

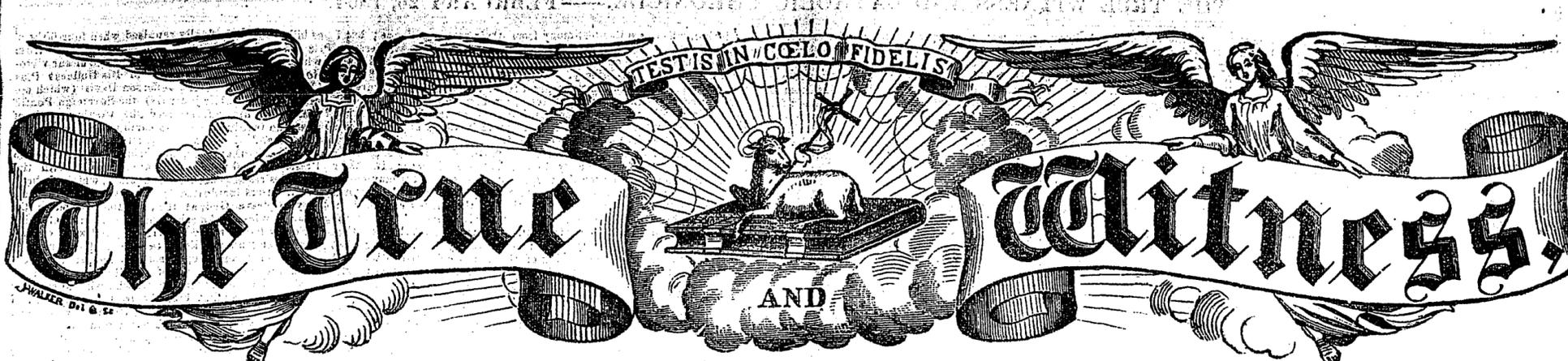
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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THE FIELD OF TERROR.

(From the German of Baron de la Motte Fouque.)

CHAPTER I.

During the latter part of the war, which terminated with the peace of Westphalia, there assembled at the foot of the Riesenberg, in a beautiful part of the country of Silesia, a number of persons who were the relations, and had lately succeeded to the property, of an opulent deceased farmer. This man had died without children, and had left several farms and fields scattered about that fertile country; and his heirs were now met together to divide the inheritance.

For this purpose they assembled in the principal inn of one of the villages; and they found no difficulty among themselves as to the allotment of every part of the estate except one particular piece of ground, which was known by the name of the 'Haunted Field,' or 'Field of Terror,' on account of the wonderful stories which were told concerning it. This field was entirely overgrown with wild flowers, and an abundance of rank and luxuriant shrubs, which, while they bore ample testimony to the vigor and fertility of the soil, were equally indicative of the neglect and desolation to which it was abandoned. For a long series of years no plowshare had penetrated its surface, and no seed had been cast upon its furrows; or if at intervals the attempt was made, the cattle had been invariably seized with frenzy, had wildly broken from the yoke, and the plowman and his men had rushed wildly from the spot in fright and alarm, affirming that it was haunted by the most terrific phantoms, who followed the laborer in his occupation with the most fearful familiarity, looking over his shoulder with such hideous aspects, that no one could venture to continue his work.

The question now arose, to whom this field should be allotted. As is the common course in the world, every one felt that this spot, which would be useless and of no value in his own case, might yet be extremely applicable, and even advantageous, to his neighbor; and thus the contest for its right appropriation continued till a late hour of the evening. At length one of the party proposed a remedy, which, though not directly benefiting any one present, seemed to promise a settlement of the dispute.

'By a codicil in the will,' said he, 'we are enjoined to shew some mark of kindness, to a poor relation of the testator, who lives hard by in the village. It is true, the girl is very distantly related to us; and there can be no doubt that, portionless as she is, she will yet procure a good husband, for she is virtuous and frugal, and goes by the name of the pretty Sabine. Suppose we give up this 'Field of Terror' to her; we shall in this way discharge the injunction of our lamented relative; and to say the truth, it may yet prove a rich dowry for her, provided she can find a husband who will venture to cultivate it.'

The others immediately consented to this proposal, and one of the relatives was despatched to communicate the intelligence of their bounty.

In the meantime, as the twilight drew on, somebody tapped at Sabine's cottage-window; and to her question of 'Who's there?' a reply was given which had the instant effect of withdrawing the rustic bolt of her little window.—It was a voice long and anxiously expected—the voice of her brave Frederick; who, born poor as herself, had some years before set out for the wars, in the hope of gaining some little subsistence to enable him to marry his beloved Sabine, whose heart, filled with the purest affection, was entirely devoted to him.

It was a delightful picture to see Sabine leaning out of her wired-lattice, with tears of joy starting in her beautiful eyes, as the erect and youthful soldier gazed upon her in modest silent bliss, and extended towards her his faithful hand.

'Ah, Frederick!' she said in a low and bashful voice, 'God be praised, thou art returned safe; this has been my constant prayer morn and evening. And tell me, Frederick, have you made your fortune in the campaign?'

