

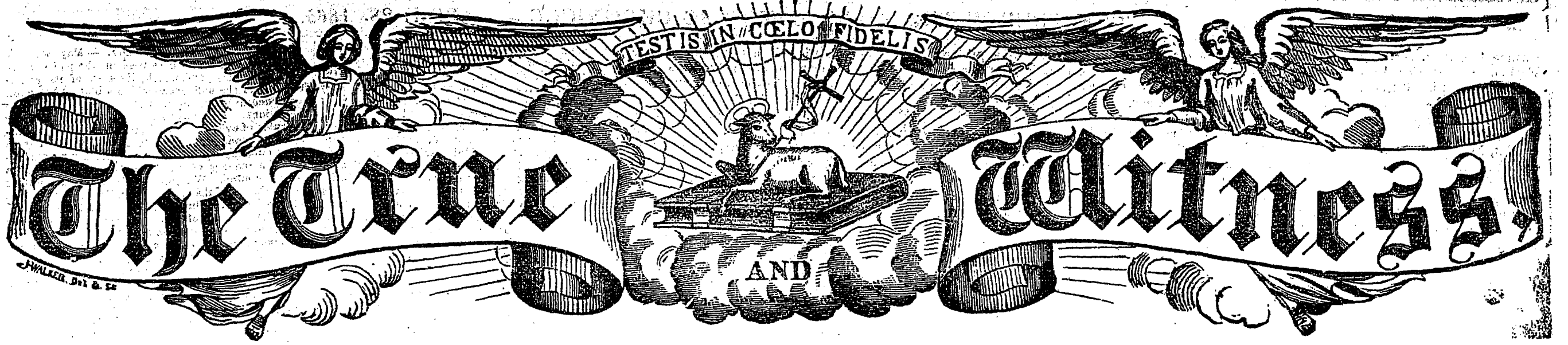
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XV.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865.

No. 38.

## THE TWO MARYS; OR, THE O'DONNELLS OF INNISMORE.

### CHAPTER VIII.—Continued.

Mrs. Montague had but just entered the private box they engaged when she whispered to her daughter—

‘I declare, Millicent, I have left my diamond bracelet on the toilet table; I was going to put it on, and changed my mind; I feel very uneasy.’

‘Oh never mind, don't be alarmed,’ replied Millicent; ‘perhaps you replaced it in the jewel case and forgot it, and even if you did not, Wilson is very careful, and no one else will enter the room.’

Mr. Montague, however, fretted and fumed all the evening, about her bracelet, and immediately on her arrival home, hurried to her room. One glance at the toilet was sufficient; the bracelet was not there.

‘My bracelet, Wilson, I hope you have put it safely away. I forgot and left it on the table.’

‘Dear me, ma'am, I trust not,’ said Wilson, ‘for I have not seen it; but take it easy, ma'am, she added, ‘and just open your jewel case, for it is most likely you'll find there.’

‘Not so, I tell you, Wilson,’ replied her mistress, with excessive agitation, and at the same time opening the case. ‘See, now; oh! what has become of my beautiful bracelet? Who has dared remove it from the table?’

‘Oh! pray, ma'am, do not make yourself so uncomfortable till we have thoroughly searched the place,’ said Wilson, now hastily removing the costly scents and essences, which lay scattered around, till the table itself was finally removed; but, alas! the expensive bauble was nowhere to be found.

In the greatest consternation, Mrs. Montague hurried to her husband, and informed him of her loss. She was for instituting a thorough search, there and then; and calling together all the servants. But Mrs. Montague insisted on perfect quiet till the morning, comforting her by telling her that he would then give information to the police.—The half-distracted woman then yielded assent to his proposal, bid Wilson say nothing to any one, and, in a terrible ill-humor, submitted to let her hair be arranged for the night.

Wilson was scolded oftener than usual, but then, Wilson was such a sweet tempered woman, one who would kiss the hand that struck her; and, of course, to-night she made great allowances for her mistress's harshness, for the loss—it lost the bracelet really was—was indeed no slight one.

After a few moments silence she remarked, ‘A strange idea has just occurred to me, ma'am, Fraulein has been out to-night, and yet she has been very ill all day; couldn't give the young ladies their lessons, that seems odd, doesn't it?’

‘Good heavens, woman, what are you driving at?’ said Mrs. Montague, whose suspicions had as yet been levelled at no one particular person in her household.

‘Well, I really can scarce tell myself, ma'am, only it does seem odd, now doesn't it?’ replied the waiting woman.

‘I think the whole affair is odd, and something much worse than odd,’ replied the mistress;—‘however, there must be a thorough search in the morning.’

A little more than twenty minutes had elapsed after Herr Von Sulzer had quitted Maria Flohrberg; he had forgotten a small parcel he had left at the hotel, and hastened back for it. On his return, he saw standing, a few paces from a pawnbroker's shop, a woman whose dress attracted his attention, for it was somewhat particular, in so far as the shawl and bonnet were neither of them such as were then worn.

‘Is it possible I did not give Fraulein Flohrberg enough,’ he said, for he felt convinced it was her he beheld, and he walked towards her, exclaiming—‘Ah, I did not expect to meet you again.’ But at that moment the female paused, and threw up her veil, as if with the intention of closely examining something in her hand. ‘I do not know you, sir,’ said the woman; he apologized, and walked on.

‘I could swear to that face amidst a thousand,’ he said to himself; ‘it was not Fraulein, but the dress is exactly the same.’

No, the low forehead, with a scar in the centre, and the dark eyebrows almost meeting each other, rendered it a face, when once seen, not soon to be forgotten. The dress was exactly like that of Maria, made of black silk;—the bonnet pink; the shawl—a remarkable one from its showy colors—a white middle, with a green and pink border; such as were worn twenty years since.

The gentleman went on his way wondering, for the parties were, of course, not the same, but ere he left the spot, he paused, and saw that the woman turned down one of those shabby streets

which run from Oxford street in the direction of Golden Square.

On the following morning Mrs. Montague met her husband, at breakfast, with an air of grave importance on her face, which she invariably assumed when she considered she had made a discovery, and she then mentioned what Wilson had told her of the absence of Fraulein on the previous evening.

George Montague looked very anxious and uneasy, but made no reply. He had already sent to the police station, and ere the breakfast cloth was removed two officers were in the house.

By this time the news of the robbery had reached Maria's ears; she heard the servants had been called together, that they were going to be searched; her heart beat violently as if, with the knowledge of some impending evil;—yet, she was innocent; but she wrote a few lines which she gave to Alice, to carry to her father, expressive of a wish, under the unpleasant circumstances which had taken place, herself to pass through the same unpleasant ordeal.

Really distressed, Mr. Montague came to her room, assuring her there was no occasion for her to subject herself to such a mortification; but she was resolute.

The housekeeper, good Mrs. Somers, after having submitted to the same ordeal, came to Fraulein: of course, the missing bracelet was not about her person; the police officer then examined the young lady's drawers, trunks, and closets, subjecting every article in Maria's chamber, as also the study, to a minute examination; then her desk was searched, and therein, was discovered the twelve pounds, the money poor Fraulein had intended to have changed for an order for her father, to be made payable at the Coblenz banking house.

The house and every individual therein had at last been minutely searched, and the officer returned to the library, in which the family were seated.

‘What are the circumstances of the German governess you have in your house?’ he enquired. ‘She has twelve pounds in her desk, I see.’

‘Her family are miserably poor,’ exclaimed Mrs. Montague, before her husband could reply; ‘it is impossible she can honestly have such a sum in her possession, for she asked for an advance of four pounds of her salary a month since.’

Mr. Montague felt very anxious, but said,—‘I am convinced this poor young lady's character is beyond suspicion. I make no doubt she will be able to explain how she came by this money.’

The police officer remained for a few moments buried in reflection; then he said—

‘We shall endeavor to ascertain if the bracelet has been pledged, by making enquiries at the various pawnbrokers' shops; meanwhile, can you ascertain if any of the household left home during the time you were absent last night?’

‘Fraulein was absent, if no one else was,’ said Mrs. Montague. ‘My maid, Wilson, told me this: and what makes it more strange is, that the whole day she had complained of illness, so that she could not give my daughters their lessons as usual.’

The officer's face grew a shade more serious, as the lady spoke; he mused again, and said—‘She has money in her possession for which you cannot account, and she was away from home at the very time she was complaining of illness. Is it your wish to give her in charge on suspicion of being concerned in the theft; or, of having actually committed the robbery herself?’

‘I do not feel myself justified in taking such a step at the present moment,’ said Mr. Montague, now seriously uncomfortable. ‘I will, at least, wait till some information has been gathered. I fear the jewel may have been pledged;—you will soon ascertain if it be so or not.’

‘You will, however, allow me to go and make enquiries as to how the lady became possessed of the gold she has in her desk,’ said the officer, rising to leave the room.

‘I have a great aversion to your doing so, a very great aversion,’ replied Mrs. Montague, ‘still, if you think it advisable, do it, but with as much delicacy as possible.’

As the officer ascended the noble staircase, of white marble, with its balustrades of bronze, he met the innocent and unsuspecting Maria Flohrberg, who, regretting the lapse of time occasioned by the search of the police officer, was now hastening to change the unfortunate gold which was making her an object of suspicion, so that the letter containing the order for payment might be transmitted to Coblenz without delay.

She was about to pass the man, but an inexpressible something in his countenance, above all, his turning to follow her, attracted her attention, and she enquired if he wished to ask any question of her.

‘Yes, Miss,’ replied the officer. ‘I must go with you again to your room, if you please.’

With a heart beating wildly, and limbs trembling beneath her, innocent though she was, Fraulein followed him to the study. He commenced as follows:—

‘You must pardon me, Miss, for I am only doing my duty, but I am obliged to ask you to tell me how you got the money I saw in your desk this morning.’

‘Mein Gott! is it possible I am suspected of the theft?’ exclaimed Fraulein, her face turning ashy pale. ‘I will tell you then; I met a German gentleman, in the street, last night, and he lent me that money. I am now going to a banker's, who will pay it over to my father.’

‘Well, Miss, I am sorry to appear rude,’ answered the officer, ‘but, as I said just now, Miss, duty must be my excuse; perhaps you'll tell me the name and address of the gentleman as you say gave you the money?’

‘His name is Von Sulper; but I cannot tell you his address,’ replied Fraulein; ‘he was one German friend of mine, I met him by accident at the top of Regent Street, and he was then very quick going to the steamer which was to leave St. Katherine's dock last night.’

‘Humph,’ said the man, shaking his head, as if doubting, as he really did, the truth of poor Fraulein's assertion. ‘Howsoever, it will be necessary to account better than this, Miss, for having that money, or you may get yourself into trouble. Now, take it easy, Miss,’ he added, ‘sit down and take off your things, for you must on no account leave home with that money till this case be made quite clear. Sorry, very sorry, to offend you, Miss, but you know I must do my duty.’

‘Ach men, Gott, mein Gott! what for is all this,’ said the now terrified Maria, sinking into a chair and clasping her hands together; then, too, came the thought of her poor father, perhaps even then dying, and in prison, and she exclaimed—‘Woolen sie mir sagen, I am not to go from das haus, that I'm not to use my own gold, that I'm to stop here one prisoner?’

‘I am sorry to tell you, Miss, that you must stay where you are, till my return; one's duty, Miss, is very unpleasant, very, but still it must be attended to.’

Thus speaking, the officer left the room, and Maria remained a prey to her own agonized reflections; now, sitting with clasped hands and streaming eyes, thinking of those she loved at Coblenz; then, pacing the room, in all the agonies of wildest despair, with tearful eyes and blarney lips, and burning with indignation at the very idea of this most shameful suspicion under which she labored.

But another widely different scene was being enacted in the dining room. The officer communicated his suspicions to the Montagues, and thought it looked a bad case for the young lady.

‘She was going out,’ he said, ‘to make away with the very gold of the possession of which she could give no very clear account.’ He begged Mr. Montague not to allow her to leave the house, and added, that ‘himself and two of his men would, at once, visit all the pawnbrokers' and jewellers' shops in the neighborhood, when he hoped to discover the missing trinket.’

Mr. Montague was much distressed, for tho' it did look queer—poor Maria's story of a German friend meeting her in the street, and giving her money—yet, his own experience told him that strange things did sometimes occur, and that a strange concatenation of circumstances sometimes made the most innocent persons appear guilty; he could not bring himself to believe that the open honest countenance of the Fraulein Flohrberg, was otherwise than the index of an honest mind, and the poor gentleman felt such shame at the idea of meeting her, whilst there was yet the slightest chance that she was innocent, however appearances might seem against her, that he kept himself closely confined to his own room.

As to poor little Alice, she was scolded by her mother, because she was in tears and grief that dear Fraulein should be thought ‘no better than a thief.’ Millicent was indifferent, and Mrs. Montague's cold, stony eyes, seemed to gleam more brightly than ever with a cruel delight, as much as to say: ‘Was not I quite correct? You see the officer is of my opinion.’

Things were in this position when Margaret Mainwaring's well known knock was heard at the hall door; she was accompanied by Bertha, and had called to enquire after Fraulein's health.

For a few moments the young ladies could not understand what was the matter; scorn, when she spoke of her friend, was so visible to Mrs. Montague's face, the tears of Alice, and confusion of Mr. Montague, were all enigmas which she could not solve. The angry woman was the first to disclose the painful truth, for, interrupting her husband, who, with no small pain, was trying to put things in a favorable light for Maria, she burst in with—

‘It is no use for you to tell Margaret the story in that fashion, George; Fraulein, I feel con-

vinced, has stolen the bracelet, and no one else.’

‘Fraulein stolen a bracelet, Madam; for heaven's sake think seriously of the nature of the words you utter, it is morally impossible she should have been guilty of such a crime.’

‘We shall see, we shall see, Miss,’ exclaimed the irritated woman, ‘everything is against her, there is nothing in her favor, and if you have any proper feeling, you'll not see her again till this affair is cleared up.’

‘Mr. Montague,’ said Margaret, turning away, her dark blue eye kindling with indignation, ‘I should wish to see my dear Mary's friend, at once, this is an atrocious calumny, I feel convinced. Bertha, will you go home, or shall we visit dear Maria Flohrberg together?’

‘Oh, I will go with you, certainly,’ exclaimed the warm-hearted Bertha; ‘we may be some little comfort to her at such a time of trial.’

Can there be anything more dreadful than to be wrongfully accused of a very grievous crime? This was the thought of the two young ladies as silently, and with tears in their eyes, their gentle hearts aching with sorrow, they followed the odious Wilson, as she led the way up the elegant staircase, and passed by windows of stained glass, and along spacious galleries, till they arrived at Fraulein's room. There she was, poor thing, all alone in her misery, no tears in her eyes, and looking the very image of despair.

She bounded towards her friends as they entered the room, and joyfully received their warm embrace. ‘You do not think me guilty, then,’ she exclaimed; ‘oder sie warem nicht her gekommen.’

‘Guilty, my own dear Maria,’ exclaimed Margaret, ‘guilty, such a thought could never enter our minds for a moment, but let me implore you as calmly as you can to tell of the particulars of this horrible charge, and then we'll return home and talk the matter over with papa and Herbert, and get you out of this horrid house.’

Broken by many more ejaculations in the German language (Maria always spoke very bad English whenever she was nervous or excited, and sometimes forgot to use it altogether) she narrated to her friends the whole tale of her sorrows; showed them the letter she had received the previous day, and, drawing from her bosom the miniature of the General's wife, told them, with a blushing face, the intention she had, when she left home on the previous evening, of raising money upon her little souvenir, till she could redeem it, then described her strange meeting with Herr Von Sulper, the present he had made her, and her return home, shortly before Mary paid her second visit, and finished by telling them how the officer had stopped her on her journey to the house at which she was about to get the money changed into an order on the Coblenz banker.

‘My father, my poor father, what will he do? This gold is mine, and yet they dare tell me I am not to use it,’ exclaimed Maria. ‘Ach mein Gott, how shall I hear this odious charge, was soll ich thun, was soll ich thun. What shall I do?’

‘Never mind about the money, darling,’ said Margaret, ‘that is the least part of this sad business; they must give it you ultimately, and I'll go home and bring dear papa to see you;—but first of all I'll ask him to lend you the ten pounds, and see that it is sent off all right to Coblenz, and as soon as this matter is settled we will all come and see you.’

Maria then bade her friends farewell, her poor mind easier, as far as her father was concerned; but she relapsed again into her former state of nervous agitation as soon as she found herself alone.

### CHAPTER IX.—MISTAKEN IDENTITY. THE COMMITAL OF FRAULEIN. A FRIEND IN NEED.

It may be readily imagined that Maria passed a day miserable enough; a day, a night, too, we might add, for though the kind-hearted Mainwaring's visited her, and attempted to cheer her up, still the very thought of the dark suspicion that rested upon her, made her miserable.

Squire Mainwaring had immediately yielded to his daughter's request, and advanced the money to be sent to Coblenz, so firm was his conviction of the innocence of poor Fraulein; and unable to avoid meeting the Montagues, he had narrowly escaped a quarrel, so indignant did he feel at the evident disposition of Mrs. Montague to regard Maria as the culprit, so that on leaving them to pay a short visit to the former, he said,

‘I have always understood it to be an axiom of English law, that a person is not to be considered guilty till a jury of his countrymen should have declared him to be so; but the case is reversed here, Mr. Montague, Mrs. Montague having already, in my hearing pronounced this poor young lady, neither more nor less than a common thief.’

The worthy gentleman had told Fraulein to come straight to his house, immediately on her character being cleared; how little did he think

where and when he should next meet Maria Flohrberg.

The evening was already far advanced when the officers returned, and Mr. Montague found, from one glance at the countenances of the men, before either of them spoke, that they had important intelligence to communicate.

‘We have found the bracelet, sir,’ exclaimed the detective, ‘it has been pledged for the sum of twenty-five pounds, at Mr. Stevens', one of the pawnbrokers in Oxford street.’

‘Is it possible?’ exclaimed Mr. Montague, and a cold chill crept through his frame, as he enquired in what name the trinket had been pledged.

‘In that of Maria Flohrberg,’ replied the man, placing the duplicate in Mr. Montague's hand, as he spoke. ‘It was pledged at a few minutes before eight, last evening, by a foreigner; Mr. Stevens himself took it in; the person who presented it spoke French. He said her veil was down, but she was of fair complexion, with brown hair; and one of his young men could describe the dress she wore; the shawl and bonnet struck him as looking particular, they being both old-fashioned.’

Alas! poor Fraulein, here was evidence against thee sufficient to shake even George Montague's faith in thy innocence. For a few moments he was perfectly silent, and the officer forbore to speak, for he saw that he was deeply moved, and even his cruel wife held her peace, for once forbearing to give open vent to the triumph she felt at her assertion of her belief in the delinquencies of poor Fraulein proving correct.

‘You, of course, give this person in charge, sir,’ said the officer, after he had for some time maintained a respectful silence.

‘Where will she be conveyed to?’ said Geo. Montague, in a hoarse whisper.

‘To the Marylebone police station,’ replied the officer, ‘she will have to pass the night there.’

‘She will pass the night in my house,’ said Mr. Montague, ‘and if you have any fear of her making her escape, I am perfectly willing that yourself and your man should remain here. My belief in the lady's innocence is shaken, but I cannot yet condemn her as guilty.’

‘Stop here! Mr. Montague,’ exclaimed his wife. ‘You surely are not in earnest when you remember of what a crime this young person is believed to be guilty?’

‘I have expressed my desire, madam, I shall not allow the unfortunate girl to be removed to-night,’ said George Montague, leaving the room to shut himself up in his own study, miserable enough, for black as things appeared against Maria—though the bracelet had been pledged in her name, appeared perfectly conclusive of her guilt, he had still great difficulty in imagining such to be the case, in conjunction with the honest looking face, the simplicity and candour of the young German.

Did Maria rest on this her last night in that elegant mansion? Ah, no; rest when she knew she was there under a species of imprisonment, suspected guilty of a crime, the very thought of which made her shudder. How could she? Every hour was counted by her, poor soul, as it winged its flight; the only alleviation to her deep misery, being the consciousness that good Squire Mainwaring had sent the money to her poor father.

Breakfast was served up in her room by the housekeeper, who sympathized with her like her master, but simply put the small tray, containing chocolate and toast, upon the table, and then left the room without saying a word. She could not eat the food; it seemed as if it would choke her, but she took a small cup of chocolate, and then pushed the tray aside knelt down again, as she had done once before that morning, and prayed, oh how fervently, that the good God would clear away from her character this horrible suspicion. Maria was still upon her knees, he cold hands clasped in prayer, and tears trickling through her fingers, when she thought she heard the sound of a strange footstep in the gallery without. Her hour was come, she felt it intuitively, and as she pressed her hand upon her heart, for it beat wildly, she heard a knock at the door. She felt assured the officer was without, and rising from her knees gave him admittance.

‘Mein Herr,’ the alarmed girl exclaimed, ‘you cannot want me. Why are you here again?’

‘I am sorry to say I do want you, Miss,’ said the officer. ‘We have found the bracelet; it has been pledged in your name, and I am obliged to take you, Miss, before the magistrate.’

‘Mein Gott, Mein Gott; what sorcery is this?’ exclaimed Fraulein, leaping from her seat, pale as a marble statue, and with trembling limbs she tottered across the room. ‘Was wollen sie sagen? Das ist falsch, I say, das ist falsch,’ she repeated in the vehemence of her



emotion, forgetting, as she always did, her broken English. 'Es ist eine Lüge, es ist eine Verleumdung, that is not true, I say, no, I will bear nothing on this subject, bring Mr. Montague to me, he is a good gentleman, and will believe me.'

