions is such that life is insecure in broad daylight, the revolver is as common as the stiletto in Umbria, the Marches and Tuscany. In Central Italy there are murders every week, and which the journals never mention. If Mr. Layard receives the amiable in authority, as well as all their enemies are impaletters from his correspondent near Vilerbo, with phases is destined to give the Whig Government of England an unprecedented place in the history of revolutions. The news arrived here to day by telegraph of the slender majority of 171 to 161, by which ' the first assembly of gentlemen in the world' have refused to adopt the sole means of rescuing the nation's honour from a stigma inflicted on it in open court by the Procureur-General of the Imperial Government. - Tablet Cor.

The Italie says, 'Now that the army of Austria reaches the strength of 180,000 men in Venetia, and that, as appears probable, the Emperor Franz Josef himself will assume the command, the situation be-comes mything but spocryphal, Will the friends of Italy dare to council her to remain passive in the face of such provocation ?' What the friends of Italy may advise is uncertain, but the National Committee interview with Victor Emmanuel. Turr has resigned his commission in order to enjoy greater freedom of action, and at length we may suppose that the party mean 'action' for once.

The Roman correspondent of the Tablet writes :-I venture to draw the attention of your readers to a very singular development of scurrility in the Italian press against an august lady, whom no Englishman can hear spoken of disrespectfully with indifference. A complete crusade has set in against our beloved Queen, and her Majesty now shares with the heroiz Mary of Naples and Empress Eugenie, the distinction of being soundly abused by the organs of that party, to whom Lord John Russell especially accords the ægis of his protection. The Diritto, Caroccceio, Nazione, Discussione, and Pungolo have all had something vicious to say of Queen Victoria, and the latter dirty little print [Garibaldian and Neapolitan] accuses Her Gracious Majesty of the odious vice of drunkenness. The English residents of Naples have protested, and demanded a reparation ; and it is an incident which may have a good effect at home | God, ornament of our nature? higher than the hea correspondences of those very papers that the Daily ashamed to produce statements as false as cruel. and far more cowardly against Maria Sofia of Naples; not to refer to the gross falsehoods regarding the Pope, the Cardinals, which they are constantly reproducing for the delight of English gobemoucherie. The Italie, which is a well written and respectable print in comparison, has the following re-spectful mention of the Queen, in reference to the foreign volicy which she is supposed to influence of alliance with Austria or at least of neutrality. Let men say if the Cabinet of St. James is not worthy of all blame, even from those who while respecting the English nation grieve to see its honour confided to Ministers, whose words and acts are servilely modelled on the caprices of an Artemisia, who think nothing less will suffice for the tomb of her husband than the welfare of England.' Et tu Brute ! What a change has come over the dreams of Turin. when Palmerston and Russell were as demigods. shrined sanctuaries of the Italian Valhalla. We borrowed from the Stendardo Cattolico the report of the death of the Syndic of Finalborgo, who was suddenly struck down at the very moment when he was bent upon expelling the Dominicans from their convent. That journal publishes fresh particulars. The Syndic used to boast of his hatred against Religious, and flattered himself that he was going to fill their place with convicts. Well, while in the act of quitting the asylum which the Government is wresting from them the Dominicans saw the corpse of the Syndic borne along to the cemetery unattended by any ecclesiastic. And now the Fathers know not to whom they should give the keys of their house, for no member of the Council would accept them, in the absence of the Syndic. The secretary was called, but he refused ; and they had to telegraph to the sub-prefect of Albenga, who sent a Governmont agent express, and he trembled like a leaf while receiving the keys, was lost in protestations and excuses, and said it was with reluctance that he obeyed strict and formal orders. The voice of God's ministers is in the ascendant. - Correspon dance de Rome. The Italie of Turin state that the King of Portugal hes offered to the King of Italy to place 10,000 men at his disposal, in case the provocations of Austria should compel the Italian Government to take the field.

indisposition of the Holy Father, that we find him Francis Joseph is in constant discussion, with his quitting his sick-room on Friday, the 11th instant :: and by the latest intelligence we learn that on Fri-M. de Sartiges, who came to present his credentials. - Cor. of. Weekly Register,

A letter from Rome says :--

The quarrels between the French and Pontifical soldiers have at length ceased. This result is rather a homage rendered to discipline than a sincere reconciliation. On the other hand, the perfect accord which seemed to reign a few days back between ity of a German war .-- Cor. of Tublet. General de Montebello and Monsignor de Merode ly manner three French soldiers, who received sevsoned by order of Monsignor de Merode. General de Montebello now claims the men in order to bring them before a military tribunal, in conformity with a convention which he says dated from the commencement of the French occupation of Rome. 'Show me the convention, and I will give up to you the Dragoous,' replied Monsignore de Merode. General de Montebello has written to the Minister of War for instructions on the matter. The convention in question exists, but was never, I believe, signed. However, when General Farina, the pre decessor of Monsignor de Merode, was Papal Minister of War, it was several times put into execution. Listz, the celebrated planist, is about to enter the convent of Santo Onofric. This resolution is said to be due to a disgust ot life. Listz has for some years past been remarked at Rome for his religious fervor. - Times.