'Fortunes are not so soon won,' said Frederick, shaking his head, and smiling; 'and prizes do not fall to every one. However, I am better off than when I went away; and if you had but a courageous heart, I think we may marry, and get through the world pretty well.'

'Kind-hearted Frederick,' ejaculated Sabine, 'to take a poor orphan for better and worse?'

'Come,' said Frederick, 'give me but one friendly yes, and promise to be mine, and we shall be happy in each other, and thrive and live like princes.'

'And have you got your discharge, and are you really no longer a soldier?'

Frederick, looking into his knapsack, that held his treasures, brought out a silver medal, which he reached to Sabine, and she received it, to the light of the little lamp in her chamber fell on the piece. There was a burst drum figured in an

old-fashioned manner, and over it was written the words, 'God be praised, the war is ended!' 'Perhaps,' added Frederick, helping her to decipher the medal, 'it is not yet peace, but it is thought that we shall have no more fighting at present, and our colonel has therefore discharged his men.'

At this intelligence Sabine held out her hand as a pledge of her affection to her lover, and invited him to come into her little dwelling, where he seated himself by her side, and related how he had won his gold and silver in honorable battle, and open field, from a foreign officer of rank whom he made prisoner; having obtained the money as his ransom.

Sabine, as she turned her wheel, listened with deep attention to her lover's recital, bestowing, from time to time, a smile of fond approbation upon his conduct, and inwardly rejoicing that no reproach could hereafter be thrown upon their slender means, thus honorably acquired.

Their conversation was now interrupted by the appearance of the person who came to communicate the message entrusted to him. Sabine, with maidenly blushes, presented her intended husband to the stranger; and the latter replied, 'This is well—I have arrived very opportunely; for if your betrothed has not brought back a fortune from the wars, the gift which I am directed to present to you in the name of your relations, will be a welcome addition; indeed, it was the will of the testator that you should be remembered in a handsome way.'

Frederick was too much offended at the boasting manner in which this communication was made to testify any joy on the occasion. But the bumble Sabine, ignorant of the mode in which her relatives had evinced their generosity, received the communication as an interposition of Providence, with her head modestly bent down, while a smile of heartfelt grateful joy shone on her countenance. But as soon as she heard that the 'Field of Terror' was assigned to her as her portion and in liquidation of her just claims, the sordid behaviour of her relations pressed on her heart with a painful sickening coldness, and she felt it impossible to refrain from shedding tears of disappointed hope.

Her relation, with a smile of half-suppressed contempt, expressed his regret, that she should have allowed herself to expect more than her friends had thought it right to allot her. 'And indeed,' he observed, 'it is such a larger proportion of the inheritance than you could fairly hope to receive as a matter of right.' With this speech he was about to retire, when Frederick interrupted him; and with deliberate coolness which attends a mind conscious of its own superiority, he said, 'Sir, I perceive that you and your fellows have been pleased to convert the benevolent intentions of the deceased into a mere piece of mockery, and that it is your joint determination to withhold every shilling of his property from my bride. But we will nevertheless accept your offer, in full confidence that, under the guidance of God, this haunted field, in the hands of an honest and active soldier, will be a more productive bargain than a set of covetous, envious relations intend it to be.'

The messenger, who, felt rather uneasy at the tone and manner assumed by the young soldier, did not hazard a reply; and with an altered countenance hurried out of the cottage, and made the best of his way back.

Frederick now kissed away the tears from Sabine's cheeks, and hastened to the priest to fix an early day for their marriage.

CHAPTER II.

After the lapse of a few weeks, Frederick and Sabine were married, and entered upon their slender house-keeping. The gold and silver pieces he had brought from the wars, the young soldier chiefly expended in the purchase of a fine yoke of oxen; part was invested in seed and in the necessary implements of husbandry, and the articles of household furniture; the rest was reserved for daily expenditure, to be dealt out in the most frugal manner, till the harvest of the succeeding year should replenish their stores.—But as Frederick took his departure, with his cattle and plow, for the field of labor, he looked back and smiled to his good Sabine, saying that he was now going to invest his gold, which another year would restore to him two-fold. Sabine could only follow him with her anxious looks, and wish, in her heart, that he were once safely returned from the dreaded 'Field of Terror.'

And home, truly, he came, and that long before the vesper-bell had sounded; but far from being so cheerful, as, in the native confidence of his heart, he had promised himself in the morning, when he went forth singing to his work.—He dragged laboriously after him the fragments of his shattered plow; before him paced, with difficulty, one of his oxen sorely maimed, and marks of blood were seen on his own head and shoulder. But still his soldier-spirit did not fail him; and he bore up under his misfortune with a

courageous and even merry heart, consoling, at the same time, the grief of the weeping Sabine.

'Come,' said he, smilingly, 'get your pickling-tubs in order; for this goblin who reigns in the 'Field of Terror' has provided us with an abundance of beef. The beast I brought home with me has so injured himself in his frenzy, that he will not be fit for any farther work; and as for the other, he ran off into the mountains, and there I saw him plunge from a steep rock into the torrent below, where I fancy he now lies, and from whence, I dare say, he will never again make his appearance.'