'But, Miss, you must come with me at once,' urged the officer; 'it is all true, the bracelet is pledged in your name, you must come to the magistrate, Miss, and not be angry with me, for I must do my duty. Mr. Montague cannot see you, Miss, but I wish to do all in my power for you. Will you go quietly, like a lady now? and my man shall fetch a cab for you and me; or, will you choose to walk? for you must come, Miss, that is certain.'

Again did the excited Fraulein pour forth in a storm of exclamations, in her native tongue, asertions of her innocence, but they were lost upon the officer, who, of course, understood not a word of the language. At last a new idea seemed to seize upon the poor girl's mind; the magistrate would be a gentleman, he might give that credit to her story, which was denied her own.

'I will go; I will ride,' she said, and then with an air of assumed calmness, she put on her shawl and bonnet, over which she tied a thick lace veil, drawing the latter closely over her face.

Meanwhile the officer had opened the door, and whispering to his companion without, had dispatched him for a cab; and in a few moments bowed down with grief and unmerited humiliation, poor Maria Flohrberg left the home of her English employers.

The magistrate was busily engaged hearing the cases brought before him that day, and Maria found herself hurried into a densely crowded court, surrounded by those unfortunate beings whose very countenances bore evidence to the evil nature of the life they pursued. And more than two hours passed, ere she heard her name called by one of the officers of the court.

Overpowered with shame, and trembling like an aspen leaf, she turned to the spot pointed out by the man who had accompanied her hither, and heard him depose to the circumstances attendant on the late robbery.

Then a man, unknown to Fraulein, stepped forward, he was the pawnbroker, Stevens. 'I took the bracelet, in question,' he said, 'from a female similar in height and dress like the prisoner at the bar. I can swear to that shawl, for two of my young men were amusing themselves by noticing that it was very old-fashioned, and asking each other how much they would lend on it were it ever brought to us as a pledge. The person, too, had fair hair, spoke in French, and gave the name of Maria Flohrberg, when giving the bracelet in pledge.'

'Dare you say you ever saw my face before, das ist nicht wahr, Ich schwore es Ihnen,' exclaimed Maria, in a voice which rang through the whole court, and throwing back her zeal, as she spoke, she confronted the man whose evidence thus unhesitatingly given, signed, as it were, her death blow.

'It certainly must have been the same person,' said the pawnbroker, after he had unflinchingly met that agonised gaze, 'she was a foreigner, I am sure, the hair, and height, and dress, are the same I can swear, but she kept her veil down when in my shop.'

'And at what time, to the best of your remembrance, was this bracelet pledged?' asked the magistrate.

'At ten, or, perhaps, five minutes to eight,' replied Stevens. 'My men were employed in preparing to close for the night when the prisoner entered the shop, so that I know that I am exact as to time.'

'Was beliebt, mein Gott, was beliebt,' exclaimed Maria. 'I was in das haus, mit meinem freund, in Miss O'Donnell, when you say I was in your shop.'

At this moment Fraulein heard the rustle of female attire, her heart beat more violently than ever, Mary, dear Mary, had some wondrous chance brought her back to save her from a prison and from shame? But no, it was no loving, tender friend, who had come to prove *alibi* for Fraulein, but the woman Wilson, who stepped forward, and deposed, on oath, to having met the Fraulein Flohrberg on the staircase, dressed in the bonnet and shawl she now wore, at a little after eight on the evening in question.

Again Maria would have spoken, but she heard the name of Montague, the name of the prosecutor. Oh, no, it could not be; his wife might, but he, so good and just, he would surely not prosecute to death one who was innocent as herself.

'Mr. Montague declines to prosecute, your worship,' said the officer.

'But he must do so,' said the magistrate, 'the case is no light one, and I shall commit the prisoner for trial; she can give no satisfactory account as to the money she had in her possession either.'

A piercing shriek burst from Maria's lips, as these words sounded in her ears; but at that moment an officer of the court stepped forward, saying—

'There is a gentleman present, your worship, who will stand bail to any amount you wish, so convinced is he of the innocence of the prisoner.'

Squire Mainwaring now stepped forward, and thus addressed the magistrate. 'A lady, visiting my house, but unfortunately absent at present, can, I am convinced, swear to her being in company with the prisoner at the house in Harley street, at the very time she is believed to be in the shop in Oxford street. We shall also be able to procure the name and address of the person whom Fraulein Flohrberg declares to have met on the evening of the robbery, at about twenty minutes to eight o'clock. I will enter into bail to any amount your worship may please to name, so convinced am I of the innocence of this poor young lady.'

Mr. Mainwaring felt sure that the magistrate's view of the case was against Fraulein, and large as was the amount of bail required for the due

appearance of Maria, to take her trial at the appointed time, he gladly entered into his own recognizances, and then hurried the poor Fraulein from the scene of the morning's trial.

Faint, sick, covered with shame and mortification, the unhappy Fraulein was assisted into a cab by the kindhearted Squire, whose hand, I am bound to own as a faithful chronicler, she pressed to her lips in the excess of her gratitude, and the eyes of the good Mainwaring became humid, as he felt the hot tears fall on the same old withered hand of his. He ordered the cab to drive straight to his own substantial, well appointed house, in Cavendish Square, and found his wife and daughters eagerly looking out for his arrival.

Poor dear persecuted Fraulein, how kindly did those good souls care for her, and try to extract the thorn which had entered so deeply into her heart; and not attempting to deny the truth of the bitterness of the humiliation she was called on to suffer, reminded her only of One, who, for the example of His followers, submitted to be falsely accused, though the Lord of heaven and earth.

Mary O'Donnell's answer to the barrister's letter was anxiously looked for, for on her evidence, principally, must the acquittal of Fraulein depend, when the trial should come on; her own mind, indeed, appeared a perfect chaos of bewilderment and confusion. Her explanation was lucid enough as to her meeting with Herr Von Sulper, her return home, the way she had employed herself when there, and the second visit of Mary, but she knew nothing about the exact time at which Mary paid that second visit; it might be eight, it might be later, she said; her only chance of safety clearly rested with her friend.

That some person had worn Maria's garments there could be no doubt; and who should that be but the woman, Wilson, whose height, and the colour of whose hair was similar to her own.

Poor Fraulein, she did not wear old-fashioned shawls because she had any 'penchant' for such attire; oh, no; we are obliged to own, young lady reader, that she liked to be well dressed, as much as other damsels; nor was she, as some of her sex are, a hoarder up of finery of past years; and the carefully kept pink silk bonnet of the good old Frau, together with a showy shawl, purchased some twenty years before, formed part of Fraulein's wardrobe when she left Coblenz, solely because she wished to leave some portion of the General's kind gift to herself, to purchase shoes for Gustave and Mina, and a few necessaries for her dear father and mother; and though she had received twenty pounds since she came to England, you see, she still wanted to send money home, and prudence whispered, as she looked at those handsome shawls and mantles in the shops in Regent street, 'Don't buy one, you're got a cloak as well as the shawl; offer up the self-denial as a little sacrifice to that gracious Father who is so good as to accept the slightest offering from His children, for there are hungry bodies at Coblenz; and you, Fraulein, must be prudent for your own sake, for you really do not know how long you may be out of a situation when you leave the Montagues; they are not as plentiful as blackberries, you know.'

Now, my good reader, Fraulein Flohrberg was no angel; we don't believe in angels; not even when dotting mothers inform us—as one did very lately—that her daughter was so good, she would be angel but for one fault; ah, and that fault was a very grievous fault, too. We don't like such exaggerated forms of expression, and, perhaps, it dotting parents were not so very blind to the faults of their children, as well as single people who sometimes adopt them, who would become, I know not what, but for the fostering care of these good Samaritans, we should meet with a little less of the hateful number one principle; a little less worship of the great idol—self; and somewhat more of unselfish love, and little acts of self-sacrifice, which, if you have the grace to make them, young lady, or gentleman reader, will gain you a crown with fadeless jewels for all eternity in that bright land where the smallest trifle that has been done for God, is never left unrewarded.

But ours is peculiarly a selfish generation, in which youth forgets age, and leaves the parent uncared for, so that it can but 'do what it likes with its own'; and in which the worthy man or woman who has reared the orphan girl or boy, is often made to feel that there is no pain more bitter than that inflicted by ingratitude. Only let Miss, or Master, arrive at eighteen or nineteen years of age, they have been boarded and educated, out of pure love and charity; but where is often the return? See we one in a hundred grateful for the boon? No! 'An early marriage and a home of my own.' This is the cry, and the dear old spinster, or the childless couple, who fostered and fed that ungrateful one, are left in their loneliness at the very moment when the young ones have the power slightly to repay the debt they owe.

But there are others, blessed be God, who can and do make heroic acts of virtue still; and there are many, aye, hundred of gentle souls, who like Fraulein, are capable of self-denial, by which they may aid and succour others. Thus, charity shall never be wholly dead, or the monster—self love—always meet with adorers.

But return we from our digression. Maria remembered she had left her shawl in the study, also her veil and bonnet. It was self-evident that, in the time that intervened after the return home of Fraulein, the woman, Wilson, confident, that she should not be discovered, had used Fraulein's garments, and admitting herself to the house with a key, had not been seen return, whilst Maria had been met by herself, she positively swore, after the hour of eight.

Everything, it was clear, would rest upon Mary's evidence, and that of Herr Von Sulper, whom the barrister declared he would write to at once, directing his letter to the gentleman at whose house General O'Donnell had lived while at Coblenz; and advising him that his evidence would be necessary at the approaching trial; not only as to the point of time, but also to swear

to his having given the unfortunate girl the money, part of which was assumed to be a portion of the proceeds of the stolen property.

'Now cheer up, Fraulein,' said the clever young barrister, 'the case is quite clear, and we shall get you honorably through; but, above all things, when you come into court, try and keep yourself perfectly calm.'

Poor Fraulein was full of gratitude to her kind friends, but ere she left them for the night, she said, 'I have a favor to ask,' then blushing deeply, she added, 'they say I took this bracelet, do not keep me here in this house, let me have some small room by myself, till they all shall say I never stole it.'

The Mainwaring's respected the feeling which induced Fraulein to make this request, and the next day they engaged, for her use, two neat apartments in the Hampstead Road, until the trial should be over.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday, the 13th March, the Rev. Edward Waldron expired at his dwelling in the Neale, at the ripe age of sixty-four years, forty of which he has spent in the sacred ministry, and twenty-five as parish priest of the Neale. For some time past he had been suffering from a stroke of paralysis on the left arm; but no apprehensions were entertained by his many and sincere friends of at least any immediate fatal result until the morning of Monday, when a sudden change took place, and terminated in the decease so deeply lamented throughout the entire district. Indeed, 'Father Ned' was a universal favorite, esteemed no less for his high sense of principle and honor, than for his scrupulous attention to everything regarding the duties and dignity of his sublime office. A favorite saying of his used to be, 'I am only torch-bearer, holding the sacred flame aloft to hand down undimmed and undiminished to my successors,' and he was careful to impress the same grand sentiment on the minds of all the junior members of the holy ministry. The remains were conveyed to the parish chapel on Tuesday, where they remained, attended by crowds of the parishioners and people from the surrounding districts, until Wednesday morning. On the arrival of his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam, at eleven o'clock, Solemn High Mass for the Dead commenced, and the last solemn and touching tribute was paid to the memory of the revered departed.—*Galway Paper.*

It is with deep regret to announce the death of the Rev. Charles Burde, curate of Gort, Co. Galway, at the early age of 29 years. He has fallen, like so many of his Order, in the faithful discharge of his sacred duties, mourned by the people for whom he labored incessantly and zealously. On the 19th March, after fourteen days' suffering under a malignant fever contracted in the attendance upon the sick, his pure and devoted spirit passed to the God whom he loved and served with exceeding fervor and diligence. Although only five years in the ministry, he has left enduring memorials of his energy and self-denial; one of those is a handsome church in the parish of Gort, for which he collected in Dublin and elsewhere, for which he made great sacrifices, and which he was mainly instrumental in erecting.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE 'JESUIT'S OATH.'—The Dublin Correspondent of the Times says:— 'The Jesuits are now on trial before the Dublin Corporation, which is constantly extending the sphere of its jurisdiction, and may at its next meeting sit in judgment on the merits of the last saint the Pope has canonised. This extraordinary fact has been brought about in this way:—When the Council took up the question of obnoxious oaths the Conservatives declined to discuss it, and retired in a body, adopting out of doors a protest, which was signed and sent to the Lord Mayor by Alderman Bossall, the Eldon of the Dublin Tories—the one of the school of politicians who stick to the old ways and hate all innovation. The document was read by the Lord Mayor, but not heard, owing to the clamour.' 'It is printed in the Evening Mail of March 20, as follows:—

'At a meeting of the Conservative members of the Dublin Corporation, held at No. 3, Dame street, on the 13th of March, 1865—Alderman Bossall in the chair—it was unanimously resolved—That, as the Corporation of this city is constituted, under several Acts of Parliament, solely for the management and transaction of business pertaining to the borough of Dublin, and as said Corporation consists of members who hold opposite opinions, on the subjects of both religion and politics, and as said members represent a constituency of like opposite opinions, we therefore deprecate the introduction into said Corporation of subjects tending to excite political and religious dissensions. That we solemnly protest against the agitation recently got up in this city by the Roman Catholic bishops and priesthood of Ireland, headed by a Papal delegate, to procure, by Roman Catholic agency, the abolition of the Protestant Church Establishment of Ireland, and which agitation was immediately followed up by the introduction into the Corporation of a discussion to procure the repeal of the Test Oath incorporated in the act passed in the year 1829, known as the Emancipation Act; because, should we yield to discuss such questions, we should of necessity have to refer to facts of history and Church law, in justification of our dissent from said proposal, whereby would be excited discord and angry feeling in the Corporation, in the city, and throughout Ireland. That, to avert such a result, we refrained from having any concern in said discussion. That, besides the oaths above referred to, there are others of very serious import, not sanctioned by British law, of which some of us are aware. The said oaths are antagonistic to the laws and Constitution of this realm, and are imposed upon some of our fellow-subjects—as, for instance, the oaths taken by members of the Order of Jesuits, the bishops' oath of allegiance to the Pope, &c. That it would be impolitic to interfere with the protective oaths imposed by law, whilst those unlawfully imposed by foreign obstruction are submitted to. That we protest against the unsolicited interposition of the Roman Catholic members of the Dublin Corporation to procure for Protestants the abolition of the Test Oath, which only Protestants are required to take and subscribe. That, in our opinion, few, if any, Protestants object to the terms of said oath, or will approve of the gratuitous interposition in their behalf; nevertheless, whilst we assent to the views in said oath as being consonant with Protestant doctrine, we do so without intending offence to our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and we regard objection thereto to apply equally to the consistent profession of Protestantism. That, for the reasons above briefly referred to, we are of opinion that subjects not relevant to corporate duty, and that, in particular, political and sectarian topics, ought not to be introduced into the meetings of the Town Council. That our chairman be authorised to forward copies of this protest to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for the information of the Town Council.

(Signed on behalf of the meeting) 'J. O. BOSSALL, Chairman.'

The allusion in this document to the 'oath taken by the members of the Order of Jesuits' might not have been understood, had not the same Alderman Bossall who signed, the above protest, also sent for publication to *Saunders' Newsletter* (in which it appeared), the following extraordinary composition, purporting to be the oath taken by the Jesuits:— 'I, A. B. now in the presence of Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, the Blessed Michael the Archangel, the Blessed St. John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul, and the Sacred Host of Heaven, and to you, my ghostly Father, do declare from my heart, without mental reservation, that Pope Gregory is Christ's Vicar-General, is the true and only head of the Universal Church throughout the earth, and that by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing, given His Holiness by Jesus Christ, he hath power to depose heretical Kings, Princes, States, Commonwealths and Governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed; therefore to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and His Holiness's right and customs against all usurpers of the heretical or Protestant authority whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority of the Church of England, and all adherents, in regard that they be usurped and heretical, opposing the sacred Mother Church of Rome. I do renounce and disown any allegiance as due to any heretical King, Prince, or State named Protestant, or obedience to any of their inferior magistrates or officers. I do further declare the doctrine of the Church of England, and the Calvinists, Huguenots, and other Protestants to be damnable, and those to be damned who will not forsake the same. I do further declare that I will help, assist, and advise all or any of His Holiness's agents in any place wherever I shall be, and do my utmost to extirpate the heretical Protestants' doctrine, and to destroy all their pretended power, legal or otherwise. I do further promise and declare that, notwithstanding I am dispensed with to assume any religion heretical for the propagation of the Mother Church's interest, to keep secret and private all her agents' counsels, as they intrust me, and not to divulge, directly or indirectly, by word, writing, or circumstance whatsoever, but to execute all which shall be proposed, given in charge, or discovered unto me, by you, my ghostly Father, or by any one of his covert. All which I, A. B. do swear by the Blessed Trinity and Blessed Sacrament, which I am now to receive, to perform, and on my part to keep inviolably; and do call all the heavenly and glorious Host of Heaven to witness my real intentions to keep this my oath. In testimony thereof I take this most Holy and Blessed Sacrament of the Eucharist, and witness the same further with my hand and seal in the face of this holy convent.'

There was a special meeting of the Corporation yesterday, and when the minutes came to be read and signed Sir John Gray moved that the reference to the protest should be expunged unless Alderman Bossall could prove to the satisfaction of the Council that the Jesuits' oath therein mentioned was authentic. If it was authentic, he said, he would be the first to move a resolution expressing his opinion of this terrible document. Alderman McSwiney emphatically denied that it was the Jesuits' oath, but if there was any truth in it he would join Sir John Gray 'in annihilating and extirpating the body who would teach such an oath, as being unworthy of those who lived in a free State;' and Alderman John Reynolds declared that if he believed the Jesuits took such an oath he would not adhere twenty-four hours to the creed of his ancestors. Sir John Gray had received a letter from the Very Rev. Dr. O'Reilly denying the oath.

Milltown Park, Donnybrook, Dublin, 21st March, 1865. My Dear Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a document read by the Lord Mayor at a meeting of the municipal council on Saturday last, in which allusion is made to an oath supposed to be taken by Jesuits. This document is given in yesterday's *Saunders*, and in the same paper is published what purports to be a copy of the oath referred to. It would be superfluous to inform you such statements are unfounded. But as, however improbable they may be, many would perhaps believe them, partly on the ground of their not being authentically contradicted, I should be obliged by your taking what you consider the best occasion to state, on my authority, what I affirm on my own behalf and that on the society to which I belong—namely, that neither the pretended oath published in yesterday's *Saunders*, nor any oath in the least degree similar to it, nor any oath at all, is imposed on Jesuits or taken by them. There are, no doubt, certain official oaths taken by some examiners and others whereby they bind themselves to fidelity in the performance of their respective duties. But these bear no relation at all to allegiance or governments, nor is there any secrecy maintained about them. I trust you will excuse me troubling you in this matter—you have exercised yourself to such intrusions by your zealous exertions on behalf of Catholics.—I remain, my dear sir, very truly yours, EDWARD J. O'REILLY, Provincial of the Society of Jesus in Ireland. You may make what use you wish of this letter. To Sir John Gray, Charleville House, Rathfriland.

Alderman Bossall freely confessed that the oath was furnished by him to *Saunders' News Letter*. He wrote the document from what he believed to be an authentic history. Regardless of what has fallen from Sir John Gray, he was not the least shaken in his mind as to its authenticity (oh, oh! and upward). He pledged himself not only to produce a book, but books, to corroborate from history the statement contained therein (confusion).

This was a matter to be disposed of there in an off-handed discussion. It would only be decided whether it was true or false by the evidence to be brought forward, and it was his intention to collect that evidence and either to put it in the newspapers or give it to Sir John Gray. Sir John Gray, however, taking the denial of the Provincial and the nature of the document as sufficient evidence, moved the following resolution, which was carried by 30 to 7:— 'That the minute-book be not signed until Alderman Bossall shall answer—Is the document printed in *Saunders' News Letter* under the head of the 'Jesuits' Oath' the oath referred to in the so-called protest? and he having answered that it is, and failed to prove its authenticity, that all reference to the protest be expunged from our minute-book, said alleged oath having been proved to the satisfaction of this House to be a scandalous fabrication, no doubt, upon the credit of the parties who procured the publication thereof, and that the minutes be then signed.'

The reference to the oath in question was accordingly expunged from the minutes by the Lord Mayor.

A requisition, signed by a number of members, was then handed to the Lord Mayor conveying a special meeting for the 2nd May, for the purpose of inquiring whether or not the oath alluded to was administered to the members of the Jesuit Order.—*London Tablet.*

OBNOXIOUS OATHS.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in accordance with the privilege accorded to the capital of Ireland, attended at the bar of the House of Commons on Monday night, to present the petition of the Corporation of Dublin in favour of the abolition of the oaths taken on entrance into municipal bodies and offices of state. The Lord Mayor, arrayed in his robes office, and wearing his SS collar of gold, was preceded by the sword-bearer and the mace-bearer, wearing the cap of maintenance. His Lordship was accompanied by Town Councillor Sir John Gray, Town Councillor David, Town Councillor Dolan, the Town Clerk, Mr. Neville, City Engineer; Mr. Smyth, Solicitor; and Mr. N. H. Robinson, parliamentary agent to the Corporation.

The Limerick *Reporter* mentions that on the 23rd March, Mr. Daniel Doye, Solicitor, caught with a rod, in the Shannon, at Parisien, a salmon weighing 36 lbs., of the following dimensions: Length from nose to tail, four feet; round the girth two feet one inch; and at the narrowest part of the tail eight inches.