The French have put it about that if the delivery of the Papal soldiers is refused, the garrison will receive directions to leave Rome-a menace which is simply absurd, for the Emperor has as much need of the Pope as the Pope has of the Emperor, and were army is serious, and undeniable ; that of the popula- such a menace made officially it would I am sure be received with 'mille ringraziaments.' Whether His Holiness could remain in Rome without the aid of his eldest and most beloved son is another question ; but it is undoubtedly true that he, and all who are tient of French occupation.

The deeper one goes into the affair of the Via Luwhich he used to charm the gullible and amaze the knowing, I pity the Whigs. The copartnership Stansfield-Mazzini question and all its attendant come to light. The recent investigations show, as we are credibly informed, that the money-changes Baldini was by no means, as was believed, an innocent victim of the robbery of 45,000 francs. Every-body knew that this Baldini was rabid against the Government, and that he played an important part among the Secret Society men. It was, therefore, difficult to understand why the assassins had been despatched to Rome should have chosen him for a victim. Well, the reason of this assassination has just been discovered. Baldini, who was the official pay-master of the party of action, had suddenly refused to continue his functions. His clients, ceasing to receive a halfpenny more, had threatened him with death, and on the very night before the crime they had addressed him a letter in which they renewed their threats. Baldini, whether from fear or other reasons, did not go with his clerks on the 20th The assassing thought that in killing them they were making away with him, and with one of his clerks. As for the sum was stolen, it like the railway robbery, was consecrated to its own particular purpose, after the cost of obtaining it had been deducted. Mazzini has already the use of it.

THE MUNICH CONGRESS .- The Pope has addressed a Brief to the Archbishop of Munich on the subject of the Congress of the Catholic savans of Germany lately held in that city. In this document the Sovereign Pontiff expresses his surprise at the meeting of this body, and also a variety of apprehensions which it has caused in his mind.

DONATIONS TO PIUS IX. AND PRAYERS FOR DON PASSAGLIA.—Oarlo Passaglia, ex-Jesuit, in 1854, de-dicated to Pius IX., the Sovereign Pontiff, his commentary upon the Immaculate, Conception of the Blessed Virgin, Mother of God, and in his iedication with the words of the great St. Bernard, he called our Holy Father ' the leader and prince of Bishops, the bighest summit of the High Priests, illustrious for the dignity of the pastoral principality, surpassing all, prince of the episcopal body, pastor and head of the whole world, rock of that Church which the proud gates of heil conquer not, column of the Faith, in the earthly judgment-Heaven's judge, chosen for the good of unity, and of the unity itself fount, crigin and supreme defender.' And at the same time be praised Most Holy Mary, ' Mother of vens, full of Grace, Queen of Angels, lower only than God.' The Immaculate Virgin and Pius IX were the two great affections of Don Passaglia; Pius IX, who in Rome, venerated by the Catholic world as the mistress of celestial doctrines, did everything to fulfil the divine designs by proclaim. ing the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. To Pius IX., therefore, D. Passaglia dedicated his work, a pledge of filial piety towards the Virgin Mother and a testimony of devotedness to the father and Pastor of the faithful.' But at the present day this unfortunate man has gone far distant from the Father's house, and like the prodigal child is feeding on the husks of swine of the revolution. Let us therefore beseech the Immaculate Virgin to lead him back again to the feet of Pius IX.; let us beseech her to touch his heart, so that before the end of 1864 he may hasten back to Rome, and repeat what he said to our Holy Father in 1854 :- ' Prostrate before you I kiss those most holy feet of which principally it was written :- ' Blessed are the feet of those who preach peace and announce all good.'' Ahl Oarlo Passaglia, you call yourself the friend of peace, you who write a newspaper with that title, remember that peace is to be found only at the most holy feet of Plus IX. It is impossible for you to have it in your heart, agitated like the sea in a storm. Go and seek it with a sincere repentance, with a solemn retractation. The Holy Father has already his arms outstretched to press you to his bosom, and to say to you :- 'Son, peace be with you.' What has the revolution given to you? Insults, contempts, reproaches, and it makes you pay dearly for one word praise, and some vain, insignificant honour .--Trample under your feet human respect, and return to be once more the Passaglia of Fius IX., and the Passaglia of the Immaculate .-- Unita Cattolica. KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- There has been no change