'Oh, these relations—these wicked relations?' sobbed the disconsolate Sabine.

'My hurt is of no consequence,' said Frederick; it was but the oxen that crushed me between them when they ran mad, and I endeavored to stop them: but it matters not grieving, and in the morning, I will start afresh.'

Sabine was now so terrified at what had happened, that she used every means in her power to dissuade her husband from any farther attempt at cultivating the unlucky field; but he only replied, by saying, 'that so long as he could move an arm or a leg, the field should have no rest. Land which we cannot plow, we must delve;—and I am no timid beast of labor, but a good and steady soldier, over whom a goblin can have no power.'

He now slaughtered the wounded ox, and cut it up; and on the next morning, while Sabine was busied in preparing it for pickle, Frederick pursued his road to the haunted field with his pickaxe and spade, with almost as good a heart as on the day before, when he set out with his fine yoke of oxen and his handsome new plow.

This time he returned rather late in the evening, somewhat pale and exhausted, but in high spirits, and ready to tranquillize his anxious wife.

'This is rather hard work,' said he, laughing; 'for there comes a sort of goblin-fellow, who stands first on this side, and then on that, sometimes in one form, sometimes in another, and mocks me with his foolish talk and tricks; but he seems to feel no small surprise that I give so little heed to his pranks; and from this I begin to take fresh courage. Besides, why should an honest man, who goes straight forward, and mends his work, care for such beings?'

The same kind of thing continued for many days together. The brave Frederick pursued, without interruption, his daily labor of digging, sowing, and destroying the weeds and useless plants which had overspread the field. It is true, the slow process of the spade enabled him to cultivate only a small portion of the whole ground, but this served to make him all the more zealous and industrious in his labors; and he was at length rewarded by seeing a crop spring up, which promised, and eventually produced, a sufficient, if not an abundant harvest. Even the toil of reaping, and transporting it from the field to the barn, was thrown entirely upon his own shoulders; for the laborers in the vicinity would not have engaged, for any consideration, to spend a day upon the dreaded 'Field of Terror'; and he would, on no account permit Sabine to lend her assistance, more particularly as he was expecting her soon to present him with an infant.

The child was born, and in three years two more; and so things went on without any remarkable occurrence. By hard striving and industry Frederick compelled the 'Haunted Field' to yield him one crop after another; and thus like an honest man, redeemed his word to Sabine, that he would find sufficient to support her.

It happened one evening in autumn, as the shades of night began to draw on, and Frederick was still busied with his spade, that a tall robust man of unusual size of limb, black and sooty as a charcoal-burner, and holding a huge furnace-iron in his hand, appeared suddenly before him, and said, 'Are there no cattle to be had in this part of the country, that you thus labor away with your two hands? One would suppose, by the extent of your landmarks, that you were a wealthy farmer.'

Frederick was perfectly aware of who it was that addressed him, and treated him in the same cool way with which he usually received the goblin in the field. He held his tongue, endeavored to withdraw his attention from the figure before him to his work, and to labor on with redoubled ardor. But his swarthy visitor, instead of disappearing, as is the usual practice of these goblins, to present himself again in a more frightful and hideous form, remained where he stood, and in a friendly tone continued, 'My good fellow, you are doing yourself and me injustice by this conduct of yours. Give me now an honest and candid answer, and perhaps I may be able to find a remedy for your misfortunes.'

'Well, then,' rejoined Frederick, 'in God's name be it so. If you are but cajoling me with these friendly words, the fault be at your door,

and not at mine.'

With this he began to relate the whole story of his adventures since he had taken possession of the field. He gave an undisguised recital of his first distress, a faithful representation of his just and honest indignation against the goblin that haunted his property, and detailed the difficulty he found, under such continual interruption and provocation, of supporting his family by the mere application of his hoe and spade.

The stranger gave an attentive ear to the narrative, seemed lost in thought for a few minutes, and then broke forth in the following address:—

'It would seem, friend, that you know who I am; and I look upon it as a proof of your frank and manly disposition, that you have made no concealment, but that you have spoken out boldly of the displeasure you entertain towards me. To say the truth, you have certainly had sufficient cause; but in thus putting your courage to the test, I will make a proposal which will, I hope, indemnify you for a good deal of what is past. You must know, then, that I have had my fill of wild and fantastic tricks through wood and field, and mountain, and I begin to fancy I should like to attach myself to some quiet family, that I may live for some half a year or so a peaceful orderly life. What do you say to taking me for six months as your servant?'

'It is not right of people of your sort,' said Frederick, 'thus to pass your jokes upon an honest man, who reposes confidence in you.'

'No, no,' replied the other, 'there is no joke in it; I tell you it is my serious intention. You will find in me a sturdy, active servant; and as long as I live with you, not a single spirit or goblin will venture to show himself on the 'Field of Terror,' so that you may admit whole herds of cattle to browse upon it.'

'I should like the thing well enough,' rejoined Frederick, 'if I were but sure that you would keep your word, and moreover, that I were doing right in dealing with you at all.'

'That must be your own affair,' said the stranger; 'but I have never broken my word since these Riesenberg mountains have stood; and a mere creature of evil and malice I certainly am not. A little merry, and wild, and tricky sometimes, I own—but that is all!'