EXTRAORDINARY ORANGE PLOT.—May we ask public attention to the case tried in the police court on Thursday last, and which, divested of its irregularities and the buffoonery which a blatant boothoon succeeded in importing into it, suggest serious considerations. The whole story has not been told; for the rules of evidence would not permit of its narration; but enough has been told to furnish a key to many puzzling mysteries, and to afford an explanation of anomalies which have disconcerted many a reflective mind. We shall supply what is wanting in the thread of the story, as detailed in our report, and we fancy, the simple statement of facts will obviate the necessity of comment or criticism. On the 17th instant, a respectable gentleman, named Byrne, a native of Dublin, and a man of education and position, was sitting in the Court-house, and, by one of those incidents, peculiar to such places and such occasions, found himself in juxtaposition with a person named Robinson, who, it is hardly necessary to say, can lay no claim to the qualities which we have assigned to Mr. Byrne. Robinson, attracted and deceived by a scuff streaked with Orange hues which Mr. Byrne wore, made him the unwilling confidant of many of his secrets. In fact, he mistook him for a respectable 'brother,' and then and there resolved to make himself known to him and to win his esteem. Accordingly, he described his activity as a spy in getting up evidence against those who might prove dangerous to his party, and boasted that he was the man who got Mullin twelve months in jail, because he was likely to imperil his friends. He described his energy in getting up riots—how in August last he knocked up the people of Sandy-row, and how, in 1857, he called the men out of the workshops, and excited the greatest fight that ever took place in Belfast before this last one. Proud of his achievements, and glorying in their results, Robinson proceeded to inform his unwilling and startled auditor of other schemes and designs which he had in hand, and amongst them a plot for the arrest of the editor of this journal, on a charge which we will not stoop to characterise in the term it deserves. To prove his zeal, and establish his notorious industry, Robinson handed Mr. Byrne a criminal containing a list of persons against whom criminal charges were to be preferred, and the witnesses who were ready to sustain these charges. This paper Mr. Byrne properly refused to return to Robinson, whereupon Robinson made the alleged assault upon him. The police declined to arrest Robinson on Mr. Byrne's charge, and Mr. Byrne was obliged to issue a summons against his assailant, the result of which was this: the magistrates allowed a coarse and vulgar attorney to badger a respectable man looking for protection from the laws. They allowed him to insult him, to put offensive questions to him—to make gross and unwarrantable insinuations against him; and, on a miserable cross-examination, sustained by the silence of the defendant, and the allegation of his daughter, who swore that the buttons of Mr. Byrne's coat were not torn off by her father, but fell off when Mr. Byrne leaned back in his seat, finally dismissed the complaint, and sent Mr. Byrne out of court with feelings which, to use a hackneyed but expressive phrase, can be more easily imagined than described.

[We regret the matter referred to in the above should have escaped our notice. The case was fully reported in the Belfast papers and excited much sensation in the North. Mr. Byrne was the means of bringing to light an atrocious Orange conspiracy for the destruction of some of the best men in Belfast. At great personal risk he dragged the conspirators before the public, and by his well-timed exposure influenced to no inconsiderable extent the result of the recent trials, besides averting probably renewed scenes of anarchy and bloodshed. This is no ordinary service, and we are glad to see it so warmly appreciated by the Belfast Catholics. Mr. Byrne is well and favorably known in Dublin, being the son of one of its most respected departed citizens.—*Ed. Irishman.*—*Ulster Observer.*

The Established Church of Ireland is so far blessed that no one speaks well of it, and may indulge a hope of long life from being continually threatened. No one ever seems to be in earnest in attacking an institution so thoroughly indefensible. It is impossible for an orator to make an effect by recapitulating the preposterous statistics of the Connaught and Munster parishes. On the other hand, the champions of the Establishment come to the discussion with a happy consciousness that their adversaries cannot say anything that is to be dreaded, and that they themselves, if they do not better the case, cannot possibly make it worse. There is a calmness and equanimity generated by the knowledge that in defending the Establishment it is not necessary, because it is not possible, to adduce arguments founded on reason, morality, policy, economy, historical experience, the public will, or anything on which mankind generally base their attempts to persuade. A sort of joyous courage, inspired by the knowledge that they may say what they like so that they say something, fills the breasts of all those who have to defend the Irish Church. It is difficult to make a mistake in defending it on the ordinary grounds—that it exists, that it does not really do any one much harm, and that it would be very troublesome to the State and very hard upon a number of worthy people to destroy it. The discussions on the Irish Church for this reason resemble a fight with blunted weapons. One party does not care to deal a very deadly blow, the other hardly takes the pains to party.—*Times.*

The numerous cases in which justice has been defeated by the disagreement of jurors—a disagreement generally occasioned, there is great reason to believe, either by intimidation or sympathy with the accused—have drawn public attention to the necessity for some alteration in the law, by which the Crown would be enabled to have the accused tried in a place remote from the influence of his lawless associates, or untainted by the evil principles which prompted his crime. Several newspapers have devoted leading articles to the consideration of the proposed reform. The *London Standard* recommends that the Attorney-General should be empowered to have a case in which Ribandism was concerned tried in whatever county he considered most likely to be free from Riband sympathies, or to transfer it to an English or Scotch county, since the kingdoms are united in one empire, and lay the evidence before jurors who would be free from the possibility of being exposed to objectionable influences?

The evil is becoming of greater magnitude, and something should be done to check it. It may be difficult to promote unanimity in the jury box, or anywhere else in Ireland, but the attempt should be made by taking steps to keep it clear of known impediments to justice. If such a simple change as that recommended were made, criminal organizations would be discouraged, and human life would be afforded better protection.

A memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying a reprieve for Michael Lynch, who was condemned to death at the late Cork Assizes for the crime of parricide, is being circulated throughout the county, and has obtained the signatures of many magistrates, clergymen, and others of high standing. The *Cork Reporter* urges the granting of its prayer by the plea that the culprit is 'but one degree removed from the brute creation.' It is 16 years since capital punishment was inflicted in Cork, and the citizens are naturally desirous to be spared the melancholy spectacle.

The moral condition of the county Mayo is very gratifying. It enjoys an almost complete immunity from crime. At the sessions now proceeding, before Mr. J. H. Richards, Q.C., in Castlebar, there is not a single criminal case for trial, and there are only six on the lists of the other three sessions for that large county.—*Times' Cor.*

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, Esq., of the Manor of St. John, to be a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Waterford, in the room of Pierce Reily, Esq., deceased.



**DOGS AND PROTESTANTS.**—Ireland, it must be confessed, is a very hard country to legislate for. The various classes in it appear all arrayed in mutual opposition, and are always demanding legislation to protect them from one another. Sometimes it is a question of tenant-right, or of tenants against landlords, and by consequence of landlords against tenants. On Tuesday nights and on certain other nights, and in Belfast on occasional days, it is a question of Protestants against Catholics or of Catholics against Protestants. One class seems to have an uncontrollable tendency to break the heads of the other class, and the other either breaks its assailants' heads or appeals to Parliament to put them down. Yesterday afternoon an entirely new element of antagonism was displayed. The House of Commons was appealed to for protection to Irish sheep against Irish dogs. Like all class antagonism, this seems in Ireland to have reached a height never dreamt of in less Celtic countries. By a Return presented to the House, it appears that in 1861 no less than 8,997 sheep had been reported killed by dogs, and in 1863 the number was 7,324. This shows the Belfast riots into the shade altogether; but even this does not adequately represent the extent of the class antagonism between the two species. These numbers, it is said, give little idea of the sheep killed, for the Return only shows the number of which the police had cognizance. What dogs may do in remote country districts, where they can indulge their destructive propensities apart from all moral supervision, it is impossible to say. According to Sir Frederick Heygate, the country is abandoned to dogs. It echoes with a perpetual and universal barking. Nothing can be done without danger of this canine interference. Surgeons, it is said, cannot even visit patients in safety. Even their unpolitical and impartial occupation is obnoxious to these noisy and ravaging animals. They are worse than the 'cochers.' Like their Eastern ancestors, they run here and there for meat, and grudge if they are not satisfied. Even prosperous cities are not exempt from their invasions. Compensation has been demanded by the butchers of Londonderry for the destruction of sheep in the town parks, and it had been shown that in one district the butchers could not turn out their sheep in these parks, though surrounded by walls, without having them worried by dogs. The worst of it is, too, that the majority of them seem to be an irresponsible sort of dogs. They have no local habitation nor name; they have no owners, nor collars, nor friends, nor protectors. They cannot answer for themselves, and there is nobody to answer for them. In this instance there is no doubt which of the two classes is in the wrong. The sheep and cattle have a clear right to the country. As in the case of the spectacles and the nose, they were plainly made for the country, and the country was plainly intended for them; and these dogs are simply intruders, interlopers, 'cochers'—we wonder whether they are Saxons dogs—who live by sucking the blood of the indigenous population. In short, says Sir F. Heygate, 'it is very little use to have killed the wolves if these dogs are left undisturbed.' Some vigorous, combined, and authoritative effort is necessary to check this canine tyranny; and therefore it was yesterday proposed that 'the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, should enact a Bill of three pages and ten clauses against—dogs.

Fray, however, do not let it be supposed that this subject is unworthy of such Imperial interference, or that because it suggests amusing considerations it is nothing but a joke. There are more dogs in Ireland than Protestants! The Protestants, as we stated yesterday, have not increased much beyond 200,000, whereas by the very lowest estimate mentioned last night the dogs amount to a million, and Sir Robert Peel, supported by a general consent, put the number at two or three millions. If 800,000 Protestants can command a Tuesday night, why should not one or two million dogs occupy a Wednesday afternoon? In fact, the dogs are a far more serious grievance in practice than the Irish Established Church. Protestant Bishops and Rectors have a tame and innocuous bark, and leave the Roman Catholic sheep to graze undisturbed in their indigenous pastures; but the dogs are lively and active, and not being endowed, and having to live by their own teeth, they snap up the native sheep with a missionary vigour that is instructive and exemplary beyond all conception. The consequence is that, while it hardly seems worth while to take the trouble that would be necessary in order to extirpate the Protestant Establishment, there are three members of Parliament vying with the Chief Secretary for Ireland and for the honor of passing a Bill to restrain the dogs.—Times.

Two men—father and son—have been committed to the Halls county jail for serving threatening notices on H. Henn, Esq., Paradise, county Clare, and on Mrs. Ball, his sister, and relict of the late Major Ball. The men against whom this serious charge has been preferred were in the employ of Mr. Henn, one as gardener, and the other as assistant laborer. They were discharged but a short time ago and it is believed for being disemployed through a moment of anger they served the threatening notices. They were committed for further examination, but from what has been ascertained there is only presumptive evidence of their guilt.

There has been a debate on the Irish Establishment in the London Parliament, which ended in an adjournment till the 2nd of May. Mr. Dilwyn introduced the question; the O'Donoghue seconded it in an able speech; Sir G. Grey, on behalf of the Ministers, thought it did not call for early attention; Mr. Gladstone thought it very bad, but that it was not the Government's duty to trouble themselves about it, unless severe pressure was put on them from without. The Times calls it a preposterous institution, but says that Irish Catholics must display more energy ere it be put down. The Daily News says the question is one of public justice, and that the Scotch, 'instead of permitting the establishment of an alien form of religion, took up their broad swords, and did not lay them down until they were safe from that insidious pretension.'

The ultra-Protestant, no-Popery, Cromwellian, Williamite Warder, asserts that Mr. Disraeli's advent to power would not only place the empire upon the Austrian and Papal side, but would involve serious concession to the Catholics of Ireland as a revival of Mr. Napier's Tenant Right Bill, the placing the Irish Church Establishment upon the numerical basis, the chartering of the Catholic University, the submission of the education of the Poor-laws to the rule of Dr. Cullen, the aggravation of the Poor-laws by the Ultramontane out-door relief plan and the further aggrandisement of the Catholic Hierarchy.

**FENIANISM IN NEWTOWNARDS.**—At the Newtownards Petty Sessions, on Saturday, Wm. Carson, a sergeant of the Royal North Down Militia, was brought up on remand, charged with having tendered a Fenian oath to two of his own comrades. He was discharged, the magistrates not thinking there was sufficient evidence to warrant them in sending the case to a jury.—Northern Whig.

A correspondent of the Irish Times, says—'I understand that some leading Manchester men, in anticipation of the end of the American war, propose to start a joint stock company for the erection of cotton and linen mills in various parts of the west of Ireland. I am told there will be held a meeting shortly after Easter between these Manchester cotton lords and some Irish members of Parliament, and members of the nobility, to introduce this matter formally to the public. It is hoped that the shares will be taken up at this meeting, and that there will be no necessity to canvass the general public, unless so far as the requirements of the Stock Exchange may demand.'

The Kerry militia will be called up for 27 days' training on the 22nd of May next.

**THE REPRESENTATION OF YOUGHAL.**—Mr. McKenna's canvass has been most successful. The electors of nearly all classes and parties have received him with great favour. At a meeting held yesterday, presided over by the respected Priest, the Very Rev. T. Canon Murphy, P.P., and attended by a vast proportion of the Catholic electors, Mr. McKenna was adopted without a dissenting voice, and all present formally pledged themselves to give him their earnest and undivided support. Some of the leading Protestant and Conservative electors have also given him a cordial adhesion. The popular feeling is thoroughly stirred in his favour. He was received on his arrival with quite an ovation; and every evening head-dressed vast bodies of electors and non-electors assembled to do him honour. It seems generally felt that his election would not only be of service to the general interests of the country, but would tend, in a very special way, to the improvement of the town itself; and that, for his high personal character, his recognised ability, his sterling honesty, the moderation of his views, and the financial resources at his command he would be a most creditable and desirable representative.—Cork Examiner.

At a meeting of the Roman Catholic electors of Youghal, held on Sunday, the 26th day of March, 1865, the Reverend Mr. Canon Murphy, Parish Priest of Youghal, presiding.

It was proposed by the Reverend James O'Neil, R. C. Curate, and seconded by Mr. Patrick Hannigan, and unanimously resolved—

'That Joseph Neal McKenna, Esq., be adopted by this meeting as the candidate to whom we hereby pledge ourselves to give our earnest and undivided support at the ensuing election.'

(Signed)

T. MURPHY, Chairman.  
RICHARD FARRELL, Secretary.

**REPRESENTATION OF WESTMEATH.**—We have it from most reliable authority that Mr. J. Ennis, of Ballinahoun, son to the member for Athlone, will be a candidate for the representation of this county at the coming election. Mr. Ennis will, we understand, advocate an equitable adjustment of the 'tenant right' question, but differs materially from the present members upon the endowment of the Established Church. It is also stated that some of the most influential landed proprietors in the county have promised him their support.—Westmeath Independent.

A case was heard at the Fermanagh Assizes on the 21st March, which may serve to check the practice of sending threatening letters. A soldier, who had been an apprentice to Mr. Trimble, of Enniskillen, but had gone away and enlisted, was prosecuted for sending a letter to his master, threatening to have his life. There were two charges of the same nature against him, and at the close of the trial upon one of them, the jury having been tardy in finding a verdict, he was arraigned upon the second charge, and a new jury impanelled, who were more rapid in arriving at a conclusion as to his guilt. The Court then discharged the jury, and sentenced him to five years' penal servitude.

At the opening of the King's County assizes the Lord Chief Justice after reading the commission addressed the Grand Jury and said 'that as to the state of their county, comparing it with what it was, and comparing it with other counties on the circuit, he was happy to congratulate them on its peaceful condition. There were only four cases on the calendar, and with the cases on bail, there were only six cases for trial. He had often occasion to say that the calendar was not a fair criterion of the state of the county, but on this occasion it was so. The officials whose duty it was had furnished a detailed and accurate account of all the offences committed in the county since the last assizes, and he found that that duty had been performed to his entire satisfaction.—This speaks well for the people of King's County.'

Mr. Richard Montesquieu Bellew has resigned his seat in Parliament as one of the representatives of the County of Louth, in order to accept the appointment of Poor Law Commissioner in Ireland, rendered vacant by the accidental death of Mr. Senior.

We understand that Lord Bessborough has given directions to Mr. John Richardson to expend over £200 in improving the residence of the parish priest of Pilltown, on his Lordship's estate.—Waterford News.

**DUBLIN, April 1.**—The Prince of Wales is to open the International Exhibition in state in the name of the Queen, in the same way that his Royal Highness represents Her Majesty at levees in London. The Exhibition Palace is nearly ready for the reception of the articles to be exhibited, which are arriving rapidly now from Great Britain and the Continent.—The galleries, which are quite finished, were subjected to an additional test of their strength yesterday. Some days since they were tried by heavy cannon shot being rolled over their floors, and, though not the slightest depletion was to be discovered, it was determined to place their safety beyond all possibility of doubt by subjecting them to the actual pressure of a mass of men. Accordingly, the whole of the 78th Regiment of Highlanders marched over them yesterday with a slow and heavy tramp, and the floor was as firm under their tread as the solid earth. A considerable number of ladies and gentlemen were present to witness the experiment. After the troops had left the band of the regiment performed in excellent style. There is great activity in the preparations for the opening, and no doubt is entertained that everything will be ready in good time. The building and grounds have been surrounded with a wall, with massive and beautiful iron gates at the entrances, and chains suspended from pillars. There has been an annex constructed for the exhibition of carriages, which somewhat mars the effect of the front view; but I think that visitors will be agreeably surprised by the beauty of the palace and the admirable fitness of all the arrangements.

A very lively interest respecting this Exhibition is manifested on the Continent, from which large contributions are being received. A letter from Rome, dated March 20, states that a catalogue of the articles to be sent from that city has been printed, and that it would make a book in itself. This will include at least 100 works in sculpture by the most eminent artists.—Times.

**STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.**—An occurrence of a peculiarly suspicious and uncommon nature has just taken place at Poolbeg. A man named Reilly, the keeper of the lighthouse at that place, went into town on Saturday, accompanied by his wife and son, for the purpose of receiving his quarter's salary. Having received this money, amounting to thirteen or fourteen pounds, he proceeded to Ringsend, where being somewhat under the influence of drink, he was left by his wife and son, who proceeded home without him. His not returning on Saturday evening and his continued absence on Sunday morning, gave rise to suspicions, which were communicated to the police by Mrs. Reilly. On Sunday morning a boy named Thomas Pigeon, when going to fish on the south wall at the western gate of the Pigeon-house Fort, found a hat, one side of a vest, and a copper tobacco box, which were subsequently identified by Mrs. Reilly as the property of her husband. The copper box was the one in which Reilly had placed his money, and the most grave suspicions were entertained for the fate of the missing man. It was ascertained that Reilly had been with a carman about nine o'clock, on Saturday night, and had gone along with him in the direction of Pigeon-house Fort. A private of the 78th Highlanders, named Peter Egan, who was on duty at the fort on that night, stated when Reilly drove up with the carman he would not let him pass the western gate, as it was after time, and Reilly then went back with the carman, in the direction of Ringsend. The driver, who belongs to Dublin, is known to have returned to the city after depositing Reilly at the fort. He is well known to the police authorities, who state that there is not the

slightest imputation affecting him. The gravel where the hat, vest, and copper box were found would lead to the inference that a struggle had taken place. One of the most singular features in this strange case is the assertion of a man named Thomas Coyle, a messenger of the Pigeon-house Fort who states that he saw Reilly at O'Donnor's public house in Townsend street drinking a glass of ale on Sunday morning. Mr. O'Donnor denies that Reilly was at his place at the time in question, and up to the present the fate of the missing man is involved in mystery. The river was dragged on Sunday and yesterday morning for the purpose of ascertaining if Reilly had been thrown in, but up to the present nothing has transpired calculated to throw any light on a series of circumstances calculated to excite the gravest suspicions that Reilly has met with foul play.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**

**POLITICAL AND OFFICIAL OATHS.**—There is not, we believe, a Christian country in the world where the Second Commandment of God has been so systematically and deliberately violated as in the United Kingdom. We have reformed our evil ways greatly since the death of 'the good old King' in whose long reign an enormous deal of bad practices were created and upheld by act of parliament. During the time of that evangelical monarch, whose chief anxiety we are told it was that in every English cottage there should be a Bible, there was more hard measure respecting subjects, more hard swearing and more resistance from the Throne to improvements in our criminal jurisprudence, than probably at any other period of the history of this country. The official swearing at that period was something awful. Since then a great and salutary change has been effected, and Tories and Whigs have put their hands steadily, and with zeal, to the good work. Nevertheless, there is much to be done yet to take away from us the reproach of making unnecessary and offensive oaths a condition precedent to the assumption of public offices, and the discharge of public duties. The Coronation Oath is full of matter which it is monstrous to require any Sovereign, especially the Sovereign of such an Empire as ours to swear to. Can anything be more unfair and impolitic than to impose upon the King or Queen regnant of the British Empire the necessity of taking an oath that denounces the religion of a very large portion of the subjects of the Crown as blasphemous and idolatrous? Is not such an oath of itself almost enough to alienate the affections of the subjects so wantonly insulted, and to engender disloyalty in their hearts? There are millions upon millions of Catholics in the Queen's dominions. Ireland is emphatically a Catholic country. Even in Great Britain there is a very considerable Catholic element. The colonies abound with Catholics. The army and navy comprise a large percentage of Catholics. It is admitted that the fidelity of these soldiers and sailors, and the loyalty of the race to which they belong, are of the utmost importance to the safety, the independence and the glory of the Empire. What is the proper object, then—where is the use of compelling the Sovereign to denounce the Catholic religion in terms that Catholics must consider blasphemous, and that all but fanatics will admit to be unbecoming? Surely the Sovereign can be bound by oath to maintain the Protestant religion as the religion of the State, without swearing so awfully against Transubstantiation.—Weekly Register.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC OATH.**—A Bill to substitute an Oath for the Oath required to be taken and subscribed by the statute passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of King George the Fourth for the Relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic Subjects. [Prepared and brought in by Mr. Monsel, Lord John Brown, Sir Colman O'Loghlin, and Mr. Hennessy.]