generals on the plan of defence to be; carried out in Northern Italy, and if the Revolution conceive they day week; the 18th instant, he gave had addence to have only to send Garibaldi and his volunteers across the Po to ensure the conquest of .Venetis, there is little reason to doubt they will be taught a lesson which may remind them of Novara. It appears quite certain that the Minister of France at Turin, M. de Malaret, made a reclamation on a report current to the effect that Itely had placed her army at the disposition of England for the eventual-

From all reliable quarters the certainty of an Itaappears greatly compromised. Ten Pontifical Dra- lian war grows more imminent. All the officers of goons, in the Vis del Tritone, assaulted in a coward- the Austrian army on leave have been recalled, and the arming of the new forts on the Po and Mincio eral severe contusions. The Dragoons were impri- proceeds with all possible vigor. The Austrian navy, too, is being put inta complete state of readiness, and a very large squadron is cruising on the Adriatic and Dalmatian coasts.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The Moniteur de l'Armee publishes a lette: from its private correspondent at the Danish head-quarters, which states that, a thaw having set in both in Schleswig and in Jutland, the roads are at present unfit for the passage of military stores. It will in consequence be impossible for the Austro-Prussians to commence any serious operation before the month of April. According to this correspondent, the Aug. tro-Prussians are now engaged in a war which will last longer than they expected, inasmuch as the Danes occupy very strong defensive positions, which cannot be invested on the sea side. It is admitted that the fortress of Fredericia, which the Danes have strongly fortified since the year 1848, will require a siege of several months, and if there be not an armis. tice the Austro-Prussians may expect after their winter campaign to be forced to make another in sum. mer. There are three batteries completed against Duppel, and the Prussians have begun to fire on the fortress in order to harass the Danes, but their fire is not sufficient to produce any serious consequence. There are five more batteries in progress of construction. The Danes make frequent sorties in order to harass the besiegers. The small island of Fehmarn, which the Prussians have occupied, is situated at the extreme point of Holstein and the island of Laa land, which forms part of Denmark. It is about 3 miles long and 2 broad. It contains 7,000 inhabitants, and it was defended by a garrison of 400 men who surrendered after a short but warm contest This island is of great military importance, inasmuch as it commands the bay of Kiel. If that seaport be fortified, as the Prossians are preparing to do, the is land of Fehmarn must likewise be fortified, and Prussian engineer officers have already arrived there to prepare plans for that purpose.

BERLIN, March 23 .- The Neue Preussische [Kreuz]

Zeitung of to-day says :--"It is a known fact that the Danish Cabinet proposed that the negotiations of 1851 and 1852 should form the basis of the Conference. This, however was rejected by Prussia, and should a Conference be held another basis will have to be laid down."

SWEDEN.

A letter from Stockholm, gives an account of the recent monster meeting held at that capital on the previous day to express sympathy towards Denmark It says :-

The Danish question is still the great point of dis cussion here. The feeling of animosity against the Germane is daily increasing. A grand meeting in favor of the Danes was held here yesterday. Ther were no less than 1,400 persons present, and the foltowing resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid immense applause :--

1. This meeting entertains the most lively sympathy for Denmark in her just resistance against the invaders.

2. It recognizes that the struggle which Denmar is maintaining, is engaged in the name of the inde perdence of all Scandinavia and of its free develop ment.

3. Finally, it recognizes that the hunor of Sweden and its real interests command a vigorous intervention, and it expresses the confidence that when the Government shall have deemed the proper momen to have arrived the Swedish nation will be ready to make any sacrifices which the intervention of th united kingdoms [Swelen and Norway] may de mand.

Unfortunately, some disturbance took place in the evening and on the following day. Assemblage were held in the streets and much excitement prevailed. The policy of Count Manderstrom w blamed, and the more discontented proceeded to residence, when they smashed his windows will stones. The police then interfered and arrested some of the ringleacers. At the same time the fire brigad was called out, and dispersed the crowd by playing copious streams of water upon them.