'Why, then,' said Frederick, 'I believe that you are the celebrated Rubezahl.'

'Harkee!' cried the stranger, interrupting him, with a frown, 'if that be your opinion, I would have you also to know, that the mighty spirit of the mountains will not permit that name, and that he chooses to call himself the Monarch of the Hill.'

'That would be an odd sort of a servant whom I must call the Monarch of the Hills,' said Frederick, in a tone of raillery.

'You may call me Waldmann, then,' rejoined his companion.

Frederick looked a while towards the ground, pondering upon the course he should adopt, and at length exclaimed, 'Well, so be it; I think I can hardly be amiss in accepting your services. I have often seen irrational animals drilled into domestic use—carrying parcels, turning spits, and other household duties—why not a goblin?'

His new servant burst into a hearty laugh at this observation, and said, 'I must acknowledge such an estimate was never made of any of my kind before. But that I heed not—'tis my humor, and so 'tis a bargain, my honored master!'

Frederick, however, made it a condition that his new servant should on no account whatever discover to Sabine or the children that he had lived in the Haunted Field, or in the old caverns of Riesenberg, nor any time play any goblin tricks about the house or farm. Waldmann pledged his word to all this; so the matter was concluded, and home they both went together in a very friendly mood.

CHAPTER III.

Sabine was not a little surprised at this addition to their household, and could scarcely look upon the swarthy gigantic servant without fear. The children were at first so much alarmed that they would not venture out of doors when he was at work in the garden or in the yard; but his quiet, and good-natured, and friendly behavior soon reconciled all the household to his presence; and if he now and then had a frolicsome fit, and chased the dog and the fowls, they thought it sportiveness and good humor, and a single look from the master was at any time sufficient to bring him within proper bounds.

In full reliance upon the promises of the Mountain Lord, Frederick applied the slender savings of many years to the purchase of a fresh yoke of oxen; and with his newly-mended plow drove to the field in the highest glee.—Sabine looked after him with an anxious, sorrowful countenance, and with an equally anxious mind awaiting his return in the evening, fearing a renewal of the same disasters and the same disappointed hopes, or that his personal injuries this time might be more dangerous and alarming than before. But with the sound of the vesper bell

Frederick came home singing through the village, driving his sleek, well-fed oxen before him, kissed his wife and children in the fullness of his joy, and shook his servant cordially by the hand.

Waldmann now frequently went to the field alone, while his master remained behind engaged about the yard or garden. A considerable portion of the Field of Terror was cleared and cultivated; and to the great astonishment of the village neighbors, and the equal discontent and envy of Sabine's selfish relations, everything assumed an air of prosperity and comfort. It is true, Frederick, when alone, often reflected that all this might be but of short duration; 'and I know not how I am to manage with the harvest,' he exclaimed, 'for Waldmann's time with them be out, and the goblins of the field may choose to appear with redoubled power.' But he considered that the gathering in of the crop was a labor which of itself gave additional vigor to the workman's arm and heart; and it was possible that Waldmann, for old acquaintance-sake, might keep the land free from such guests—as in fact, at times of cheerful relaxation, he almost seemed to intimate.

In the course of time the needful labors of the field were completed. Winter arrived, and Frederick daily drove to the forest for a stock of fuel and wood. On one of these days it so chanced that Sabine was entreated to visit a poor widow in the village who lay dangerously ill, and whom, as far as their increasing means admitted, Frederick and his wife had been accustomed to relieve. She was at a loss how to dispose of the children during her absence; but Waldmann offered his services, with whose stories the children were always delighted, and with whom they were ever pleased to remain; and she proceeded on her charitable errand without further hesitation.

About an hour after her departure Frederick returned from the forest; and having disposed of his wagon in the outhouse, and put up his cattle in the stall, he proceeded towards the house to revive his numbed and frozen limbs by the blaze of a cheerful fire. On approaching the door, a cry of painful distress from his children met his ear. He rushed into the house, and on entering the room found the children creeping behind the stove, and crying aloud for help, while Waldmann was wildly jumping about the shouts of violent laughter, making the most hideous faces, and with a crown of sparks and rays of flame playing about his head.

'What is all this?' said Frederick, in a tone of indignant anger; and the fiery decorations of Waldmann's head disappeared, his fantastic merriment instantly ceased, and standing in a humble posture, he began to excuse himself by saying that he was only trying to amuse the children. But the children ran towards their father, crying and complaining that Waldmann had first of all told them a number of most horrible stories, and that then he had assumed a variety of frightful disguises, sometimes appearing with the head of a ram, sometimes with that of a dog.

'Enough, enough!' exclaimed Frederick.—'Away, sirrah; you and I no longer remain under the same roof.'

With this he seized Waldmann by the arm, and pushed him violently out of the house, desiring the children to remain quietly in the room, and to dismiss their fears, as their father was now come, and they were safe.