Whereas by the act passed in the tenth year of the Reign of King George the Fourth, chapter seven for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, it is provided that it should be lawful for persons professing the Roman Catholic religion to take and subscribe the oath set forth in the second section of the said act, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration; and whereas by the act passed in the session of Parliament holden in the twenty-first and twenty-second years of her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-eight, it is enacted that, instead of the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, and Abjuration, where the same were then required by law to be taken and subscribed, the oath set forth in the first section of the said act should be taken and subscribed, and that nothing therein contained should alter or effect the provisions of the said Act of the Tenth George the Fourth, chapter seven; and whereas the form of oath contained in the said Act of the Tenth George the Fourth, chapter seven, differs in several particulars from the form of oath contained in the said act twenty-first and twenty-second Victoria, chapter forty-eight, and it is fit that an oath should be provided to be taken by her Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic religion as nearly similar to the oath specified in the said act mentioned act as may be practicable: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Instead of the oath specified in the second section of the said act, tenth George the Fourth, chapter seven, there shall be substituted the following—that is to say,

I, A, B, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and will defend her to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatever which shall be made against her person, crown, or dignity, and I will do my utmost endeavor to disclose and make known to her Majesty, her heirs and successors, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be promised against her or them; and I do faithfully promise to maintain, support and defend, to the utmost of my power, the succession of the crown, which succession, by an act entitled 'An Act for the further Limitation of the crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject,' is and stands limited to the Princess Sophia, Electress of Hanover, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants, heretofore uttering and abjuring any obedience or allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the crown of this realm; and I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath or ought to have any temporal or civil jurisdiction power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, directly or indirectly within this realm; and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian—So help me God.

And the said oath hereby substituted shall be dealt with in all intents and purposes as if it had been incorporated in the said Act of the Tenth George the Fourth, chapter seven, in lieu of the said oath therein contained, and shall be taken and subscribed accordingly.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Friday, March 31.—The Pope and England.—Mr. Newdegate, on rising to put the question of which he had given notice was greeted with ironical cheers. He begged to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the attention of the Government has been directed to a speech recently made in the Senate of France by the Cardinal de Bonnechose [oh! oh!], and to the articles in the public press, especially the Journal des Debats, thereon, which appear to contemplate that under certain circumstances the Pope may intend to reside within the United Kingdom—[laughter]—and whether, considering the tenour of the Diplomatic Relations Act, and the fact that the Pope cannot divest himself of the attributes he claims for his office, and the relation in which certain Roman Catholic ecclesiastics and others claiming the privileges of British subjects appear to believe that they stand towards the Pope; it is the opinion of Her Majesty's Government that it is

expedient, with a view to the internal harmony and to the external peace of this country, that the Pope should be invited or permitted to reside within the United Kingdom. [Continued laughter.]

Viscount Palmerston: Sir, with regard to the first part of the question of the hon. gentleman, I may say that I have every day so many things to read, and so much to write, and so many persons to see, that I am unable to follow up, as other persons may do, what passes in foreign assemblies, or what appears in foreign papers, and therefore my attention was not called to the speech to which the honorable gentleman refers till this afternoon, when, driving down to the House, I had the opportunity of reading an extract of what was said by the Cardinal de Bonnechose. I may say, in passing, that I am sorry to see that the very prelate described England as the natural enemy of France. One may be excused for thinking that he is not a proper judge in the matters. [Hear! Hear! but I have not seen the article in the Journal des Debats. All I could say is that the question of the hon. gentleman anticipates the future events which are at present involved in great doubt. The hon. gentleman assumes that at the end of two years, fixed by the Convention of September, the Pope will be obliged to quit Rome. That may be, or may not be. But with regard to the latter part of the question, entertaining as Her Majesty's Government do, and as I am sure everybody does, the greatest respect for the Pope personally—[hear, hear]—and as the head of that great community of Christians, the Catholic Church, we should be glad to show in any proper manner that respect which we feel; but with regard to the Pope's coming and taking up his residence in England there are so many objections to it which must strike everybody's mind that one may fairly say it would be a political solecism, or rather, I should say, a political anachronism. It is well known, however, from papers that have been laid on the table that about a year and a half ago, when the question did arise as to the possibility of the Pope leaving to quit Rome, Mr. Russell representing the British Government unofficially at Rome, stated that if circumstances induced the Pope to seek to establish his residence out of Italy, and if it were convenient and agreeable to him to reside at Malta, every attention would be paid to his comfort, and a suitable residence would be provided for him. That is my answer to the question of the hon. gentleman.

Another correspondence with Mr. Newdegate has taken place. This week it is Sir Charles Clifford who puts the finishing stroke to the picture. First, then came the Right Rev. Bishop of Birmingham, then there came Mr. Charles Langdale, Jun., now there comes Sir Charles Clifford. Mr. Newdegate is like the ugly Felon Knight in one of our old books of chivalry, whose doom it was to be engaged in some dirty enterprise, and to be always getting terribly punished in it. But however tremendous the falls, however ghastly the sword cuts, however desperate the lance thrusts which left him apparently dying at the end of each chapter, before the next adventure is half over, the ugly Felon Knight is sure to re-appear, seemingly with as little memory of past misfortunes as the wooden figure-head of the old admiral, which kept on blandly smiling while its face was being scored with hot iron, and while it reeled from side to side beneath the blows of Quillip's pike. It would be a great mistake to think that these letters of Dr. Ullathorne, or Mr. C. Langdale, or Sir Charles Clifford, has placed himself in a position which makes him beneath notice. Those who think so show great want of familiarity with the moral and intellectual condition of a very large class of their countrymen. These letters of the Bishop, and of Mr. Langdale, and Sir Charles Clifford have done excellent service. Mr. Newdegate's point, that because Catholic members in the House of Commons had voted against his motion for enquiry into our Convents, therefore the Catholic brothers or fathers of the inmates were not entitled to call upon him to substantiate or to withdraw his statements concerning their own relatives, is well met in Sir Charles Clifford's letter. And indeed it is in the part of the case which is most likely to tell upon the mind of the public. For there is bigotry enough to make men indulgent of much, but which a man is clearly caught and exposed as a Skulker, he loses ground in English estimation.—Tablet.

The Carlisle Journal states that Captain John Yates Beall, recently executed in America, was great nephew of the late Major Aglicy, M. P., for East Cumberland. On his father's side he was descended from Rob Roy, and on his mother's was a direct descendant of the 'Beloved Will Howard.'

**POOR RELIEF.**—It seems, from a Parliamentary return issued recently, that the total sum expended for the relief of the poor in unions in England and Wales in the year ended Lady Day, 1864, was £4,835,933, of which £2,468,508 was charged to the common fund. The sum expended in Lancashire alone was £605,336.

**THE YELVERTON CASE.**—A petition of appeal against the recent interlocutors of the First Division of the Court of Session was on Saturday presented to the House of Lords at the instance of Mrs. Theresa Yelverton.

**UNITED STATES.**

**TO THE POOR NEGRO! HOW HE FARES IN THE CITY OF HIS FRIENDS.**

The Freedmen in Washington Starving.

An appeal in behalf of the negro freedmen of Washington is now going the rounds of the Administration press. It shows how those poor, destitute creatures are treated by their pretended friends, the abolitionists, who have given them liberty—to starve in the midst of plenty. The account says:—

Within the limits of the City of Washington and the District of Columbia, thousands of women and children, whose husbands are in their graves, or far away at unknown places with our armies suffering for the want of clothing, food, and fuel. These poor people were driven hither by the inevitable necessities of the civil war, and came among us destitute and strangers. Yet with brave self-reliance and untiring toil they have supported themselves and their families, with aged and infirm relatives dependent upon them, through the Summer and Autumn weather.

But Winter, with greatly added cost of fuel, food, and clothing, now overwhelms them with sufferings, and unless they are aided for a short period, they must starve and die from hunger, cold and want.

A few cases from the hundred actually seen and personally visited by Mrs. Griffin, will show the demand for charity on the part of the unfortunate sufferers.

Within a few days an old woman sat in her bed in a shanty where the melted snow dripping down in her pallet of rags, unable to lie down alone, having lately buried two children. There was no appearance of a fire, no wood, and in the house nothing to eat. She had begged a match, which on a stool by her bed, that she might 'light it in the night,' as she said, 'to make the night seem shorter.'

Near by was a mother and an undressed infant, two days old, with another small child in bed with her to keep it warm; she had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours, had no fire, and a child, nine years old, was washing in cold water rags to sell, to buy, if possible, a loaf of bread. Her husband has been a soldier in the army six months, and during that time she has not had a word from him.

On Fourteenth street is an old gray-haired man, who has, by the consent of his master, as he says, preached the Gospel of Christ a great many years. He sleeps on a board, with a stick of wood for a pillow. He has no means of getting help or food, has no shirt on his back, and his clothes are a little better than rags. His arm and breast bone have been broken, and he cannot perform hard labor.

In the southern part of the city are six children. Their mother, Mrs. Jackson, died a few weeks since

from exposure and want of food. The poor creatures were huddled together like sheep in a storm, two of the little ones barefoot; the rest in rags and shreds of garments, and odd ends picked up in the streets. The eldest was a delicate girl of 12; the youngest a babe, a year old. They had no fire, and no appearance of having eaten anything for the last twenty-four hours, as they said they had not. They were some distance from a house, and the yard around them was one expanse of mud.

These cases might be multiplied. Their name is legion. Never have more love, more devotion, more sacrifice, more exertion been displayed than by the suffering, naked, starving mothers who are trying to save the lives of their children even if they perish themselves.

**THE PRESIDENT OF THE NORTHERN STATES.**—The New York Correspondent of the Times writes, March 10.—The painful exhibition made by Vice-President Johnson on Saturday last, in presence not only of the highest dignitaries of the Senate, the Government, and the representatives of Foreign Powers, but of more than a thousand ladies, assembled to witness the most solemn ceremony of American State life, continues to excite indignation in every private society and in every newspaper of the country, except in a few Administration journals which would willingly conceal the indecency they cannot but condemn. It is not only the drunkenness of the Vice President that is denounced and deplored, but the vulgarly offensive and brutal manner in which proved that no force of circumstance or advancement in worldly and political position was sufficient to raise Andrew Johnson to the rank of a gentleman. There is an old proverb which says that you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear; and another that if you put a clean shirt upon a pig, you waste your linen, and do not improve the pig, both of which have been extensively quoted since Mr. Johnson courted their application to himself by his behaviour on an occasion which should to him, of all men, have been the most sacred and solemn of his life. He is ex-officio President of the Senate, but as he has seen fit to renew the inauguration of Saturday, or rather to perpetuate it since that time, he has not been able, even if he had been disposed, to make his appearance in that body.—The Senate, without reference to his misconduct, but acting in consequence of it, passed an order on Monday, prohibiting for the future the sale of any intoxicating drinks in the refreshment room of the Capitol, popularly known as the 'Hole in the Wall,' a piece of legislation which will do nothing to cure the evil in Mr. Johnson's case, or in that of any other senator, if there happen to be one who is afflicted with Mr. Johnson's infirmity. Whiskey shops, 'grogeries,' and 'rum holes,' as they are promiscuously called, abound in every street in Washington, and within a stone's throw of the Senate Chamber there are scores of such places in which any thirsty senator, so disposed, may find either the refreshment he needs or the stimulus he craves. Mr. Charles Sumner has publicly declared that the Federal cause could have better afforded to lose a battle than to have been represented on the 4th of March and in the presence of the world by such a Vice-President as Mr. Johnson; while Mr. Thaddeus Stevens loudly proclaims that if the House of Representatives were in session he would feel it his duty, if no one else moved in the matter, to propose a vote of censure on the offender, and call upon him in the name of the representatives of the people to resign an office which he had disgraced, and the duties of which he was incompetent to discharge with gentlemanly propriety. It is highly probable that the Senate will be compelled by the pressure of public opinion to pass a vote of censure, and that it will under no circumstances allow Mr. Johnson to preside over its deliberations.

**THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL DEBT.**—The national debt of the United States on the 31st March amounted to \$1,000,861,241 80c. of gold-bearing bonds; \$71,055,128 29c. legal tender bonds; bonds on which interest has ceased, \$339,420, 90c; debt bearing no interest, \$515,189,287 10c. The total is nearly \$2,000,867,000.

**OUR FUTURE.**—In dealing with a foreign enemy, supremacy in arms may bring about a settlement of the questions in dispute. The trial by battle ended, the combatants resume their respective separate missions in the family of nations. No so in a domestic quarrel. If, after a peace has been conquered by the stronger party, the combatants are to live under the same political roof, subject to the same laws, and dependent for their welfare and progress upon mutual good will and co-operation in legislation, and in industrial pursuits, something more is essential beside triumph upon the field of battle. Those who have confronted each other in deadly conflict are not made friends by the simple act of sheathing their swords. The hearts so lately inflamed with the passions of civil strife must be attuned to the harmonies of tranquil companionship. The hands that have wielded the weapons of destruction must be clasped in concord. The hatchet must be buried, and with it the animosities that engendered or were engendered by contention. Until that is done, it cannot be said that peace dwells in the land.

The North has not passed unscathed the ordeal of war. Triumph has been achieved at such a cost that the pride of victory is subdued by painful memories, and exultation yields to the solemn emotions inspired by retrospection. The chimas will be rung, the cannons will boom, and the million will wear holiday faces, but beneath the surface of popular rejoicing there will be an irrepressible sentiment of awe and sadness, a people's tribute to the countless fallen and bereaved. There are too many drops of blood and too many bitter tears upon the laurels of the North to permit us to display them vauntingly. Let them rest where they were colled, to honor the ashes of the dead, and let the living seek new glories in opening the still much encumbered path of peace.

To overcome the physical resistance of the South was, after all, and affair of force. In their valor, their endurance, their martial skill and their faith in the justice of their cause, they were equal to the North. They have been subdued by overwhelming numbers. But to overcome their resentments and secure their future amity will be found a most difficult and delicate task. It will not do to make a 'parade of magnanimity and forbearance. The quiet and unostentatious extension to them of all the rights exercised by the people of the North may serve, in time, to reconcile them to the political companionship that it is compelled to re-entire the Union with the deprivation of a single privilege that was theirs at the commencement of the struggle, the spirit of sectional antagonism will remain and will be nursed and encouraged by the recollections of defeat. The history of this war will be taught to Southern children as the record of a struggle not yet ended, and the coming generation will be educated to hate the conquerors of their fathers, and to rekindle the flame of strife at the first opportunity.

It is vain to hope that this future of antagonism can be averted by peopling the Southern territory with emigrants from the North. In a few years these Northern settlers would be identified with Southern interests, and would become the most earnest partisans of the doctrines of their adopted section. The past has demonstrated this; for, among the most bitter and violent secessionists, were those of Northern origin, and particularly those who were born, and bred in the New England States.

If the South is to be held in subjugation by immense standing armies, our republicanism must be relinquished. The States would be powerless to resist the progress of centralization; and an authority supported by bayonets would, gradually overshadow all local governments, control the elective franchise, and create a military despotism. Our condition, during the past four years, of utter submission to the Federal will, has proved how readily such a system of government can be thrust even upon an enlightened and courageous people.—N. Y. News, 17th March.



**The True Witness.**

AND  
**CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.**  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
At No. 309, Notre Dame Street, by  
J. GILLIES,  
G. E. OLERK, Editor.

**TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:**  
To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.  
To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.  
The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

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

**MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 28.**

**ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.**  
APRIL—1865.

Friday, 28—St. Anselm, B. D.  
Saturday, 29—St. Peter, M.  
Sunday, 30—Second after Easter—Patronage of St. Joseph.

**MAY—1865**

Monday, 1—St. Philip and James, A. P.  
Tuesday, 2—St. Athanasius, B. D.  
Wednesday, 3—Finding of the Holy Cross.  
Thursday, 4—St. Monique, W.  
The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—  
Saturday, 29th May—St. Joseph, Montreal.  
Monday, 1st April—Good Shepherd, Montreal.  
Wednesday, 3—St. Sophia.

**NEWS OF THE WEEK**

Another debate in the House of Commons on the Defences of Canada, has again aroused public attention to the relations subsisting betwixt Great Britain and her North American Colonies. The debate was started by a motion from Lord Elcho for copies of papers and correspondence relative to the proposed Canadian Defences, and the share of the total cost to be respectively borne by Great Britain and Canada. There was an immense amount of discussion on the motion of course, but no decision was arrived at.

The question of defence is in itself a very simple one. Can a country with a population of about three millions, destitute of all material of war, without a navy, without an army, without arsenals, without fortified places, without guns, and without coal, and means of internal communication, successfully compete with an adjacent country with a population of upwards of twenty millions, with a powerful and veteran army, with a navy, and abundantly supplied with all the necessary material of war? Most persons would answer this question in the negative without a previous long debate; and then arises the question—Can England defend Canada, in Canada, if the latter cannot defend herself? To this question the answer seems obvious. Yes: provided only that England furnish Canada with an army, with a navy, and with all material of war, in sufficient abundance to put Canada in all these respects upon a footing of equality with the United States.

It should be borne in mind, however, that Canada is the most unfavorable field of battle on which to fight, that Great Britain could possibly accept, should she unfortunately be forced into a war with the U. States; whilst for the same reason, it offers to our neighbors the most favorable field. "Every cock," as the proverb says, "can crow on its own dunghill;" and so of course the U. States can with good show of reason boast of the mighty things they would do, and of the ease with which they could crush an antagonist who should come across the Atlantic to fight them, some four thousand miles distant from his base of operations, and from which base he would also be entirely cut off during some five or six months of the year by ice and snow. Whether, therefore, in case of a war with the U. States, Great Britain would consent to fight on such an unfavorable field as Canada, under such disadvantageous conditions, and against such tremendous odds as she would be exposed to, is we think very doubtful; and unless she makes up her mind to accept Canada as the battle field, it would be useless for her to go to the expense of sending out troops, or ships to, or erecting fortifications in this country. Indeed to send out a small force, to expend a small sum for the purpose of Canadian Defence would be worse than useless, for it would be to incur the certainty of moral as well as material loss.

The news of the surrender of General Johnston and his command, made in our last, was premature. It cannot however be much longer postponed, and for the present the fighting part of the business is over. President J. Davis was reported as on his way to Augusta, G. A., thence to cross the Mississippi in the hopes of being there able to make a stand for freedom and independence. In Richmond collisions have already occurred betwixt the citizens and the invaders, and blood has been shed. The tone of the Northern press would indicate an intent upon the part of the Federal government to deal with the Confederates as "rebels"; and to subject them to the penalty awarded to "traitors." Considering that, whilst the Confederates had arms in their hands, and Federal soldiers in their prisons,

the Federals recognised them as belligerents and entitled to the ordinary treatment of belligerents, exchanging prisoners with them, this indicated change of policy on the part of the Washington Government is by no means creditable to it. If the Confederates are to be treated as "rebels" and "traitors" now that they are disarmed, they were "rebels" and "traitors" from the beginning, and as such they should have been treated. Confederate soldiers should, when captured, have been tried for treason and hung as traitors, not exchanged as prisoners of war. Fear of reprisals prevented however the Federals from so acting with their prisoners, whilst the Confederates were yet in strength, and had Federal prisoners in their hands; and it would be inexpressibly mean and cowardly on the part of the Northerners were they to-day, when they have naught to fear from reprisals to their own troops, to adopt towards the conquered enemy a line of conduct different from that which for their own sakes they pursued towards him whilst he was yet in strength. This would indeed be to reverse the old maxim of the Roman:—

"Parcere submissis, sed debellare superbis."  
Besides, what is a "rebel" or "traitor"?—A "rebel" is a subject who revolts against his legitimate sovereign; and unless the Northern States pretend that they stand to the Southern States in the relation of sovereign to subject, the latter cannot, in that they took up arms to defend themselves from invasion by the Northern States, be "rebels." A "traitor" is one who is false to his legitimate prince or ruler.—But the citizen of the sovereign and independent State of Virginia or North Carolina who merely obeyed the commands of the Governor, or legally constituted authorities of his own State, is not, cannot be, a "traitor." He who should have refused obedience to the authorities of his State would have been the "rebel," and the Virginian who in the hour of struggle should have proved false to the legally constituted government of the sovereign and independent State of Virginia would indeed have been a "traitor" and worthy of a "traitor's" doom.

We regret to say that, up to the time of going to press, the assassin of the late President of the Federal States had not been arrested. It is not yet known who, or how many were his accomplices; nor is there as yet anything to indicate that the brutal act was the result of a conspiracy on the part of Southerners. By some writers it is indeed attributed to them; by others, with equal show of reason and perhaps mendacity, to Andy Johnson, betwixt whom and the Presidential Chair, President Lincoln interposed.—The truth will no doubt come to light at last; and in the meantime it would be unjust to prejudice a cause, or to lay on the backs of others the load of an infamous and cowardly crime which—most probable hypothesis of all—was the work of a depraved individual of ill regulated mind and morals, and influenced by a morbid hankering after notoriety which he mistook for patriotism. This is we say far more probable than that either the Southerners as a body, or drunken Andy Johnson, were the instigators of the foul and execrable deed.