Rong .-- The health of the Pope continues to improve. _ Times Cor. Our readers will learn with pleasure that the

health of His Holiness, which has of late been the subject of rumours of a nature to alarm all good Oatholics, is perfectly re-established. A trifling cold, caught in the Basilica of the Vatican on the 3th instant, was the ground on which those whose wish was father to the thought raised the reports to which we allude. A slight access of gastric fever ensuing: the intelligence of the Sovereign Pontiff's serious illness, and shortly afterwards of his death, was studiously circulated, found its way into the

since our last. The Piedmontese still continue to oppress the unbappy people whom treachery, rather than the fortune of war, has for a time subjected to their cruel sway.

EXCAVATIONS IN POMPBIL-A Naples letter says :-The excavations in Pompeii have never ceased for a year past, and most valuable objects were brought to light, such as gold and bronze vases, and room ornaments. Three bodies in 'different tombs were most ingeniously preserved in form and shape .-One warrior, evidently of superior rank, has on a coat of mail and the usual armour a Roman wore in those times. Of the two others, she is a lady, whose beauty of form and face is splendid. The arms are beautiful, the taper fingers prove her distinguished origin; whilst the remnants of her drapery are of the finest materials. The last is a young girl of about fifteen, apparently an attendant. The coarse texture of her dress is distinctly seen, and on one of. her fingers a coarse ring of lead or tin shows her love of baubles. The nails are intact, a portion of her skall is entire ; and the preservation of these bodies is due to the skilfal process of plaster moulding of Signor Florelli who has also disposed of them in a

separate building at Pompeli. MUSTRIAL III AUSTRIAL III builds Statement of the Austrian 160,000 men are now concentrated in the Austrian possessions in Venetia, a'far greater armament than

Many officers and non-comissioned officers have left to take service in the Danish army.

POLAND.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION .- Paris March 21 .- Th Pays of to day says:

Despatches received here from the Moldo-Wa lachian frontier state that an insurrectionary mov ment has been organized by Polish emissaries in th Principalities, which it is believed may break out a any moment.

Konigsberg, March 21 .- The Courrier de Wiln announces that the following persons have been hung for participation in the insurrection :- Songay lo, a nobleman, and Pronaylis, a peasant, both (Szawie, and Leibmann, a Jew, of Suiwalki.

Breslau, March 21. According to news receive from Warsaw, the Commission to regulate the eman cipation of the peasantry, under the presidency of the Secretary of State, M. Milutin, has arrived a Warsaw from St. Petersburg. The Commission at once commenced its sittings.

An appeal to the European nations has been sued by the Polish National Government.

Breslau, March 23 .- Upon the 19th instant more exiles were conveyed from Warsaw to Russi The total number of those transported from t kingdom of Poland, exclusive of those from the go ernment of Augustowa, is stated to be 23,4000.

In the latter government, which is under the a ministration of General Mouravieff, the number exiles is comparatively greater.

A NEW ISLAND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.-A Mediterranean island has come to the surface off P lermo. It is a volcanic phenomenon, and appear for the first time a few years since, and was tak possession of by the Neapolitan government a named Fernandia, but disappeared one fine day sank to the bottom, and has just come up again, the great delight of the scientific world.

A Ohristian should not be given to much talk tiveness, for this vice is no small hindrance to an i terior and spiritual life; Moderation, however, is be observed even in silence, the parent of many tues. Blessed is the man who well governs tongue, for he preserveth his soul from many s rows. a and a large phone in

Hope, - There is yet hope for the dyspeptic! not despair, if you have been unable to find reli HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS will cure a and every case-of-Dyspepsia. It will cure eve case of Liver Complaint. It will remove the yell and sallow appearance from the skin and eyes. will restore the nervous system to its original vig and give entire health to the body." For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines.



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Portland, Me - Rt. Rev. Bishop D. W. BACON: 'Please add my name to the approbation given to you by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Albany.'

work.

lease and my name to the appropriation given to		and for which blessing	l	pany each bottle. It	creased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I	A POPULAR HISTORY of IRELAND, from the
bu by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Albany.' St. Vincent's Abbey-Rt. Rev. Abbot B. WIMMER :	following to W. E. Brunet,	you may well suppose I feel grateful.		may be used for	Could walk but a few steps without resting to some	Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Ootho-
would wish to see it in every family of the Eng-		T. QUESNEL.		RHEUMATISM,	ver from the pain and fatigue which so clight an on	lics. By Hon, T D M'Gee, 12mo, 2 vols, cloth
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pril, 1864, and subsequently on the 1st and 15th of	i a statut Theme heen com	Sir-I am most hap-		SCALDS,	hy family and a ministered it to my children with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as	
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