Waldmann suffered all this without uttering a word of expostulation; but as soon as he found himself alone with Frederick in the open court, he said, with a smiling countenance:

'Hear, master; suppose we hush this matter up, and make a fresh bargain. I know I have done a very foolish thing; but, I assure you, it shall never happen again. Somehow or other my old humor came upon me, and I forgot myself for the time.'

'For that very reason, because you can forget yourself,' said Frederick, 'we part. You might terrify my children into a paroxysm of madness; and, as I have said, our contract is at an end.'

'My half-year has not expired,' said Waldmann, in a dogged tone; 'I'll go back into the house.'

'Not a step farther at your peril, you shall not again touch my threshold,' cried Frederick.—'You have broken the agreement by your accused goblin-pranks, and all that I can do is to pay you your full wages. Here, take it and be off with you.'

'My full wages?' said the Mountain-spirit, with a contemptuous sneer; 'have you never seen my stores of gold in the caverns of yonder hills?'

'I do this more on my own account than yours,' said Frederick, 'no man shall call me his debtor.' And with that he forced the money into Waldmann's pocket.

'And what is to be done with the Field of Terror?' inquired Waldmann, in a grave but almost angry tone.

Whatever God wills, replied Frederick. Twenty fields of terror are of no importance to me in comparison with the safety of a single hair of my poor children's heads. Take yourself away, or I shall serve you in a way you may not like, or soon forget.

Softly, cried the Mountain spirit; softly, my friend. When such as I condescend to assume a human form, we choose one of rather stern materials. You might chance to come by the worst in this fray, and then, God be merciful unto you.

That He has ever been, said Frederick, and has also given me a good strength of arm, as thou shalt find. Back to your mountains, you being. I warn you for the last time.

Excited by this approach to a pitch of violent fury, Waldmann sprung upon Frederick and an obstinate fight ensued. They struggled about the yard for a considerable time, each using every means in his power to overthrow his adversary, without victory declaring itself on either side: at length Frederick, by his superior skill in wrestling, brought his opponent to the earth, and having placed his knee upon the chest of his fallen foe, began to beat him most lustily, exclaiming, 'I will teach you to attack your master, my precious Lord of the Hills!'

The Lord of the Hills, however, laughed so heartily at this address, that Frederick, conceiving his manly efforts to be the subject of derision, only laid on with redoubled vigor, till at length the former exclaimed, 'Mercy, enough! hold! I am not laughing at you, I am laughing at myself, and I humbly beg your pardon!'

That is another affair, said Frederick, as he rose up and assisted his conquered companion to regain his legs.

'I have now learned what human life is, from the very foundation upwards,' said the latter, continuing his noisy laughter; 'I doubt if any of my kindred have ever pursued the study so profoundly. But hark, my good friend, you must admit that I carried on the war in an honorable way; for, as you will see yourself, I might with ease have called in half a dozen mountain-spirits to my assistance.'

Frederick, with a serious air, now looked at the still laughing Rubezahl, and said, 'You will, I suppose, entertain a grudge against me. Still I cannot repent of what I have done. I have only exercised my just authority in protecting my children, and were the thing to do over again I should treat you just in the same way.'

'No, no!' said Rubezahl, laughing, 'don't make yourself uneasy. I have had quite enough for once. Cultivate the Field of Terror from year to year, at your own will and pleasure; and I here promise you that no fearful phantom shall be seen upon it from this day forwards, as long as the Riesenberg stands. And so farewell, my honest, strong-handed master!'

With this he gave a friendly nod, and disappeared; nor was he ever more seen by Frederick. But he kept his word to the full, and even more. An unheard of degree of prosperity attended all the labors of his former master; and Frederick soon became the richest farmer in the village. And when his children were permitted to play in the Field of Terror—a spot which both they and Sabine now visited without the smallest fear—they would relate in the evening how Waldmann appeared to them, and told them humorous tales, and how they found choice confectionaries, or beautiful carved toys, or golden ducats, in their pockets, on their return home.

THE END.

PASTORAL OF HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. DR. MAC HAILE.

EDUCATION.

In accordance with the rule we have established for several years, a general collection will be made in all the parishes of our diocese on the first Sunday of Lent, to which those who avail themselves of the dispensation granted will contribute according to their means—the rich out of their abundance, and the poor out of their slender means, to uphold the missionary fund, for aiding the poorer parishes and spreading the blessings of a free and independent Catholic education throughout this diocese, of which this fund has been already so productive. You are aware how rarely we make or encourage any general appeals to our flocks for their offerings, especially during those latter times, when the people are bowed down with such heavy liabilities, aggravated by a general and heartless indifference to their distressed condition. There are, however, two objects of which they should always be so jealous as never to suffer them to be placed under any alien control, namely, the independent support of their clergy. With perfect freedom on those two points, there is no crisis however trying out of which the people will not come without any irreparable loss; and there is no persecution however fierce, nor wiles however cunning, which they will not be able to baffle and subdue.