We are at last arriving at the facts in the case of General Johnston, and the army under his command, said to number about 80,000 troops. It appears that he has been in treaty for a surrender with General Sherman, but that the latter, exceeding his instructions, entered into discussions as to the terms of a general peace. In consequence he has been superseded by General Grant, who has gone to take command of the Federal forces, and we may therefore expect to hear shortly the news of the surrender of General Johnston confirmed. All manner of strange stories concerning Booth are afloat; the latest is to the effect that by a fall from his horse he broke his leg, and was lying concealed in Washington. Mr. Secretary Stanton pretends that the assassination of President Lincoln was the result of a plot hatched in Canada. For this there is not a shadow of evidence yet published to the world, and we may treat it as altogether unworthy of credence; as also another statement to the effect that the plot was known and approved of at Richmond, and that the assailant of Mr. Seward was one of the St Alban Raiders.

On Wednesday, the 19th inst., the day when the mortal remains of the late President Lincoln were removed from Washington, the City of Montreal, and all the Cities of the British North American Provinces, were in mourning as a mark of their detestation of the horrid crime committed on the head of a Government with which our Queen is at peace. The public buildings were surmounted by the national colors half-mast high, and many of them were draped in black.—A public meeting numerously and respectfully attended was held in the Mechanics Hall; and Resolutions expressive of the horror and disgust which the assassination of President Lincoln has provoked amongst all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, were proposed and unanimously adopted.

At a meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Society, which took place on Sunday, the 23rd instant, Mr. P. McLaughlin was elected Treasurer for the remainder of the ensuing term, in place of Mr. W. Dally, resigned.

**IMMORTAL HATE.**—From an article reproduced from a United States paper by the *Evening Telegraph*, we make the following extract:—

Around the corner of a square opposite the Capitol there suddenly burst, at noon yesterday, a brilliant cavalcade of northern officers and ladies. The dust from their horses' hoofs surged to the sidewalks, and into the faces of a group of the daughters of Richmond who were returning from church. The eyes of the female riders, aglow with excitement and pleasure, were first lifted towards the statue of Washington, immediately in front, then fell, with a curious look, mingled of irony and wonder, upon the ladies on the sidewalk. In the gaze that returned the look, flashed that keener of the varied lightnings of a woman's eye—a quivering scorn. One of the equestriennes could not have observed it. Reining her horse up to the curb, with an expression of girlish ardor and delight, she bent a sunny face crowned with golden hair, above the astonished group of Southerners, and singling out one haughty figure from the rest, said eagerly:—

"I beg pardon, but is it not true that I recognize a friend. Can it be that this is really—?"

"You are mistaken," the Southerner responded, with the same fixed gaze. "I have no friends where you abide."

Lifting her dress at the curb, the woman passed on with just the slightest bow that was not in the slightest degree returned. And these women will be the mothers of the next generation of the men of the South; on their laps, from their lips, and at their knees will the children of the present day learn to lip "OUR FATHER," and at the same time to cherish in their hearts, as a duty second only to their love of God, hatred, undying hatred of their subjugators, of the victorious enemies of their native land. Little matters it that the men of the South be conquered, if the proud bitter spirit of the Southern women be unsubdued; for it is the mothers that mould the men, and it is from the breasts whence he draws his first nutriment that the child also imbibes his first, his strongest, and his most abiding loves and hatreds. Politicians may talk of "reconstruction;" but "reconciliation," which is the one thing needful, is impossible so long as the hearts of the women of the South are full of gall and bitterness towards the North.

England has its Ireland, Russia has its Poland, Austria has its Venetia, and the U. States have now their thorn. They are now entering upon a new, and to them untried state of existence, which will necessitate a political revolution, the abandonment of all their old traditions, formulas, and maxims of government, and which will in many respects assimilate them to the most despotic States of the Old World.—Whereas hitherto, political society in the neighboring republic has been composed of but one class, "citizens," it will henceforward consist of two classes, "subjects and rulers." The North henceforward will rule over the South in right of conquest alone, not in virtue of the free choice and consent of the people of the South; and the former, unless it intends to hold itself up to the world as a model of inconsistency, must revise its "Declaration of Independence," whose fundamental principles it has now formally renounced. It is not enough for the North that it has conquered the South; for to do this, with the immense material resources at its command was, in comparison with what it has to do, but child's play. It has to govern and to retain military possession of the Provinces it has conquered, and this it cannot do without a revision of its own Constitution. "We are a self-governing people" has hitherto been the proud boast of the people of the United States; but this boast can no longer be their's, when they have not only to govern themselves, but to govern a people still numbering several millions, and who in the emphatic language of the Southern women, "have no friends where the Northerners abide."

The "self-governing" theory has thus been tried, weighed in the balance, and found wanting; or rather it has been formally repudiated by those who most noisily proclaimed it as the great political discovery of modern times, and who most ostentatiously made parade of it, as their peculiar inheritance. In this sense certainly it may be said that the American experiment has failed, that democratic government has broken down, on the first severe strain brought to bear upon it. As Austria rules Venetia, as Russia rules Poland, as Piedmont rules Naples, so henceforth must the Northern rule the Southern States—by the sword, and in virtue of conquest. What this means we may learn from the example of Naples, where for the last four or five years, 80,000 Piedmontese troops, have been engaged in vain in the endless task of subduing the "brigands," as the partizans of the legitimate government are styled; just as the Southerners who in obedience to the commands of their legitimate governments took up arms in defence of the sovereignty and independence of their several States are by the Northerners styled "rebels."

The Northerners have triumphed no doubt, but at the cost of their own Constitution. They can call themselves lords and masters of so many thousands of square miles of territory; but the price which they have paid for those square miles, is their political liberties and those of their descendants. Truly they have paid dear for their whistle, or, perhaps we may say their "elephant." And yet to keep their dearly acquired purchase will cost even more than they have yet paid for it; for if there be one thing more costly than another, one thing more unprofitably expensive, it is the sovereignty of one

class over another class who have no friends where their rulers abide." England's difficulty it has scores of times been repeated, is Ireland's opportunity, and no one can doubt that Ireland is England's weak point. Can any one doubt what henceforward will be the weak point of the now victorious Northern States, or what the "opportunity" for which Southern men will wait, and for whose advent Southern women will teach their children to pray? God knows! the worst wisher to republican institutions in general, and the institutions of the United States in particular, could never have desired a greater evil to befall them, than that which the conquest by force of arms of the South has entailed upon the American Republic; the hate, the immortal hate of a brave though conquered people, of too high a spirit, and of lineage too noble to bear their chains meekly.

We have seen in some of our Upper Canada exchanges a communication from a Mr. McDermott, who a short time ago made a display of oratory in Toronto. A copy of this communication has, so the writer states, been addressed to the editor of this paper; but up to the time of writing, it has never come to hand, otherwise, in justice to ourselves, and in justice to the Bishop of Toronto whom it fully exonerates from an insulting accusation brought against His Lordship, we should have noticed it last week.

It will be remembered perhaps, by some of our readers, that the *Globe* published and commented upon a report, or pretended report, of a speech said to have been delivered in New York by this Mr. McDermott after the latter's return to the United States from Toronto; wherein the said Mr. McDermott was represented by the *New York Daily News* as having boasted that he had had an interview with the Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, and that the latter had "expressed himself highly favorable to the Fenian cause." Hereupon the *Globe* insolently called upon His Lordship for explanations; and more than insinuated that that venerable Prelate was a traitor to the British Government, and a hypocrite in his denunciations of secret societies.

To the impertinence of the *Globe* we replied in our issue of the 7th ult. We argued that a gentleman in the position of Dr. Lynch was not called upon, either by the laws of honor or those of morality, to exonerate himself from such a charge made upon such slender authority; and arguing from His Lordship's declarations on many an occasion, and his well known principles, we without hesitation pronounced the statement that the Bishop of Toronto had "expressed himself highly favorable to the Fenian cause," to be an unmitigated lie and a cowardly slander well worthy of the *Toronto Globe*.

Mr. McDermott endorses this our language, as will be seen from the annexed extracts from his communication; for he gives the most "unqualified denial" to the statement that he had in any speech by him delivered, represented the Bishop of Toronto as a Fenian at heart, or as favorable to Fenianism. Thus, in so far as Dr. Lynch is concerned, there is an end of what the *Globe* calls a "grave charge;" and our language with respect to that charge is fully justified by Mr. McDermott himself, who in the most unqualified manner, denies ever having used the offensive language attributed to him; and to whom therefore the expressions of liar and slanderer cannot apply, and were not applied by the *TRUE WITNESS*. The *New York* newspaper reporters however, who reported Mr. McDermott's speech, and who put into his mouth language which he never used, and which conveyed a most wicked and slanderous accusation against the illustrious Bishop of Toronto, are justly obnoxious to the charge; and in justice to himself and the maligned Prelate, Mr. McDermott should call them (the reporter for the *New York Daily News* in particular) to account for falsifying his language, and for giving a mendacious report of his speech. It is of them, not of us, that Mr. McDermott has the right to complain, for all that we affirmed was this: that the statement that the Bishop of Toronto had declared himself "favorable to the Fenian cause," was—

"An unmitigated lie and a cowardly slander."

And Mr. McDermott says:—

"Of one thing I am however positive, and that is that I never made the above assertion or anything like it. It would be a lie if I did."

We have therefore no hesitation in assuring Mr. McDermott that we make no attack upon his veracity; that we attribute no untruth to him; and that we entirely absolve him of all suspicion of being the author of what he calls "a lie," and the *TRUE WITNESS* calls "an unmitigated lie and a cowardly slander," against the Bishop of Toronto.

For the rest we have no quarrel, no right to quarrel with Mr. McDermott's political opinions. As an American citizen he is under no obligations of loyalty to the British Government. He is as free, both in morals and in honor, to speak, and wage war against that Government as he is to speak and to war against any other alien Government; from which he receives no protection in person and property, and to which therefore he owes no allegiance. But it is in had

taste, very bad taste, for a stranger to come over here, and to abuse, or use hostile language against the British Government; and this bad taste, we have reproached, and do still reproach. A Canadian who should go over to New York, and there speak of the Federal Government, as in Toronto Mr. McDermott spoke of the British Government, would scarcely escape a horsewhipping or tar and feathers, even if he were to be so lucky as to escape the notice of the legal authorities.

We do not expect that American citizens of Irish origin, when in the United States, should hesitate to give public expression to their ill will towards Great Britain; but when in British territory and addressing an audience composed of British subjects, they insult, they impugn the honor of the latter, if they suppose that to them the expression of that ill will can be anything but distasteful and offensive. There is no analogy betwixt the position of an Irishman a citizen of the United States, and that of an Irishman a subject of Queen Victoria in Canada. The latter is here of his own free choice. No one asked him to come here; no one asks him to stop here one moment if he dislikes the country, or its Government. But so long as he remains here, he is bound in law and honor to be in heart and deed a true and loyal British subject; and if he cannot be this, he will, if an honest man, leave this country, and transfer his allegiance to some other Government under which he will be at liberty to hate and abuse Queen Victoria's rule to his heart's content. The alien therefore who comes here from the United States, and makes a tirade against our Government, evidently implies that his hearers are hostile to, and seek the overthrow of that Government, and are therefore not honest men, but simply sneaks. Why? the mere fact that a man of his own free will settles in Canada is a formal profession of loyalty to the political order that obtains in Canada; and he who so settles in this country has no more right to entertain hostile designs against the Queen or her rule, than would have the Irishman settling in the State of New York, to meditate the overthrow of the Federal Government.—The Irishman in Canada is as much bound to be truly loyal to the British Government, as are the Irish emigrants, settled in the State of New York, to be loyal to the Federal Government under which they have voluntarily placed themselves; and just as we should be guilty of impugning the honor of the latter, were we to insinuate that they hated, and desired the overthrow of that Government; so the alien from the United States who comes over here, and by his language insinuates that the Irish in Canada hate and desire the overthrow of the British Government under which they have voluntarily placed themselves, is guilty of a grave charge against the honor and the morality of his hearers.

This, and his bad taste are what we reproach Mr. McDermott with; but we are happy to have in our power to exonerate him from the imputation of having slandered the Bishop of Toronto.

Here is the essential part of Mr. McDermott's communication relating to His Lordship, and in which alone we take any interest:—

I learn that the *Globe* insinuates or asserts openly that on my return to New York from Canada, I publicly declared Bishop Lynch to be a Fenian—or words to that effect. Before proceeding further, permit me to give this statement my most unqualified denial. 'Tis true that since my return to this city I have delivered several public addresses, and in one of them I took occasion to comment on the state of affairs in Canada, and referred to the Bishop of Toronto requesting the Hibernians not to turn out in procession on St. Patrick's Day last, I am unable to give what I said verbatim, from the fact that all of those addresses were delivered impromptu. Of one thing I am however positive, and that is, I never made the above assertion or anything like it. It would be a lie if I did; for during the lengthy and pleasing interview I had with his Lordship of Toronto, I did not ask whether he was a Fenian or Fenian sympathiser—nor did he be me.

**THE PLAGUE.**—The rapid progress of, and fearful ravages caused by, some new form of epidemic, which following the usual course of these scourges flows from East to West, and is now devastating St. Petersburg, is naturally exciting much attention in England. The epidemic in question, though called the plague, is by some said to partake of many of the characteristics of Asiatic cholera; and its ravages are of course greatest there where dirt does most abound. Under these circumstances, the hint contained in the following communication to the *London Times* might well be addressed to those who have the management of the affairs of Montreal, one of the filthiest and the most stench contaminated cities in the world:—

**THE RUSSIAN EPIDEMIC.**  
(To the Editor of the Times.)  
Sir,—My object in writing this letter is to call the attention of medical men to the fearful contagion now raging in Russia, with a view, if possible, of preventing its introduction into this country. This epidemic, I learn from the papers, resembles Asiatic cholera in its worst form. Originating, I believe, in Siberia, it has gradually progressed westward, until now we hear of its ravages in St. Petersburg, where its virulence has utterly baffled the efforts of the medical men there. On the approach of summer its effects will, in all probability, be still more to be dreaded.

Should not some efforts be made, through our Minister in St. Petersburg, to obtain information touching the nature of this disease, with the view of adopting precautions against its spread into this country on the opening of navigation next month? It is scarcely necessary to say that the subject is of vast importance. Surely, then, some active measures should be taken at once, and while there is yet time. Your obedient servant,  
G. N.



BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.—When the Government at Washington ceases to recognise the Southern States as belligerents, then, but not before, can European Powers refuse to accord full belligerent rights to vessels hoisting Confederate State colors: but so long as any part of the American coast is declared to be in a state of blockade by the Federal Government, so long does it recognise the belligerent capacity of those by whom that part of the sea coast is held. For nothing is more clearly established in international law than this:—That no Power can blockade its own ports.

So by recognising the right of the Northern States to blockade the ports of the Southern States, and to exercise the usual rights of belligerents towards ships of other nations attempting to violate that blockade, Great Britain and France ipso facto recognised the full belligerent rights of the Power whose ports were blockaded. Nor could the European Powers have accorded to the Federal cruisers the right to stop, search, and make prize of vessels carrying munitions of war, without the recognition of the fact that the Federal government was a belligerent power, at war with some one, and therefore entitled to exercise belligerent rights. But as it takes two to make a quarrel, so logically the recognition of any one Power as a belligerent, implies the recognition of some other Power as a belligerent, or some one with whom the first is at war. The recognition of full belligerent rights in the Confederate States was therefore the necessary or logical consequence of the recognition of belligerent rights in the Federal States; and of the consequent recognition of the right of the latter to blockade Southern ports, and to stop, search and seize as prize, neutral merchant ships carrying munitions of war.

Nor can this necessity cease until the Government at Washington proclaims that it has ceased to be a belligerent; and that consequently being at war with no one, no one is at war with it. But this implies the entire abandonment of the blockade system, and all its accompaniments; because no Power can blockade its own ports, and none but a belligerent has the right to oppose obstacles to the ships of other nations when carrying munitions of war. The moment the President proclaims that the state of blockade exists no more, that his ships of war no longer pretend to exercise belligerent rights as towards French and British merchant ships, France and Great Britain will cease to recognise any belligerent capacity in the Confederates. But so long as we recognise one belligerent, we must, there is no help for it, we must recognise another belligerent; for no Power can be at war, unless it be at war with some one else, just as no man in a dance can be his own partner, or his own vis a vis.

The old proverb says "you can't eat your pudding and have it;" which being interpreted means "you can't at one and the same moment of time be both a belligerent, and a non-belligerent. If a belligerent, there is some second party with whom you are at war, and who is therefore also a belligerent: if you are not a belligerent, then have you no right to blockade the sea ports on the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, no right to exercise as towards the merchant ships of other Powers the rights which belong to belligerents alone. Thus the President has it in his power at any moment to obtain all that in his proclamation the late Mr. Lincoln claimed for Federal men of war visiting foreign ports. He has but to declare the blockade raised, and that his government has ceased to be belligerent. Then as a matter of course, but not before, will he be entitled to demand the usual rights of non-belligerents for Federal cruisers.

Protestants of the Episcopal denomination have been much exercised in spirit by the celebration of the Eucharistic Sacrifice, according to the Greek Liturgy, in an Anglican Protestant Church in New York. In this some pretend to see a formal recognition by a branch of the 'Church Catholic,' of the orders and ecclesiastical pretensions of Protestant Episcopalianism; others mourn over it as the very abomination of desolation, the Greek Liturgy being to all intents and purposes a Mass, or idolatrous form of worship.

The second class, that of the Low Churchmen are the nearer the truth in their views. Though in schism, the Greek Church is on the question of the Eucharistic celebration, at one with the Latin Church: as in that celebration both recognise the change of substance of the elements of bread and wine—and both offer up a real though unbloody sacrifice—the sacrifice of the very body and blood of Christ that were once offered for all on Calvary. The ceremonies of the Greek schismatic differ in several respects from those of the Roman Catholic Church; but in substance the two Liturgies are identical.

The subscriptions collected at Sorel and vicinity for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation already amount to \$2,743 in money and a large quantity of food, clothing and implements. Mr. De Niverville and the other representatives of the flooded districts are getting up a petition requesting the Government to grant assistance to the sufferers. We heartily hope that it will be favourably entertained. Up to the 21st inst. inquests had been held on 11 bodies found in the river, and vicinity, and, sad to relate, seven of them belong to one family—Lieu Colonel Brissettes, of Ile du Pads.—Montreal Gazette.

LECTURE BY THE REVEREND MR. BAKEWELL.—Remember the lecture on Wednesday next at the Bonaventure Hall for the Catholic Young Men's Society, by the Reverend Mr. Bakewell. See advertisement.

We would direct attention to the advertisement of the Richelieu Company which will be found on our 7th page. The steamboats belonging to this Company have long been known to the travelling public for their excellent arrangements, and no pains will be spared to maintain the high reputation which hitherto they have deservedly enjoyed.

THE MONTH OF MARY, FOR THE USE OF ECCLESIASTICS.—Translated from the French. Baltimore, John Murphy & Co.

A neatly printed and elegant compilation of prayers and meditations for the ensuing month of Mary, appropriately, and in an especial manner devoted to the honor of the Blessed Mother of God. This little work is enriched with the approbation of His Grace the Archbishop of Baltimore.

MONTREAL BUSINESS SKETCHES.—Prepared and Published by the Canada Advertising Company.

This is a description of the chief public buildings, stores and places of interest in Montreal.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—February, 1865.—Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

The following are the contents of the current number:—

1. The Rise and Progress of the Scottish Tourist.
2. Epigrams.
3. Spain.
4. Tests in the English Universities.
5. Topography of the Chain of Mont Blanc.
6. Essays in Criticism.
7. The Holy Roman Empire.
8. John Leech.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me a corner in your valuable columns, to notice the efforts we are making to build a St. Patrick's Church in this city. The following letter speaks for us:—

Ottawa, March 13th, 1865.

DEAR FATHER McGRATH,—I have learned with much satisfaction of your intention to commence as soon as possible the erection of a new church in the upper town, to be placed under the patronage of St. Patrick. The Bazaar which you contemplate organising, to aid you in procuring the necessary funds for the undertaking, I think is a well considered move and it has my hearty approbation. The peculiar circumstances of your parish, and the insufficient accommodation afforded by the present church, render it desirable that the work should be commenced with as little delay as possible, and the very moderate means of the greater portion of your congregation render it necessary that you should seek outside assistance to enable you to prosecute the undertaking. In conclusion I have only to add, that I pray the blessings of Heaven on all who may contribute towards the good work.

I am, your obt. servt., Jos. BROWN, Bishop of Ottawa. Rev. Father McGrath, O.M.J., P.P., Upper Town Parish, Ottawa.

Our Right Revd. Bishop has so well stated our case that I have only a few words to say in addition. For several years both Pastor and congregation have been struggling with many difficulties; and after much exertion and many sacrifices a suitable site has been secured; but to commence the building we see ourselves devoid of means. It would have been our ardent wish to have avoided an appeal to the public but our circumstances are such as to preclude us from this enjoyment.

The form of appeal which has been selected is that of a Grand Bazaar and Drawing of Prizes to be held next Fall. A committee of gentlemen has charge of the whole arrangement. In a few days, it is hoped, the preliminaries will be so far advanced as to permit of the tickets being issued.

This being the first Bazaar held in this Province on the same principle, the value of the prizes about to be offered, the necessities of the case and the interest manifested in its success by all classes of the community here, will, it is hoped, bespeak it a large and wide-extended patronage. It is with pleasure that we announce amongst others the reception of prizes from Major O'Reilly, M.P., Longford, Ireland; Peter Paul McSweeney, Esq., Ex Lord Mayor of Dublin, Messrs. Sadler & Co., New York. Many other prizes have been promised and are daily expected.

The appeal, which I thus make in behalf of the wants of the Mission confided to me, is addressed to all charitably disposed persons, who may wish to aid in a good and meritorious work; but it is addressed in a special manner to the well known generosity of Irishmen when there is question of erecting an edifice to the honor of God under the patronage of the great St. Patrick.

Contributions whether in money or articles, as also applications for Tickets, are respectfully requested, and will be most thankfully received by R. N. McGreevy, Esq., Chairman Ex. Com., Charles McCarron and Robert O'Reilly, Esqs., Hon. Secs., by any of the Executive Committee or by the undersigned. J. McGRATH, O.M.J., P.P.

Ottawa, April 20th, 1865.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday morning, at about 5 o'clock, a poor woman named Marie Valade, wife of Jean B. Renaud, and living in Dorchester Street, near St. Dominique Street, was found dead by a little boy, a nephew, who lived with her. She was lying in a pool of blood, which had proceeded from her lungs. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of death from apoplexy. The deceased was a French Protestant and a member of the Rev. Mr. Mauny's congregation.

Fire.—On Sunday morning an alarm of fire was sounded from No. 8 box, a stable occupied by Mr. McGuire, adjoining the Ottawa Hotel, being on fire. Though the flames were extinguished with but little damage to the building, one horse was much injured about the hind quarters before it could be removed. At 10 o'clock there was an alarm sounded from No. 57 box. The cause being a chimney in St. Denis Street.—Transcript.

The fall wheat looks well, and the spring has opened so favorably that the farmers are very much encouraged. A good deal of the spring wheat has already been sown.

On Sunday morning last, Jane Crawford, died in the city hospital, London, O. W., aged 106 years.—She was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to Canada, in 1844. Up to the age of 100 she was hale and healthy, but then old age came upon her, and for the last four years she has been a constant inmate of the hospital.

ARRESTED FOR THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT.—Those on the alert for the arrest of the murderer of Abraham Lincoln have already carried their proceedings into Canada. On Wednesday, a man answering very much to the description of Booth was noticed in Detroit, and at once 'spotted' by the detectives. They watched him crossing the river over to Sarnia, and then 'dogged' him as far as St. Mary's, where they came to the conclusion that the notorious Booth was then in their presence. So, without much ceremony, they pronounced him their prisoner for the assassination of the President.—The man professed the greatest surprise at such conduct, but took it all very good-humoredly.—The necessary documents were applied for to the Canadian authorities, and were procured.—There certainly was a strong likeness to Booth, and the examination was entered into on the part of the authorities, with the great hope that the bold Washington murderer had been secured.—However, they were not allowed to flatter themselves very long in that respect, for the suspected person after indulging the avidity of the authorities for a little while, proved himself to be another party altogether. So the Detroit detectives had to return alone. The mistaken man was paid his extra expenses caused by the detention, and allowed to proceed on his way to Toronto yesterday morning. The affair caused a short excitement for St. Mary's, and at the station there the poor unfortunate fellow was considerably bothered with curious people gazing and pointing at him, and telling of his adventure. In the cars, while coming to the city, he received like attention, and no doubt felt anything but complimented at being taken for the murderer Booth. It is quite probable many such cases will occur.—Leader.

ARREST OF LARRY MACDONALD.—Wm. Lawrence Macdonald, better known as "Larry" Macdonald, has been arrested. Some time ago the steamer Georgian was seized at Collingwood on a charge of violating the neutrality laws, and, as information has been laid that Larry Macdonald is connected with the "raids" on our neighbors across the line, and with the fitting-out of the Georgian, a detective was despatched to Collingwood by the police department of this city, on Saturday last, and the individual in question arrested; he is now lodged in goal on Saturday night his Southern friends seem to be particularly anxious to discover the amount of evidence against him. We understand that a quantity of phosphorus was found in the house lately occupied by Macdonald on Agnes street, as well as other articles, which prove conclusively that he contemplated warlike operations.—Toronto Globe.

IRISH ABSCONDERS.—On the 18th of April last, two agents of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency of Dublin, Ireland, arrived in this city in pursuit of about \$3,000 worth of dry goods, which property had been claimed by the official assignees as belonging to the estate of McCarty & Co., of Dublin, who had left that city in haste, leaving a considerable amount due their creditors. A search warrant was procured in this city and placed in the hands of Detective George Mack for execution. After looking round the city for a few hours the detective found the goods in the freight shed at the Union Depot in charge of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The goods consisted of five cases in bond and five or six cases not in bond, all of which had been consigned to McCarty & Co., Buffalo, United States. McCarty & Co., having run away from Dublin, shipped those goods per the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s line to Portland, and from thence to Buffalo. On Saturday, however, an agent of McCarty & Co. arrived from Buffalo for the purpose of claiming the goods, but as the agents of the Dublin Court likewise have a good claim for the articles, it is likely that quite an amount of litigation will ensue before the Courts in this country.—Toronto Globe.

THE VOLUNTEERS.—In a few days the Volunteers who have been doing active duty here the past few months will return to their happy homes. During their stay here they have conducted themselves highly creditable, which reflects great credit not only upon themselves, but also upon the different localities to which they belong. As a just appreciation of services, and the gallant motives which prompted them to leave their comfortable firesides in the depth of winter to serve their country and their Queen, will not our citizens organize some fitting demonstration for them? Come fellow-citizens, see to it, and that right early. Let us send the gallant fellows home with some substantial proof of our regard, that they may take to their homes the pleasing reflections that the people of Niagara appreciated the self-sacrifice that led them to our frontier. Last night our Town Council voted \$50 towards a farewell entertainment to Vol. Co. No. 1 19 Bat. We say let a subscription list be set on foot so that all the volunteers may participate in the Town's hospitality.—Niagara Mail.

ABSCONDED.—A few days ago we (Guelph Advertiser) stated that a leading merchant of the town had gone on a visit to Hamilton on the 30th of last month, intending, as was supposed, to be absent only a day or two, but had not returned. The defaulting party is Mr. Henry Benjamin Rust, member of the firm of Rust & Sandilands, dry goods merchants, Wyndham-street. On the 30th of March, as before stated, Mr. Rust purchased a return ticket for Hamilton and left on the morning train. Not coming to the store in morning, the partner proceeded to his boarding-house and there learnt that he had left on the train. Suspicion was at once entertained that all was not right, and upon enquiry at the station and elsewhere that suspicion was increased. Dr. Herod, a near relative of the other member of the firm, was then despatched on the evening train in pursuit of Mr. Rust, and followed him as far as New York, whether he had gone instead of stopping, at Hamilton. Arrived in New York the doctor made a diligent search, but to no purpose, and he returned to Guelph on the Monday following without having had an interview with the object of his journey. It seems however that Mr. Rust saw Dr. Herod in New York, for a day or two after the doctor returned

home, a letter was received in town from Mr. Rust stating that he (Mr. Rust) had had the pleasure of seeing Dr. Herod in New York, but that the doctor was so busily engaged that he could not see him. The most painful part of the affair is that Mr. Rust has taken a considerable sum of money belonging to the firm with him, said to be from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

NARROW ESCAPE.—During the wind storm on Wednesday, a curious accident occurred to one of the wood trains on the Ottawa and Prescott Railway, when near Spencerville. While the train was moving a big pine tree was blown down by the violence of the wind and fell on the engine, smashing the "cab" and knocking down the engine driver and fireman. The engine was cut about the face, but fortunately was not seriously hurt.—Ottawa Citizens 21st.

EMIGRATION.—In a recent issue we stated that a very large number of French Canadians were leaving the Eastern Townships and the parishes south of the St. Lawrence to settle in the United States. The statement is corroborated by the following paragraph, which we find in the columns of an American contemporary: 'One hundred Canadians passed through Worcester, on Tuesday, on their way to the mills at Wauregan, Connecticut.—Quebec Chronicle.

A SHERIFF IN DEFAULT.—At the last meeting of the Perth County Council a singular disclosure was made, and one that involves the sheriff of that county Mr. Moderwell, in a rather serious mess. He has appropriated the moneys received by him on account of non-resident land taxes to his own use, amounting to \$10,000; and when called upon to pay over the same to the treasurer he was unable to do so.—He has offered security for its payment, but it is doubted whether he can really pay it at all. The matter has caused considerable talk in the county.—Leader.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Royal Gazette announces that the Legislature will meet for the despatch of business on the 27th inst. As was expected, the Government is formed on purely an anti-Confederation basis. Its policy and effort will be to frustrate the design of Canada, and it has been publicly stated that a deputation will be sent to England to counteract the proceedings of the Canadian mission, with what truth we cannot tell. The impression is general that a majority of new House is favorable to a Legislative Union, and that this question will be pressed at the opening session.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sherbrington, M McCaffrey, \$2; Martintown, D McDonald, \$2; Napanee, Robert Rennie, \$2; Smithville, T McKeogh, \$1; Quebec, James Foley, \$2; East Hawkesbury, M McCormick, \$2; Dorchester, N B, E O'Riley, \$4; Freelon, F Morrissey, \$1; Toronto, W J McDonnell, \$2; Tannery West, Jas Fox, \$4; Point au Chevre, Mrs D Cameron, \$3; Riversdale, Rev J St Aubin, \$2; Clifton, Rev P Mulligan, \$3; Niagara, West Rev J Carroll, \$1; Rawdon, E Corcoran, \$2; West Osageo, Jas Conway, \$2; Valcartier, Rev J Kelly, \$3; Rimouski, Rev L Rouleau, \$2; Windsor, Mrs Boeman, \$2; Chatham, P Baxter, \$1; Almonte, A Harris, \$4; Leinster, M Jordan, \$2; Drumore, P M \$2; Ottawa, Kearns & Ryan, \$2; Kars, J O'Connor, \$2; Beaverton, Wm McRae, \$1; Carronbrook, Mrs R D Harrington, \$2; St Columban, J Murray, \$4; Searforth, Jas McQuade, \$2,50; Sherbrington, J Hughes, \$2; Oak Ridge, Mrs Mary Benyon, \$4; Drummondville, Rev J O Prince, \$2; Douglasstown, J O'Brien, \$1; Downeyville, Rev Mr Coyle \$4; Fort William, Wm Darcey, \$2; Drummondville, Miss Ployart, \$2; St Raphaels, L McLachlin, \$2; Fort William, Wm Jennings, \$5; River Beaudette, T Rodgers, \$6; Pictou, Rev M Lalor, \$4; Penetanguishene, M Quinn, \$2; Fort William, D Shea, \$2; Cayuga, M Durkin, \$2; Cole St Andrews, M Darragh, \$2; Wellington, D Donovan, \$2; Granby, B Kilroy, \$2; Hillier, J Vincent, \$2; Lochiel, Revd Alex McDonnell, \$2; Alexandria, Hugh McDonald, \$2; Idaho City, U S, Rev Z Poulin, two dollars; Rev P F Crinnan, Stratford, \$2; St Vincent, J Ward, \$2; Compton, Rev J Charlier, \$2; Hemmingford, John Fleming, \$1,25; Elgin, M Dunn, \$2.

Per Rev T Sears, Port Mulgrave, NS—John Sears, Lochaber, \$2,50; Wine Harbor, Robert Cooper, \$2. Per P Purcell, Kingston.—Martin James, \$1; Rev Mr Fitzsimmons, \$2; P Smyth, \$2; S Sullivan, \$4,50; P O'Reilly, \$5; M Finch, \$2,50; P Henry, \$2,50; Miss Doran, \$2; W Brophy, \$2,50; Brewer's Mills, J Fitzgerald, \$2; T Connolly, \$4; J Hawkins, \$2,50. Per Rev J J McCarthy, Williamstown—J Hay, \$2. Per L Lamping, Kempville—M Derrick, Edwardsburg, \$2 P Mallon, Oxford, \$4. Per F O'Neill, Fitzroy—J Gorman, \$2. Per Rev P J Goun, L'Angevr—Self, \$2,50; Three Rivers, P Seannell, \$2,50. Per F Brady, Haldimand—Self, \$2; T M'Manus, \$3.

Per Rev W B Hannett, Corunna—Mrs J Kelly, Baby's Point, \$2. Per R E Corcoran, Rawdon—E Corcoran, \$2. Per Rev H Breutger, Trenton—J MacMahon, Wooler, \$4,50. Per J Fendible, Mitchell—R Sulley, Conroy, \$2. Per J Johnson, Whitby—O O'Malley, \$2,50. Per T Griffith, Sherbrooke—W J Crosbie, Cookshire, \$2.

Per A B McIntosh, Chatham—Rev Mr O'Neill, \$2; D Fordham, \$1. Per F Ford, Prescott—H Murphy, \$1; M Kiely, \$2. Per E McCormack, Peterboro—J Fanning, \$2; Otonabee, R Maloney, \$2; J Quinlan, \$2; Ennismore, J Carew, \$1; South Duoro, J Boyd, \$1. Per M L McGrath, Point Mara—Self, \$2; H M McGrath, Madison, U.S. \$1.

Per J Oaughlin, Jr, St Oatheries de Fossambault—Self, \$2; A Meher, \$5; P Maher, \$2; Miss Carroll, \$1; Mrs Conway, \$1. Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills—D McDonnell, 20 S Lancaster, \$2. Per A D McDonald, St Raphaels—A B McDonald, \$2. Per P P Lynch, Belleville—D Hanley, Tyndinaga, \$1.

Per J L Brown, Harvey Hill—Jas McGee, \$1; Leeds W Corbet, \$3,50. Per J Feeny, Branford—M Duggan, \$3; R McGregor, \$1. Per J Carroll, Rawdon—J D Daly, Jr, \$2. Per T McGinn, Burford—Self, \$7,50; Paris, Rev, T J Dowling, \$2. Per George Murphy, Ottawa—W H O'Reilly, \$2; J White, \$2; T Kinshella, \$1; Jas McManus, \$2; T Dooley, \$2; John Casey, \$2,25; Roger Halley, \$2; Peter Ourren, \$2. Per H O O Trainor, St Mary's—T Nagle, \$2; E O'Hara, \$2; D Delaney, \$2; J McDonnell, \$2; John Fallon, \$2; P Quinn, \$2; P O'Connell, \$1; P Horner, \$1; J Quaine, \$1; W Dwyer, \$1. Per J Kilborne, Searforth—Self, \$2; Denis Casey, \$2; Walton, W Flannery, \$1. Per Rev O Gay, North Wakefield—Martin O'Malley, \$2.

Births.

In this city, on Good Friday, 14th instant, the wife of Mr. W. B. Lenehan, of a son. In this city, on the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. John Beatty, of twin sons.

Married.

In this city, in St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday, 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Sergt. Michael M'Mahon, 47th Regiment, to Miss Mary Anne Potts.

Died.

In this city, on the 18th instant, Mr. T. J. Sweeney, aged 31 years. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, April 25, 1865. Flour—Pollards, \$3,40 to \$3,60; Middlings, \$3,70 to \$3,90; Fine, \$4,10 to \$4,30; Super, No. 2 \$4,45 to \$4,60; Superfine \$4,60 to \$4,75; Fancy \$5,00 to \$5,10; Extra, \$5,20 to \$5,30; Superior Extra \$5,40 to \$5,50; Bag Flour, \$2,60 to \$2,70. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,65 to \$5,00; Wheat—U. Canada Spring \$1,03 to \$1,07. Ashes per 100 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$5,20 to \$5,22; Inferior Pots, \$3,00 to \$5,70; Pearls, in demand, at \$5,40 to \$5,50. Butter—Store packed in small packages at 16c to 19c; and a lot of choice Dairy 00c. Eggs per doz, 15c. Lard per lb, fair demand at 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 11c to 12c. Out-Meats per lb, Hams, canvassed, 9c to 10c Bacon, 00c to 00c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$20,00 to \$21,50; Prime Mess, \$15,00 to \$16; Prime, \$14,50 to \$20,00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9,00 to \$9,50 Hay, per 100 bundles \$8,00 to \$10,00 Straw, \$4,00 to \$5,50 Beef, live, per 100 lbs 8,00 to 10,00 Sheep, \$6,00 to \$8,00



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 1st May. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Rec. Secretary.



CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY COURSE OF LECTURES.

A LECTURE Will be delivered in Aid of the above Society, BY THE REV. MR. BAKEWELL, IN THE BONAVENTURE HALL, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, THE 3rd OF MAY.

SUBJECT: "The First Crusade." Doors open at Seven, Lecture to commence at Eight o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each; to be had at the doors, and from Members of the Council. JOHN O'BRIEN, Secretary.

WANTED, IN A CATHOLIC ACADEMY, a Young LADY, capable of TEACHING the ENGLISH and FRENCH Languages. Apply at Messrs. SAILIERS' BOOK STORE, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets. March 30, 1865. Im.

WILLIAM H. HODSON. IN returning thanks to his Friends and the Public for past favors, begs to intimate that he will continue to prepare DESIGNS for NEW BUILDINGS and Superintend their Erection at a moderate commission on the outlay. Plans and Specifications may be obtained without Superintendence if required. Preparatory Sketches of proposed Buildings made on short notice. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Parties in the country will please address: WILLIAM H. HODSON, Architect, 59, St. Bonaventure Street, Montreal. March 30, 1865. 5.

TO LET, PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Equipt at thi Office. January 12, 1865.

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

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

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JAMES FURLONG, who was in Sorel some four or five years ago, and is now supposed to reside in Napierville, C.E. Any communication with regard to his whereabouts, addressed to the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, will be thankfully received by his sister, Margaret Furlong.

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



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 29.—Of the various amendments to the Address now under discussion in the Legislative Body there are two in particular which are not without a certain degree of importance. The one proceeds from the majority; the other from all the fractions of the Chamber. The first demands, in unmistakable terms, the guarantee of the Pope's temporal power; the second recommends the liberty of testing.

The second amendment is entitled to serious consideration, for it would repair an enormous social error of the great Revolution. It is beginning to be felt, as yet only by the few who have seriously reflected on the subject, that the law enforcing the subdivision of property has struck at the very root of individual independence. By decreeing that law, as one of the ablest of the Paris journals remarks, the Revolution sacrificed reality to an ideal of abstract justice, and yet it stopped midway; for, between the compulsory partition of a father's property between all the citizens, there is but a difference in degree, but none of principle. The suppression of the liberty of the father of a family involves the suppression of liberty in general. The mathematical justice of the Civil Code grinds into dust the fortune acquired after a long life of labor. The elements of liberty, which are not to be sought in abstract formulas but in the independence of each individual, never can have consistency enough to be a check on absolute power. Families and citizens are too much absorbed with their own private interests to attend with anything like success, independence, or disinterestedness, to the public weal. No one felt this better than Napoleon I.

Perhaps Napoleon was the only man of his empire who thoroughly understood how the perpetual subdivision of property is favorable to absolute power, and how the liberty left to a man to make a will as he pleases is the corner-stone of general liberty.

To the paragraph relative to the means of 'increasing the general prosperity by opening a career to individual initiative and the spirit of association,' it is proposed to add as an amendment:—

To attain that end it would, perhaps, be useful for your Government to study the question whether, by the transformation of wealth and the change in manners and customs which has been the consequence of it, our laws of succession do not require certain modifications favorable to the extension of the rights of fathers of families.

This amendment is supported by 56 persons, many of whom are the habitual supporters of the Government.

When alluding in my letter of Saturday to the resolution of General Cavaignac's Government to send a small force to Civita Vecchia after the assassination of Rossi, for the protection of the Pope, I omitted to mention that in the division which took place in the National Assembly nearly 300 representatives abstained from voting. Among those who so abstained was one representative in particular, who published in the *Constitutionnel* his reasons for so doing. The letter was to this effect:—

Sir—Being informed that my abstaining on the occasion of the vote relative to the expedition to Civita Vecchia has been remarked, I deem it my duty to declare that while I am decided on supporting all measures necessary to insure in an efficacious manner the liberty and authority of the supreme Pontiff, I could not approve, by my vote, a military demonstration which seemed to me dangerous even to the sacred interests intended to be protected, and of a nature to affect the peace of Europe.

L. N. BONAPARTE.

Representative of the people.

The writer of this letter is the present Emperor of the French.—*Times* Cor.

The French Government are in active warfare against the press. The able Catholic organ, the *Monde*, has, we regret to find, received a first warning, for copying into its columns a paragraph from another journal, which stated that a conversation of an unpleasant nature recently took place between the Pope and the French Ambassador at Rome relative to the Convention of the 15th of September—a statement for which, according to the *Moniteur*, there is no foundation in fact. But, as it is not pretended that the *Monde* concocted the story, and as it quoted its authority, we conceive it to be very hard upon that excellent journal to visit it with so severe a censure. Another warning, no matter for what cause, places the *Monde* completely at the mercy of the Government, by whom it may be suspended, or even suppressed, at their pleasure. Considering the fate of the other Catholic journals in France under the Empire, most of which have disappeared under official hostility—while republican, revolutionary, and even infidel prints like the *Siccle* are flourishing in Paris—we must say that in the Imperial system there seems to be one measure for the friends, and another for the enemies of the Church—an impression which none will be so anxious to spread abroad as the enemies of the Empire.

It is generally believed among Catholics that the question of the temporal power of the Holy See will meet with a satisfactory solution in the next debate of the French Corps Legislatif. On the 21st of March several Catholic deputies met at the house of M. Ansel, the deputy from Havre, on which occasion it is said to have been resolved that an address should be presented, praying that the temporal power might be upheld.—*Bien Public*.

We are informed that 49 nuns, who have been driven from their native land by Mouravieff, have just arrived at Paris from Wilna. Forty-five belong to the Order of the Visitation, and 4 to that of the Carmelites. They have been most affectionately welcomed to the Convents of their respective orders. The Russian Government had given them 2,000 roubles for their journey, having first stripped them of everything, even to their rosaries, &c.