Suffer but the least undue interference with those sacred objects; the power both of the priesthood and the people is impaired, and the aggressive spirit of the enemy gathers strength for further encroachments, until all are astonished and alarmed at the dangerous position to which too careless and confiding a disposition had conducted them. Witness the consequence of suffering an unauthorised Junta to usurp the education of the Catholic youth of Ireland; overruling, nay ignoring, their legitimate pastors, until from one invasion of their rights to another still more fearful, they have come to such a pass to be now engaged in open hostility with the episcopal body, erecting with the taxes wrung from their devoted flocks proselytising bastilles, called model schools, in the very midst of their dioceses; and subsidizing with a profuse expenditure of the same taxes a whole regiment of masters, monitors, pupil teachers, and inspectors—all the devoted servants of this despotic Board, and several of them engaged in fierce encounter to destroy the sacred authority of the Catholic hierarchy.

Yet this is the system that was hailed with such satisfaction, and this was the body that was enlisted as the benefactors of the Catholic people. Such a heterogeneous body, composed of men of every hue of faith or infidelity, to conduct and control of the Catholic youth of Ireland. And among them Catholics, who illustrate their reverence for their creed by upholding institutions condemned by the episcopacy. And yet, it is to such it is sought, by an anti-Catholic government, to give a still more extensive control over the education of the youth of Ireland.

Such are now the full-blown fruits of that noxious tree of a mixed education, which under the judicious fostering of an anti-Catholic Board was, in an evil hour, planted in our land. It is no wonder that those who beheld with complacency the bitter fruit of its opposition and rebellion to church authority should labor strenuously to uphold it; but that those to whose flocks the fruit is poison should hesi-

tate in putting the axe to its unhallowed root, would be much to deplore. None, however simple, can be duped by the ingenious distinctions between the mixed National education and the model schools, and godless colleges, as if they were creatures of a different kind. They have all sprung from the same root, issuing from the mixing of seeds which are forbidden to be blended. If they are at all different, it is only the difference of the leaves and branches of the same tree, which are never perfectly alike in form, though all endowed with the poison, which is drawn from their common root. Some may be more, and others less, destructive; but their comparative fierceness or harmlessness is only found in the difference of the taming process to which the vicious brood of the same savage animal is subjected; or in the different strength or weakness of the fences that are raised against their nearer approach.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

During the past ages, one of the strongest and surest fences against the foreign heresies that were forcibly imported into the country, was found in our native language, always consecrated to the service of our holy religion, and like the land itself, never tainted with the odour of heretical doctrines. Against our language, as well as against our religion and our race, a continuous and unrelenting war has been waged; experience having proved to our alien foes, that they never could destroy the cherished traditions of the people, or make any deadly impression on the minds of their youth, as long as our national language remained as a barrier against the commingling of opposite doctrines. Gradually we got rid of the obnoxious language, which not only foiled the direct persecution to destroy, but of which the superior beauty was the noblest of the English settlers to its adoption, became a subject of serious policy to the enemies of the Catholic religion—a policy which, as usual, they found an still sadder victims in the Catholic body. Education through the English, and forbidden through our native language, became the insidious instrument of that policy; yet, though long and rigorously at work, and wielded by hands at once skilful and powerful, fortunately it has not succeeded. It is not a matter of conjecture, it is a matter to which we can bear personal testimony, that giving any valuable education to the Catholic people of Ireland, was a matter of utter indifference to some of the projectors of the present system of education, compared to the amalgamation of the races, and, if possible, of their religion, by the destruction of the language of Ireland. But now, that the death of their anti-Catholic schemes is related to the world by their creating and fostering scholastic schools, and endeavouring to seduce the youth from their faith, and their spiritual allegiance to their pastors, we should view with no less alarm their designs to extinguish the language of our people.

To what tyrannical lengths this hatred of our people and their language is carried is manifest by the scenes that so often occur at sessions and assizes, when solicitors, advocates, justices, and barristers brow-beat Irish witnesses, forcing them to give evidence in a foreign tongue which they do not understand. Often did we purpose to animadvert upon such conduct, as unconstitutional as it is unchristian. It surely argues but little reverence for the solemnity of an oath or the rights of the subject. In all such cases, property, or what is more valuable, life, may be involved; and if through the violence of any of those functionaries the witness be guilty of material perjury, and his testimony the cause of injury to another, the guilt should be laid at the door of those by whom the freedom of conscience was so cruelly outraged. Let then, those officials learn the language of the people, as it is their duty. If they do not submit to the irksome task, let them allow such a witness to be silent, or procure a competent interpreter.

The office of the Tenebre will be celebrated in Holy Week with the usual solemnity; and on Good Friday the Passion Sermon, in the Irish language, will be preached at the usual hour in the churches. We were much gratified last year at the accurate answering in the Irish catechism of the children who received confirmation. We hope for a still further progress this season, notwithstanding its penal discouragement in certain national schools, by some of the mercenary teachers. We are greatly indebted to the monks, the nuns, and the Christian Brothers, for their pious and patriotic labors in teaching the children, at their schools, the ancient faith of Ireland, in its congenial national language. In this laudable labour, they encounter no obstruction, since all our numerous conventual and monastic schools are fortunately free from the intrusive visits of any inspectors from the National Board, and the young scholars thereby saved the shame, if not the scandal, of seeing the Cross and the Irish catechism put 'a hiding' as they term it, as forbidden things, from the eyes of those functionaries, who value their wages too highly to overlook any emblem proscribed by their masters, who, like the iconoclasts, or image-breakers of old, have a horror for pious images, and especially for the hallowed symbol of our redemption.