The *Echo de Foviere* of this week relates the following anecdote of General Brun de Villaret, an old soldier of the first Empire, who, like General Dronot, had ever preserved in the camps his religious habits. He had especially distinguished himself by defending the Island of Loban, where for three days and with a small force he had borne the whole brunt of the enemy and held his ground until the French army could come to his relief. He was in 1831 seated at the Tuileries at table at the Queen's right hand on a Friday, and as dish after dish was presented to him he refused them constantly, until the Queen, who perceived it, at least observed to him, 'Why, General, you do not eat!' 'Madam,' answered Brun de Villaret smiling, 'to-day is Friday, and I am waiting for some meagre dish, and I hope that at last some such dish will be brought.' Such unexpected words, which revealed the faith of the old soldier, made the Queen feel exceedingly pained on his account. Marshal Soult, who perceived this, hastened to come to the relief of His Majesty by rallying the General on his fidelity to the laws of abstinence, adding that this seemed very astonishing in a soldier. 'How is that?' 'You think it astonishing,' answered the General in a loud tone and a thorough military straightforwardness, 'and yet you know me very well. You must know that I never eat meat in my

life on a Friday, except at the Island of Loban, where I had nothing to eat but the head of my horse.' A respectful silence greeted the words of the old soldier, and meagre dishes very soon made their appearance.

ITALY.

Some new outbreak is apprehended in Venetia, and this appears to be confirmed by a dispatch addressed to the Austrian Minister of War direct to General Benedek, Commandant of the Corps d'Armee in Italy. The despatch in question is as follows:—

Ministry of War, to His Excellency General Benedek.—

Trustworthy intelligence received from abroad informs us that a fresh Garibaldian movement will be attempted in the Venetian provinces during the present spring; your excellency will therefore adopt all those measures pointed out by me last year, which were carried out with the most complete success by your excellency with the assistance of Gen. Krismazie, the Minister of War.

(Signed)

FRANK.

It is stated in a Belgian paper that the Prussian and Russian Governments have ordered their representatives at the Court of Victor Emmanuel to remain at Turin and await events.

The *Independence Belge*, a paper not likely to be suspected of any Ultramontane ill will, towards the so-called Kingdom of Italy states some important facts about the present financial position of King Victor Emmanuel's Government. From it we learn that his Excellency Signor Sella, the Turinese Chancellor of the Exchequer, has just presented his budget. He excuses himself for its tardy appearance on account of the extreme disorder prevailing in the various departments of the King's administration. He says that the accounts of the budget of 1860 remained up to the present time in a state of incompleteness and confusion.

The budget of 1864 was fixed at 800 millions of francs, with a foreseen deficit of 272 millions, but that estimate had been greatly exceeded. The Minister of the Interior's department had charged for the support of the prisoners alone seven millions of francs. This one fact speaks volumes as to the state of the country.

The deficit in the year 1864 was 400 millions, and 317 millions of it were wanted immediately and imperatively. Adding to these 400 millions a foreseen deficit on 1865 of 25 millions, Signor Sella makes out a balance against the Treasury on the year, of which one quarter has expired, of 625 millions.—Signor Sella hopes to get a seasonable supply of ready cash from the following sources:—Sale of Railways, 130 millions, and sale of Royal domains, 100 millions of francs. But these are hopes and nothing more; meanwhile there is a gaping chasm in the Treasury calling loudly to be filled. For this purpose the Finance Minister demands the following measures in augmentation of the public revenue:—1, Authorisation to contract a new loan of 425 millions payable in eighteen months; 2, a rise of the tax on new houses and other buildings; 3, a rise of income tax from 30 to 60 millions; 4, a 'revision,' that is to say an increase of the stamp and registration duty; 5, a discontinuance of all free ports; 6, a revision of the law of monopoly.

Upon the ruinous and retrogressive, or rather downward tendency of these measures as advised by the Finance Minister of Piedmont, it is unnecessary to descant. Their names sufficiently indicate their nature.

Such are the financial prospects of young and united Italy; such is the financial 'progress' of a country founded on revolution, buccaneering, and Church-robbery.

Deputy Greco addressed a question to the Government concerning brigandage in Calabria; public safety did not exist there, and the number of the troops employed was insufficient. Lanza and Pettini replied. General Pallavicino, they said, was about to open a fresh campaign against the brigands, with the co-operation of battalions of mobilized national guards.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRIESTS.—A Turin letter of the 24th, in the *Siccle*, says:—'The law on civil marriage has been voted by a majority in spite of the efforts of a minority which spared no means to obtain its rejection, or at least to delay its coming into operation. The most remarkable feature of this long discussion was the attitude of Mgr. di Giacomo, Bishop of Alife, who opposed all the amendments moved by the minority, thus implicitly adopting the substitution of civil for religious marriage. One most important amendment, tending to declare all persons in holy orders incapable of contracting marriage, was rejected by a very large majority, and Mgr. di Giacomo was one of its most eager opponents. The question of the marriage of priests, which has given rise to so many contrary interpretations in France, seems to be decided in Italy in the affirmative by the rejection of the amendment tending to declare them incapable of marriage. Our Italian juriconsults seem all to agree on this point. In France the tribunals have always declared priests incapable of marriage, because, by an article in the concordat, the registrars of marriages are bound to observe the ecclesiastical laws which forbid marriage to persons engaged in the higher orders of the priesthood. Here there is nothing of the kind. All the concordats have been annulled by the overthrow of the dynasties which reigned in Italy before 1859, besides our concordats could not provide for the present case, as hitherto everything relating to marriage has been subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Church. The vote made a profound impression on the Senate, never before has such agitation prevailed in that grave assembly.'

PASSAGLIA A SPIRIT RAPPER.—There has been at Turin a spiritualist sect having its journal published weekly and its mediums and all the usual apparatus and meeting regularly for the purpose of evoking spirits. At the last seance (says the *Unita Cattolica*) the spirit of the celebrated conjurer, Cagliostro, was summoned. One of the initiated asked the spirit a variety of questions about the nature of the soul, &c. The answers will be inserted in the next number of the journal of the sect. The questioner was no other than the notorious Passaglia.

Piedmont has just suffered another severe loss in the death of Mgr. Manzoni, Bishop of Coni, who has recently died at Genoa. There now remains in Piedmont, properly so called, only the Bishop of Mondovi (who was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having published the last Encyclical), the Bishop of Susa, an octogenarian, and the Bishops of Ivrea, Pignerol, and Bielle, and Casal. The Sees of Saluzzo, Coni, Alba, Asti, Turin, Aosta, and Alexandria are vacant. Mgr. Gava, Bishop of Feltra, has just died at Genoa, his native place. He was born on the day on which Bonaparte crossed the Bridge of Lodi. He was highly respected for his wisdom and sanctity. In the month of June, 1863, when they were keeping the three hundredth anniversary of the closing of the Council of that name, Mgr. Gava inspired his audience in the Church of Santo Maria Maggiore with some of his own enthusiasm, when he exclaimed, with tears in his eyes, 'Yes, Pius the Ninth, we will follow thee, whithersoever thou mayest go.'—*Monde*.

The *Unita Cattolica* of Turin of the 10th inst. announces that a quantity of oblates and other sacred vessels, including small vessels for the holy oils, still containing the consecrated oil, have been stored in Turin, at the Government Casa Ecclesiastica.—They are the proceeds of the seizures made in the profaned churches of Umbria and the Marches.

Rome.—Letters from Rome, 22nd March, state that the Holy Father enjoys the best health, and continues his daily walks through the city, where he is received with the affectionate acclamations of the people.

March 29.—In the allocution delivered at the last Consistory the Pope expressed his surprise and sorrow at the sad events which had recently taken place in Mexico. His Holiness hoped that the Emperor Maximilian would abandon the course upon which he had

entered and satisfy the just desires of the Holy See. The Pope further thanked the Bishops of the Catholic world, and especially those of Italy, for their zeal in defending religion and the liberties of the Church, despite the decrees of secular authorities.

We learn from a Paris letter, that persons lately arrived from Rome, and who have enjoyed the favour of private intercourse with the Holy Father and the members of the Sacred College, confirm the report of the perfect confidence which Pius IX. feels in the ultimate triumph of the Church. But, on the other hand, the Cardinals, and the rest of the Catholics at Rome, do not share this confidence. They are greatly disturbed at the apparent inclination of the French Government, at their intimacy with the Cabinet of Turin, which is becoming more undisguised day by day, and at their persistent refusal to make any promise, or to commit themselves to any engagement, which may reassure the Catholic body upon the subject of the upholding of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See—a sovereignty with which all the religious and national traditions of France are so intimately connected. Comparisons are drawn between the complaints made against the Pontifical Government and the praises that are constantly lavished upon Victor Emmanuel, upon his Ministers, and upon their Italian politics; and it is remarked that the Catholic organs in France are treated with increased severity. These facts speak much more plainly than do all the common-place professions by official and officious organs. Accordingly it appears to be the belief of the Cardinals, and of society in Rome, that the Convention of the 15th of September will lead to the Holy Father being driven once more into exile, unless Providence interposes in his behalf. Meanwhile, it is worthy of remark that Austria (which can scarcely be said to recognise the Convention) Prussia, and Russia, have intimated to their representatives at the Court of Victor Emmanuel not to move to Florence, but to await the course of events. These three Powers thus clearly show that they do not hold themselves bound to take cognisance of an agreement which has been drawn up independently of them.—*Bien Public*.

THE LABORER UNDER THE POPE.—The condition of the Roman laborer is very superior to that of his fellows in most other countries. He can easily earn half-a-crown a day, with five hours' labor, and never thinks of dining without his piece of ham or sausage, and a pint of good wine. If he is sick, the hospitals provide for him, or his confraternity or guild allow him a pension at home, and his children are gratuitously educated and frequently fed at the many convents. He is subject to no conscription, and the taxes are nominal.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—For months past we have been continually assured that brigandage in Southern Italy was at its last gasp. Leader after leader was announced to have been captured or killed. Some provinces were entirely delivered from the scourge; in others only a few scattered dispirited malefactors remained. Lately, however, paragraphs have crept into Naples papers calculated to shake our faith in the reality of this government. Strong bands of brigands have been seen and leaders reported dead have come to life at the head of fresh forces. Only the other day, at the very gates of Catanzaro, four carriages, escorted by Carbiniers, and in one of which a high Government functionary was proceeding to his post, were assailed by a numerous party, and got away only after an obstinate conflict. We hear of bands of 100 and even 200 strong, and although the numbers may be exaggerated it is certain that some of them are both numerous and audacious. Fucci, lately reported dead, is alive and active. It is not a fortnight since a French detachment of 30 men, with an officer and four Pontifical gendarmes, went out in the direction of the frontier, expecting to surprise Capasso and his men in a church, instead of which they fell into an ambush, and were glad to take refuge in the church themselves. Some of them, however, were cut off, and two were killed and two badly wounded, the brigands tearing the medal of the Italian Campaign from the breast of one of them with cries of 'Viva Francesco II.' Letters from Rome say that they might easily have burnt all the French in the church had they chosen, and that Fucci, in conversation with some Custom house officers whom he met when retiring, explained his not having done so by the respect he felt for the holy edifice. It is not encouraging to find that on the very first appearance of Spring this curse of Southern Italy again makes itself felt.—*Times* Cor.

We find in the *Unita Cattolica* an extract from the Pastoral Letter which Cardinal d'Andrea has recently sent to the faithful of his dioceses of Sabina and Subiaco, dated from Naples, February the 15th last. It begins as follows:—'The necessity of yielding to salutary advice with the sole intent of avoiding an illness which laid its snares against our life, compelled us to go away from you unwillingly, to beach our native air, whether at Naples or at Sorrento alternately. Here by God's mercy, the vigour we had almost always preserved intact has returned in part; and now in the uncertain state of our health, it is a comfort to us to remember that we have consecrated its first fruits to the glory of God, to obedience, to the defence and splendour of the Roman Pontificate and the Catholic Religion; especially during the anxieties and dangers we incurred during our Embassy in Switzerland, and during the Republican tumults which disturbed Rome in 1848, when our Pontiff having hardly saved himself, we saw him abandoned by those who had the most serious obligation of shielding him with their breasts. Only those who would wish to render us completely unable to undergo any useful endurance for the flock entrusted to us, could oppose our longer sojourn in Naples. As we had not yet returned to our former health how could we resume the assiduous care which, although far from you, we still feel for the good of our flock? Although we are glad to know of the wise direction given to the seminaries, the progress made by the students in science and piety, the prudence and sagacity of those we left to direct you, we cease not to take account of everything and to incite you to your good counsel, vigilance, and example as well as to provide for everything which might turn to the advantage, improvement, and decorum of the Church of Sabina and Subiaco. Wherefore, from Naples, whence to temper the rigour of winter we were obliged to remove to Sorrento, we believe it to be our undoubted duty to communicate to you a new Encyclical of the reigning Pontiff Pius IX., dated on the 8th of December, by which, animated by his paternal zeal on behalf of the whole Catholic world, he grants to the Bishops the faculty of proclaiming a new Jubilee similar to that of 1846, to last for a month.' Ordinal d'Andrea then proceeds to speak at full length on the august mystery of the Blessed Trinity.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 30.—To day, in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, Count Mensdorff, in reply to a question put to him by one of the members, said:—

'The administration of Foreign Affairs is no secret of State, but it is the duty of the Government to observe great caution in giving explanations. The Government has never acted at variance with the obligations imposed upon it to maintain peace. No one could have expected a speedy solution of the question of the Duchies, the legal points involved in which are so very complicated. The Government will state its views upon this question on the 6th of April, at the sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfurt, when the Bavarian proposition relative to the Duchies will come on for discussion. The possession of the Duchies gives equal rights to Austria and Prussia. A too hasty policy might have brought about an intervention on the part of foreign Powers.'

Referring to the recommendations made yesterday, that the Government should establish relations with Italy upon the basis of the mutual material interests of the two countries, Count Mensdorff said:—

The Government wishes to promote the material interests of Austria; but Italy maintains a hostile attitude.

GERMANY.

The *Owl* has started a half-credulous, half-suspicious, public by a document in diplomatic French, which purports to be a scheme for the reconstruction of the map of Germany. The *Times* republished it, and says it is strangely in accordance with the speech of General von Roon in the Prussian Legislature last week. The following is the substance of the plan:—

The German Confederation cannot live as it is. Its present organisation results in the deprivation of all energy and origination. It must be modified, and that promptly.

Except in the four kingdoms (Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg), in which the genuine German feeling reigns, the Confederation is a prey to confusion and to all sorts of intrigues. The so-called free cities and states of the third rank are swayed by intrigues. As things are the German Confederation can only end in disorganisation. The only remedy would be the consolidated union of the four kingdoms, which would form a Conservative and Monarchical power. They are the only representatives of the German spirit and of the vigorous German stem.

The free cities and small states must be mediatised to the profit of the four neighboring kingdoms. But a fifth new state might be formed with Mayence for a capital, and consisting of the two Rhenish provinces, certain parts of Hesse Darmstadt, Mannheim and its environs, the Duchy of Nassau, Frankfurt, and Hamburg. This state on the Rhine would have the fifth vote in the new Confederation. It would have the attributions of the Chancellor of the Empire, and in that capacity would serve as mediator by receiving all questions to be submitted to the Confederation.

The mediatised rulers would have a clear moiety of their actual appanages. If they preferred it they might have a fixed income or a gross sum. They preserve their rank and honorary privileges. The territories would be distributed as follows:—To the kingdom of Saxony would come the Grand Duchy of Weimar, the Duchies of Meiningen, Coburg, Gotha, Altenburg, the Principalities of Schwarzburg, and such parts of Reuss as do not go to Bavaria. To Hanover would go the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Principality of Waldeck, with the adjacent part of the Electorate of Hesse, the Principalities of Lippe, and the free city of Bremen.

To Bavaria would go the Electorate of Hesse, save the part above mentioned, and the remaining parts of the principalities of Reuss.

To the Kingdom of Wurtemberg would be annexed such part of the Grand Duchy of Baden as had not been annexed to the new State of Mayence. This reorganisation would produce political unity, and would bind together the German nation. The four Kingdoms thus compactly united would be based upon Monarchical and Conservative principles. They would unite their policy with that of the larger States of the same sentiments. During peace they would have no more need to seek the alliance either of Prussia or Austria, any more than of Belgium or Holland; and only when Prussia or Austria thought of attacking another, would the Confederation intervene to defend the assailed party. It seems natural, as far as the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein are concerned, that they should be annexed to Prussia. If that were not feasible, Prussia might be compensated by the Mecklenburg, the Principalities of Anhalt, Lubek, and Hamburg. If this plan were realised, no one can doubt that the consequences would be very advantageous.—*Tablet*.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia intends visiting Warsaw in the course of May. He will, probably, be met there by the King of Prussia, when a cessation of territory, long contemplated by their Governments, will, it is said, be settled by the two Sovereigns in person. By order of the Governor-General, the Russian authorities in Poland have been directed to use the word 'Rousia' (Rus) instead of 'Russia' (Rosnyie) in speaking of the great neighboring empire, with which the country is being embodied. Of these two, the former, in Russian parlance, refers to the Slavonian races in general, the latter being reserved for distinguishing Russia Proper. It has been also noticed that some decrees recently published in the Warsaw Government organ, and given in both languages as usual, were signed and dated only in Russian, contrary to wont.

With the exception of a few well conversant with the Russian idiom, and whose fidelity was tested in the rebellion, the last Polish members of the Polish Civil Service were dismissed in the course of March. In the courts only Poles were allowed to continue as formerly, the codes of the two countries being too different to supersede them by judges from the other race until a fusion has been effected. Arrests are still very numerous. The despatch of convicts to Siberia, which had been falling off for the last few months, has been resumed with renewed vigor. The priests chiefly are subject to suspicion, and in many cases, have been carried away on information given by the spies with whom the country abounds.

Despite all this national misery, trade, however, begins to recover from the consequences of the long and perilous troubles. Artisans are more generally in demand than at any time during the last two years, and the great woollen and sugar manufactures begin to do a lively trade in the Polish and the Russian market too. Large sums are also being brought into the country by German capitalists, who, as has been their wont at the end of every Polish rebellion make their appearance on the spot flourishing money-bags, and buying up the confiscated land at nominal prices. In the Lithuanian provinces particularly, where everything is done by Government to promote the sale of land, and the annihilation of the Polish element, prime property has been frequently disposed of at from 3 roubles to 4 per acre. In Poland Proper the uncertainty as to immediate future of the country, and the mode in which the peasant question will be definitely settled, as yet militates in a degree against the progress of rapid and practical Germanization.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.—The epidemic is still committing fearful ravages at St. Petersburg. Official returns as to the number of cases have altogether ceased of late; but from the large sums voted by the metropolitan authorities, or supplied by government, some idea may be formed of the extent and virulence of the malady. Besides 200,000 roubles contributed by the Treasury, 400 additional beds have been placed at the disposal of the town, and large subscriptions made by the princes and aristocracy. The town, too, has opened a new hospital at the cost of 60,000 roubles considerably augmenting at the same time the funds of the various charities, and aiding the convents in the care and reception of the sick. The malady is stated to have broken out originally on the other side of the Ural Mountains, whence it slowly treaded its way towards St. Petersburg, increasing as it went, and culminating at length among the destitute classes of an unhealthy and densely populated capital. In its steady advance towards the west it has now reached the Prussian frontier, and, in a milder form, already shown itself in the towns of Konigsberg, Dantzic, and Gumbinnen. In the Waldau hills, to the southwest of St. Petersburg, whole villages are said to have been depopulated.—*Times*.

How did Sambo? You says you was at de battle of Bull Run? When I sees you at New York on de same night? 'Yes, Julius, you did for sartin. Yer see our colonel, says he, 'Boys, strike for yer country and yer homes!' Well, some struck for der country, but dis chile he struck for home. Dat explains de matter, yer see?'

A PARSON WITH GREAT MORAL IDEAS.—Decent people in the Republican party are beginning to appreciate the wisdom of the old proverb which counsels those who would sup with Satan to provide themselves with long spoons. 'The incoherence' of their new Vice-President Johnson sits uneasily on their stomachs; and the worse than incoherence of the vulgar ruffian in a white cravat whom they have bayoneted into the position of Governor of Tennessee has reached a pitch beyond the tolerance even of that pliant-crusher of copperheads, the New York *Times*.

The *Times* reprints, with mild expostulation, the following specimen of crapulous ferocity toward the people, just vented by Parson Brownlow at Nashville:—

'Improvise the villains—take all they have—give effects to the Union men they have crippled and imprisoned—and let them have their 'southern rights.' They swore they would carry on the war until they exhausted their last little negro and lost their lands. Put it to them, is our advice, most religiously—fleece them and let them know how other men feel when robbed of all they have! Let them be punished—let them be impoverished—let them be slain—and after slain, let them be damned!

The *Times* gently protests that while such strong language was proper enough on the lips of an exiled parson, it is impolitic and unbecoming on those of an installed governor. That a professed minister of Him who, when He had not where to lay His head, so loved the world as to give His life for it, and who, when He was reviled, reviled not again, should thus unpack his heart with curses, and yell for vengeance like a Sioux squaw, the *Times* thinks consistent with 'great moral ideas.' It objects to the like proceedings from the same quarter now, because the party of great moral ideas' hath need of conciliation and tactical skill. But the ravings of this weak and wicked man, in the eyes of all honest Christians and patriots, were just as revolting two years ago as they are to-day; and it is utterly silly for the partisans who took him up and made a martyr' of him then, that they might make a 'governor' of him now, to expect that the stream will rise above its source. Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh; and the man who is mean and malignant in his hour of trial will not easily be made magnanimous in his hour of triumph.—*World*.