THE DECAY OF THE PEOPLE.

We are grieved at the terrible evils that are driving our faithful flocks to foreign lands, and the more so on account of the cruel indifference with which those evils are viewed, without any serious exertion to check them, or to alleviate their pressure. Many projects are entertained, but of a more superficial character, and only temporary expedients. There will be no pause in this work of extermination of our people, and the persecution of their faith, until the huge injustice done to Ireland in the first year of this century, by violence and treachery, is repaired; which, so far from acquiring any moral sanction by the lapse of time, has acquired through successive years, Irish and heavier aggravation. For example, a branch of industry, the cultivation of flax, is proposed, desirable under present circumstances, but of little avail to the tenant without security, and a guarantee on the part of the landlord, that he alone is not to profit by the increased value, which the land may acquire from such cultivation. So far from any disposition being manifested to establish by lease this reciprocal interest, the contrary is acknowledged; and in raising flax, as well as corn and other crops, the tenant will continue to be debarrd from the rights of a freeman. For this subject condition, there will be no adequate remedy, until the land again enjoys the protecting influence of a native legislature.

In the meantime, however, we are inclined to encourage any project that may give even a temporary respite to our afflicted people, provided they do not suffer themselves to be duped by a fresh succession of such false and treacherous pretenders to patriotism, as have brought deep disaster on the country. We well recollect the time when the glad sound of the wheel and the shuttle was heard in the cottages within a wide circle surrounding almost every town in Mayo and Galway, and when the desolate streets of some towns that are now like the old city of the dead, were animated with the busy and thriving market of this domestic manufacture. Cultivate, then, flax by all means, but forget not to insist that the land in which you sow it, be, by virtue of a just covenant, your own, hoping for the restoration of that legislature, to which the linen trade of Ireland owed its origin and its prosperity. With this, and with this alone, will come every temporal blessing that will protect your poverty from the temptations that now beset it, your children from the dangers of proselytism, and your entire race from extermination. The land alone would not then be the only plank to which the people should necessarily cling, since other manufactures would spring up, as they fall not to do when they are sure to be fostered by native parliaments. And among those manufactures none could be more congenial with, and prove more conducive to, the comfort, the innocence, nay, to the prosperity of our people, than both the woolen and

linen manufactures heretofore so flourishing, when the light of a native legislature shone upon them.

It would be delightful to have again every family thus employed in domestic manufacture, and the females cheered with the loom and the spindle, occupations in which queens in former ages were engaged. The revival of such industry would recall the happy condition with which the youth of many is yet familiar, so beautifully illustrated in the picture by the inspired writer of an industrious woman: 'She hath sought wool and flax, and hath wrought by the counsel of her hands. She is like the merchants' ship, she bringeth her bread from afar, and she hath risen in the night, and given a prey to her husband and victuals to her maidens. She hath tasted and seen that her traffic is good; her lamp shall not be put out in the night. She hath put her hand to strong things, and her fingers have taken hold of the spindle. She hath opened her hand to the needy, and the palms of her hand to the poor. She shall not fear for her house in the cold of snow.' Such are the cheering fruits of industry, when encouraged by justice, and rewarded with an equitable share in its own production.

Our attention having been drawn to a recent piece of clumsy legislation, on the subject of Catholic marriages, we have only to remark, and with deep regret, that the Act has not, by any means, relieved the Catholic clergy and people from one of the most odious and sanguinary enactments by which the statute-book has been stained. The retention of this remnant of ancient persecuting bigotry is only calculated to perpetuate the feeling of resentment to which it gave rise; and surely it was not too much to expect from the legislature, that if they prized the service of the Catholic clergy, they should entitle themselves to it, by showing a spirit of just conciliation, taking down the sword which has so long hung, and still hangs, over the heads of the priests assisting at marriages sanctioned by the law of God, and forbidden under a dreadful penalty from a hatred of our holy religion.

CONCLUSION.

We feel that we have addressed you on this occasion, at much greater length than we were accustomed to do in our Lenten pastorals. Our apology is the conviction of the imminent danger with which our people and religion are menaced, from the frightful emigration, and the undisguised hostility of the anti-National Board. The two-fold evil can no longer be safely overlooked. The Board threatens more injury to our faith than was ever inflicted by the most penal enactments; and the wars of William and Cromwell were not more productive than the land-laws of our days, of the sweeping extermination of our people. Offer up your fervent prayers during this penitential time, that God in his mercy may save us from the continuance of those heavy calamities; and in the spirit with which the faithful prayed for the released of St. Peter from imprisonment and persecution of his enemies, the clergy will continue the oration for the Pope in the Collect of the Mass, during the Lent.—Your faithful and affectionate Servant in Christ,