THE FIVE PEACHES.

A LITTLE STORY FOR THE YOUNG.

A father brought home five peaches from market, the most beautiful that could be seen. His children were very much pleased over the beautiful fruit, with the rosy cheeks and soft down.

The father divided four of them among his children, and the fifth was received by the mother.

In the evening, as the children were going to their bed-chambers, they were asked by their father:—

'Well, how did those fine peaches taste to you?'

'Excellent, dear father,' said the eldest. 'I have saved the stone, and intend to rear a tree out of it.'

'Well done,' said the father; 'that I call prudent; providing for the future, as it becomes a husbandman.'

'I have also eaten mine up,' said the youngest, and thrown away the stone, and mother gave the half of hers. Oh, it tasted so sweet, and almost melted in one's mouth!

'Well,' said the father, 'to be sure, you have not acted prudently, but very naturally, as children are wont to do. For prudence there is still room enough in your life.'

Then began the second son:—

'I picked up the stone which my little brother threw away, and cracked it. There was a kernel therein that tasted as sweet as a nut. But my peach I sold, and have received the money for it.'

The father shook his head, and said:—

'Wise it was, but in the least childish or natural. May Heaven preserve you from becoming a merchant!'

'And thou, Edmund?' said the father, 'Calmly and openly answered Edmund:—

'I took my peach to our neighbor's son poor George, who is sick of a fever. He was not willing to take it, but I laid it upon the bed and came away.'

'Well,' said the father, 'who has then, made the best use of his peach?'

Then cried all three:—

'Brother Edmund has.'

But Edmund remained silent, and the mother kissed him with tears in her eyes.

DEPTH OF THE SEA.—The soundings effected with reference to the new transatlantic cable have enabled comparisons to be made of the different depths of the sea. Generally speaking, they are not of any great depth in the neighborhood of continents; thus the Baltic between Germany and Sweden, is only 120 feet deep, and the Adriatic, between Venice and Trieste, 130. The greatest depth of the channel between France and England does not exceed 300 feet, whilst to the southwest of Ireland, where the sea is open, the depth is more than 2,000 feet. The seas to the south of Europe are much deeper than those in interior. In the narrowest part of the Straits of Gibraltar the depth is only 1,000 feet, while a little more to the east it is 3,000. On the coast of Spain the depth is nearly 6,000 feet. At 250 miles south of the Nantucket (south of Cape Cod), no bottom was found at 7,800 feet. The greatest depths of all are to be met with in the Southern Ocean. To the west of the Cape of Good Hope, 16,000 feet. Dr. Young estimates the average depth of the Atlantic at 26,000 feet, and of the Pacific at 29,000.

A GOOD DEED.—All men should be proud of noble deeds and noble actions, and it is with pride we this day call the attention of our readers to the name of a man who has done much to alleviate the sufferings of his fellow men. That man is the Rev. N. H. Downs, the originator of 'Downs' Vegetable Balsam Blixir.' This Blixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

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

April, 1865. 1m

POMPEY'S PILLAR.—A curious discovery has recently been made in attempting to repair the basement of this celebrated monument, which seemed to threaten ruin. M. d'Arnaud-Bry, a French engineer, having been appointed by the Viceroy of Egypt, to direct the work of consolidation, he first of all caused a few of the loose stones forming the basement to be removed with all proper precaution; but it was soon found that these stones had nothing to do with the support of the pillar, and that the latter rested entirely on a cube of very hard quartzose puddingstone within the basement. Upon further examination it was discovered that this cube bore an inscription in hieroglyphics turned upside down, and was, in fact, the capital of a column belonging to one of the temples of Upper Egypt, and conveyed hither for the express purpose of serving for the base of the column. M. Mariette has deciphered the inscription and found the name of Sesostris II. the father of the great Sesostris, mentioned in it; so that Pompey's pillar, now 1,500 years old, rest on the fragments of a monument erected at least 17 centuries before the Christian era. A new basement has now been constructed with a passage all round the stone, so that visitors may inspect the hieroglyphics, and the whole has been raised in to protect the monument from deterioration.—*Galignani*.



Irish Politicians.—Two ladies and Mr. Thaddeus O'Grady were conversing on a bench...

If you are sick, the probability is that the root of your suffering is in the stomach. From a weak stomach proceed dyspepsia, languor, oppression in the diaphragm, jaundice, headache, nausea, bodily weakness, dimness of sight, heartburn, constiveness, dysentery, and a legion of other tormenting diseases.

An important fact in connection with Hoodland's Bitters is, that they will not create a disease worse than that from which they relieve you, by fostering a taste for alcoholic stimulants.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 3 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

A REVOLUTION IN CATARRHIC TREATMENT.—Thousands of persons regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other words, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first there is no escape from whole doses in the end.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are scented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy.

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

RICHELIEU COMPANY.



DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between MONTREAL and the PORTS of THREE RIVERS, SOREL, BERTHIER, CHAMBLEY, TERREBONNE, L'ASSOMPTION, and other intermediate Ports.

ON and after MONDAY, the 24th instant, and until otherwise ordered, the STEAMERS of the RICHELIEU COMPANY will LEAVE their respective Wharves as follows:—

The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robt. Nelson will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier, Square) for QUEBEC, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at SIX o'clock P.M., precisely, stopping going and returning at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers, and Batiscan.

The Steamer EUROPE, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will LEAVE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at SIX o'clock P.M. precisely, stopping, going and returning, at the Ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers, every Tuesday and Friday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, and Port St. Francis; and will LEAVE Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday, at TWO o'clock P.M., stopping at Lanoraie.

The Steamer NAPOLEON, Capt. Charles Daveluy, will LEAVE the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at St. Sulpice, Lanoraie, Berthier, Petit Nord and Grand Nord, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday, at FOUR o'clock A.M.

The Steamer CHAMBLEY, Capt. F. Lamoureux, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambley every Tuesday and Friday, at THREE o'clock P.M.; stopping, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Onrs, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Hilaire, and St. Mathias; and will leave Chambley every Saturday at 3 o'clock P.M., and Wednesday at noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P.M., stopping going and returning at Boucherville, Yverness, and St. Paul l'Hermitage; and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.

The Steamer ETOILE, Captain P. O. Malhot, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P.M.; stopping going and returning at Bout du Plaisir and Lacenaie; and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 A.M., Tuesdays at 8 A.M., Thursdays at 8 A.M., and Saturdays at 6 A.M.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 29, Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERRE, General Manager.

Still another of our well-known and highly respectable neighbors has come forward, under a sense of duty, and made the following statement:—

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Courthouse, Montreal: Dear Sirs,—When I began using BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, I had been for nine months suffering with rheumatism, and had completely lost the use of my legs, being unable to walk during four months out of the nine. The first bottle of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me great relief, and before I had finished seven bottles I was entirely free from pain, and able to walk as well as I ever could.

Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, E. R. Gray and Picault & Son. 460

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

IS a concentrated extract of the choicest root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure.

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada East. April, 1865.

AGENTS FOR THE TRUE WITNESS. Adjala—G. P. Hughes. Alexandria—Rev. J. J. Chisholm.

Albion—Rev. J. J. Chisholm. Allumette Island—Patrick Lynch.

Antigonish—Rev. J. Cameron. Arichal—Rev. Mr. Girroir.

Arisaig, N. S.—Rev. K. J. McDonald. Asphodel—John O'Sullivan.

Atherly—J. Healin. Barre—B. Hinds. Brockville—O. F. Fraser.

Bellefleur—P. P. Lynch. Brantford—James Feeny. Buckingham—H. Gorman.

Burford and W. Ridings, Co. Brant—Thos. Maginn. Chambly—J. Hackett.

Chatham—A. B. McIntosh. Cobourg—P. Maguire. Cornwall—Rev. J. S. O'Connor.

Carleton Place—Rev. W. B. Haunett. Cornwall—Edward McGovern. Danville—Wm. O'Chisholm.

Devilville—J. M'iver. Dundas—J. B. Looney. Egansville—J. Bonfield.

Eastern Townships—P. Hackett. Erinsville—P. Gafney. Elginfield—T. Nagle.

Farmersville—J. Flood. Gananoque—Rev. P. Walsh. Guelph—J. Harris.

Goderich—Rev. Mr. Schnieder. Hamilton—J. M'Carthy. Huntington—J. Neary.

Ingersoll—W. Featherston. Kemplville—L. Lamping. Kingston—P. Purcell.

Lindsay—J. Kennedy. Lansdown—M. O'Connor. London—B. Henry.

Lacolle—W. Hart. Maidstone—Rev. R. Keleher. Marysburgh—Patrick M'Mahon.

Merrickville—M. Kelly. Newmarket—J. H. Crooks. Ottawa City—George Murphy.

Oshawa—J. O'Regan. Pakenham—Francis O'Neill. Pomona—W. Martin.

Prescott—F. Ford. Pembroke—James Heenan. Perth—E. Kennedy.

Peterboro—E. M'Ormok. Picton—Rev. Mr. Lalor. Port Hope—P. McCabe.

Port Mulgrave, N. S.—Rev. T. Sears. Quebec—O'Brien, 18 Beudo Street. Rawdon—James Carroll.

To CURE TOOTH-ACHE.—Use Henry's Vermont Liniment. Saturate a bit of cotton and put it in the cavity of the decayed tooth.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C.E. April, 1865.

NEW DRUG STORE.—The Subscriber would respectfully inform the Public of the St. Joseph Suburbs that he has OPENED a branch of his Establishment, with a full assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil, Burning Fluid, &c., &c., at

No. 16, St. Joseph Street, Adjoining the Exchange Hotel, Where he trusts to receive a share of public favor, so liberally awarded to him during the past five years in Notre Dame Street.

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

SOZODONT.—Just Received, a large supply of this much admired DENTRIFICE. Price, 50 cents per bottle. J. A. HARTE, 268 Notre Dame and 16 St. Joseph Sts.

The New York Tribune says, 'the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced.'

The Tribune just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size. At least twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

"... I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life. REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"... Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use. Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"... I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me. REV. J. S. GATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"... Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house. SYKES, OHADWICK & Co., Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"... I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business. H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"... The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm. C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 24, 1863. Dear Sir:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system.

Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner.

Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being.

My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.—Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSEL"

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weakness, prostration and distress experienced by them would vanish.

James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th Street, N. Y., says, 'he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them, but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and both are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers,' &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck. Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles.

Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe. P. H. DRAKE & CO., New York.

John F. Henry & Co., 303 St. Paul Street (new No. 515) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada. March 1, 1865.

VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

A CERTIFICATE worth A MILLION. An Old Physician's Testimony.

READ: Waterbury, Vt. Nov. 24, 1858. Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the patent medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confidence; that medicine is Rev. N. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir.

I have used it myself with the very best success, and now when ever I am troubled with a Cough or Cold, I invariably use it. I can cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering from a Cough or a Cold, for the Croup, Whooping Cough, & all diseases tending to Consumption, and to the Profession as a reliable article.

I am satisfied of its excellence beyond a doubt, having conversed personally with the Rev. N. H. Down about it. He informed me of the principal ingredients of which the Elixir is composed, all of which are Purely Vegetable and perfectly safe.

J. B. WOODWARD, M.D., (Now Brigade Surgeon U. S. Army.) Sold at every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada.

PRICE—25 Cents, 50 Cents, and \$1 per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & Co., Proprietors.

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt.

HENRY'S VERMONT LINIMENT.

READ These Certificates: Montreal, April 8th, 1860 Messrs. Henry & Co. Your Vermont Liniment has cured me of a Rheumatism which had settled in my limbs and for which blessing you may well suppose I feel grateful.

T. QUESNEL. South Granby, C.W. Mr. Henry R. Gray, Chemist, Montreal. Sir—I am most happy to state that my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having accidentally got a needle run under her finger nail. The pain was most intense; but by using the Liniment, the pain was gone in a few minutes.

Yours very respectfully, W. GIBSON. Montreal, Dec. 12th, 1860. Messrs. Henry & Co. Having, on various occasions, used your Liniment, I am happy to say that I have always found it beneficial. I have frequently used it for Bowel Complaint, and have never known it to fail in effecting a cure. I think it the best medicine I ever used for Diarrhoea, summer complaint, and disorders of a similar character I have also found it a never failing specific for COLDS, and for affections of the head.— I always recommend it to my friends, and would not be without it in the house for any consideration.

W. BALDWIN. Testimony from Hon. Judge Smith: Montreal, Feb. 6th, 1862. I have used Henry's Vermont Liniment, & have found great relief from it. SMITH.

Sold in every Drug and Country Store throughout Canada. PRICE—25 Cents per Bottle. JOHN F. HENRY & CO., Proprietors.

303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C.E., and Main Street, Waterbury, Vt. Jan. 22, 1865.

SADLIER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS.

New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young.—With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York. Suitable for all Sodalties, Confraternities, Schools, Choirs, and the Home Circle. 12mo., cloth, 75c.

The Hymns are of such a character as to suit the different seasons and festivals of the Christian year with a large number of Miscellaneous. Pastors and Superintendents of Schools will find this to be just the Hymn Book they need. No Sodality, Confraternity, or Sunday School should be without it.

ANOTHER NEW WORK BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS. GUIDE for CATHOLIC YOUNG WOMEN; designed particularly for those who earn their own Living. By the Rev. George Dehon. 18mo cloth, 75 cents.

THE HERMIT of the ROCK. A Tale of Cashel. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, 500 pages (with a view of the Rock of Cashel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.36.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED LARGE PRAYER BOOK. DAILY PRAYERS: A Manual of Catholic Devotion, compiled from the most approved sources, and adapted to all states and conditions in life.—Elegantly illustrated. 16mo, of nearly 900 pages Sheep, 75 cents; roan, plain, \$1; embossed, gilt \$1.50; imit., full gilt, \$1.75; 2.50; English morocco, \$3; morocco extra, clasp, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, 3.00; morocco extra, beveled, clasp, 3.50; morocco extra, paneled, 5.00.

THE MASS BOOK. Containing the Office for Holy Mass, with the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holydays, the Offices for Holy Week, and Vespers and Benediction. 18mo, cloth, 35 cts; roan, plain, 50 cts; embossed, gilt, 63 cts embossed, gilt, clasp, 75 cts; imitation, full gilt 75 cts; imitation, full gilt, clasp, 85 cts.

The Cheap Edition of this is the best edition of the Epistles and Gospels for Schools published.

THE METHOD OF MEDITATION. By the Very Rev. John Rootham, General of the Society of Jesus. 18mo, cloth, 35 cents.

SONGS FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, with Aid to Memory, set to Music. Words by Rev. D. Cummings, Music by Signor Speraenza and M. John M. Loretz, jun. 18mo, half bound, 38 cts cloth, 50 cts.

MARIAN ELWOOD; or, How Girls Live. The by Miss Sarah M. Brownson. 12mo, cloth, extra, \$1 gilt, \$1.35.

(SECOND EDITION) A NEW BOOK ON THE ROSARY & SCAPULAR. A SHORT TREATISE ON THE ROSARY; together with six reasons for being Devout to the Blessed Virgin; also True Devotion to her. By J. M. P. Heaney, a priest of the Order of St. Dominic. To which are appended St. Francis of Sales' Devout Method of Hearing Mass, 'The Stations, or Holy Way of the Cross, &c., &c. 18mo, cloth, Price only 38 cents.

To the Second Edition is added the Rules of the Scapulars and the Indulgences attached to them.

A NEW LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt \$1.

SERMONS by the PAULIST FATHERS for 1862 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

THE TALISMAN; An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadlier, 19 cts. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weninger D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cents; gilt, \$1.25.

NOW READY, Chateaubriand's Celebrated Work. THE MARTYRS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Viscount de Chateaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1.25 cloth gilt, 1.75.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the Earliest Period to the Emancipation of the Catholics. By Hon. T. D. M'Gee. 12mo, 2 vols, cloth, \$2.50; half calf or morocco, 3.50.

TRUE SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE. By St. Francis of Sales, with an Introduction by Cardinal Wiseman. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

NEW INDIAN SKETCHES. By Father De Smet. 18mo, cloth, \$1.50.

The Cottage and Parlor Library. 1. The Spanish Cavaliers. A Tale of the Moorish Wars in Spain. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents, gilt, 1.00

2. Elmor Preston; or, Scenes at Home and Abroad. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cts, gilt, 1.00. 3. Bessy Conway; or, The Irish Girl in America.— By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt, 1.00.

The Lost Son: An Episode of the French Revolution. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 16mo, cloth, 75 cents; gilt edge, 1.00 Old and New; or, Taste versus Fashion. An Original Story. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; with a Portrait 16mo, cloth, 1.00; gilt edges, 1.30

Catholic Youth's Library. 1. The Pope's Niece; and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

2. Idleness; or, the Double Lesson, and other Tales. From the French; by Mrs. Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

3. The Vendetta, and other Tales. From the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts gilt edges, 50 cts; fancy paper, 21 cts.

4. Years Ago. A Tale of Tipperary Ninety Years Ago. By Mrs. J. Sadlier; 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21 cts.

5. The Daughter of Tycoonell. A Tale of the Reign of James the First. By Mrs. J. Sadlier.— 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; cloth, gilt, 50 cts; paper, 21c.

6. Agnes of Braunsburg and Wilhelm; or, Christian Forgiveness. A Tale of the Reign of Philip II., and other Tales. Translated from the French. By Mrs. J. Sadlier. 18mo, cloth, 38 cts; gilt, 50c paper, 21 cts.

NEW WORKS IN PRESS. MARSHALL'S great Work on the Contrast between Protestant and Catholic Missions. CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results.

Mr. Marshall, the author of the foregoing work, is an eminent Catholic gentleman of England, formerly a clergyman of the Established Church. As such he was favorably known as the author of the best work on Episcopacy that has been written by any Protestant. His History of Missions is a work of extensive research and profound interest.

TERMS—The work will be published in two 8vo volumes, of nearly 700 pages each, cloth, extra, \$5 half morocco, \$7. Persons wishing to subscribe will be good enough to send their names to the publisher as soon as possible. FATHER MATTHEW; A Biography. By John Francis Maguire; M.P., author of 'Rome and its Rulers.' 2mo, of about 600 pages; cloth, \$1.50. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal. Montreal Jan. 28, 1864.



ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers. The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch.

M. J. M'ANDREW, UPHOLSTERER, MATTRESS MAKER, &c., No. 45, ALEXANDER STREET. Curtains, Carpets, and Pew Cushions made to order. Oil Cloth and Matting fitted, &c. Loose Covers made for Furniture.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AS A MANURE FOR BARLEY. [Letter from Mr. A. Maynard, of the firm of Maynard & Co., St. Hyacinthe.]

INFORMATION WANTED, F PATRICK POWER, Cooper, of Rathkeale, Co. Limerick, Ireland. He sailed from Limerick in the brig Neris, and landed in Quebec in 1845; also of his two sisters Margaret and Mary. When last heard of them they were in the State of Ohio.

GET THE BEST. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its odorous degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its odorous degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and pleasant relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Fainting turns, the ordinary forms of Erysipelas, it is more than a remedy.

DYSPEPSIA, DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them, Than any other article in the market.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years but large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, proposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of YOUNG-HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUGHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at 123 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON, Montreal, May 25, 1864.

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

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

CAMPBOR! CAMPBOR! purest English Refined CAMPBOR. The best article for the protection of Furs. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist. SEEDS! SEEDS! Expected daily from France and England. All fresh and good. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist. NURSING BOTTLES, PUFF BOXES TEATS, TOILET POWDERS, ENEMA SYRINGES Breast Pipes and Pumps, Redge's FOOD, &c. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. (Established 1859.)

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, CORNER OF ST. PETER & NOTRE DAME STS. Montreal, Sept. 1, 1864. 12m.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC, OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years but large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, proposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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

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

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY WINTER ARRANGEMENT. TRAINS now LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS. EASTERN DISTRICT. Mixed Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 8.00 A.M. Express for Portland [staying over] night at Island Pond] at 2.00 P.M. Night Express for Three Rivers & Quebec at 10 10 P.M. Express Trains to St. John connecting with Trains of the Vermont Central Railway for Boston, New York, and all places in the Eastern States at 8.00 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. O. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Jan. 27, 1865.

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Golden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him, CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864. 12m.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR. It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent with an equal amount of light. Jobbing punctually attended to.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

VALUABLE PIANOS FOR SALE. THE Subscribers beg to call attention to several splendid Rosewood PIANO-FORTES, of the finest New York and Boston makers, including the celebrated VOSE PIANOS of Boston, which have been sent to them for Sale. Each of the Pianos are warranted for five years; and in purity and brilliancy of tone are unsurpassed. They are now used in some of the finest residences in Montreal. Apply to SHAW & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants. Jan. 25, 1865. 10w.

THE INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 BRING now extensively availed of, the undersigned having given its provisions his particular study, tenders his services as Assignee to Estates, which Office, from his long experience in business in Canada, renders him peculiarly adapted. The adjustment of Accounts in dispute, and cases of Arbitration, attended to as usual. WM. H. HOPPER, 68 St. Francois Xavier Street. Montreal, Dec 8, 1864.

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864. HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE. August 25, 1864. 12m.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. References—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal. M. F. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., " "

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whisky, Jamaica Spirit, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1864. 12m.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

HOUSE FOR SALE, On very reasonable Terms. Apply to FABREN PAINCHOUD, No. 16, Little St. Antoine Street. August 4, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES. The Great Purifier of the Blood! Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harie, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address E. A. & G. B. MERRILL, West Troy, N. Y.