J. JOHN, Archbishop of Tuam.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PROTESTANT CHURCH MISSIONS.—HOW CONVERTS ARE MADE.—The Protestant Chancellor of Cork, the Rev. George Webster, has addressed a letter to the Rev. H. C. Eade, Secretary of the 'Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics,' in which he says:—I complain, not that temporal relief is given to our starving fellow-creatures, but that it is given on condition that they commit sin. You do not deny that if that relief be given to induce them to do what they believe to be wrong, the Roman Catholic converts sin who violate his conscience, and you sin doubly in offering the worldly inducement for such a purpose. You say, 'even if under the teaching of Rome some of them believed at first that they were doing wrong, they soon discovered it, &c. This is just the point I wish to dwell upon. I cannot see what good results may spring from evil, but I cannot believe that any results, however beneficial, could justify me in using unlawful means. You must acknowledge that the bread and clothes are given to the children and to the adults for the very purpose of bringing them to your schools. You say that it is 'customary in Ireland in all schools intended for the lowest class in the community' to give food to the children. This is hardly correct, and I think you will find it difficult to point out a school where food is given to Roman Catholic children to make them listen to Protestant teaching except that school conducted by the Irish Church Missions Society, or by one of the few Clergy in Ireland who approve of the principles of that society. Food and clothes, I know, are sometimes given, but then this assistance is given to the Roman Catholics whether they attend the Protestant instruction or not. It appears to me to be wholly unworthy of Protestantism to make the poverty of Roman Catholics an occasion of outbidding or overreaching the heads of the Roman Catholic Church, and therefore as long as you tempt Roman Catholics, by a regular fixed system of relief, to prefer the interests of this world to the interests of the world to come, so long I must feel myself bound to make every protest in my power against the Irish Church Missions Society. You quote an extract from a speech made by the Bishop of Oxford in Manchester (about 'converts' in Ireland). If his lordship has been totally misinformed I am very sorry for it; but I am fully persuaded he would see cause to change his mind if he were acquainted with the facts which I and many other clergy could have furnished. I also confess I am deeply grieved to see that many other Englishmen, some writers in the Times, for example, have fallen into the same mistake, and have taken up the notion that the Irish Church Missions Society is really doing a good work in Ireland. My only comfort is that so much of the machinery of the society is worked by Englishmen, and that in a few years, accordingly, when they discover the mischief they have done, and the very imperfect grounds upon which they continued to believe they were working with success, they will not have to charge the Irish Clergy with being the cause of their mistake.

If it were necessary, I could give instances where the ordained agents of the Irish Church Missions paid Protestants to pretend they were Roman Catholics at your controversial meetings, and at these meetings to call these very ordained agents the hardest names. I could tell you of a school of which it was reported that there were eighty Roman Catholics in attendance, when the fact was not a single Roman Catholic ever entered the school, except five or six wretched children who were sent from Dublin by the Irish Church Missions Society. I could tell you of a scene I once witnessed at the same establishment, where, on a Sunday morning, large quantities of bread were given to Roman Catholics for learning a verse of Holy Scripture, and where these same people, in my presence, went away cursing the Protestants, and cursing the very persons who gave them the bread and taught them the verse. I could tell you of agents who were known to be charged with drunkenness and other vices, who entered in their reports that they were prosecuted when they merely got into broils in their drunkenness, and who were in spite of the remonstrances of the parish Clergyman, retained in their offices. I could tell you of a report, made by one ordained agent, that he made fourteen converts from Romanism in a certain locality, and who had to acknowledge, when I inquired closely into the matter, that these fourteen persons did not belong at all to this locality—that they had been brought there by this agent himself from distant places, and lodged in a school-house, and then represented as converts from the locality, where they had been supported for a few weeks. These and many other facts I could repeat, and there are multitudes of Clergymen in Ireland who are able to bear

similar testimony from their own experience; but I should prefer to confine our present controversy to the one grand objection—the charge of what I must call bribery. When I define bribery to be the giving of any temporal relief to our fellow-creature for the purpose of tempting him to do what his conscience condemns, I am not aware that I am using the word bribery, as you intimate, in any other than its usual acceptation.

I am quite sure that multitudes of the supporters of the Society in England would never give their money for the purpose of bribery; and it may be for this reason that the Society is so careful to inform the English people that all the money collected in England is devoted to the 'Missionary' part of the Society. Be this as it may, it is a remarkable fact that the Society loses no opportunity of declaring that 'not one shilling of the money collected in England is devoted to the purchase of food or clothes; and I think it ought always to be added that nearly all the money collected in Ireland is devoted to this purpose. The terrible fact with which you have to grapple is, that under your society a Roman Catholic child receives his bed and breakfast—he is housed and clothed—on the express condition that he listens to Protestant teaching, and attends a Protestant place of worship. No doubt, as you say, his 'first' feelings of conscience are easily mastered, and so are the 'first' feelings of every man's conscience; but it is those very 'first' feelings that I should be disposed always to guard, in the history of every Christian with the utmost care. The first act in the real service of God cannot be an act of sin; and I am sure you will acknowledge that if any man does what his conscience condemns, he is undoubtedly committing an act of sin. Roman Catholics and Protestants, no doubt, are guilty of such acts; but I cannot blame myself for their sins, if I have not willfully endeavored to lead them into temptation. As long as the temporal relief is administered for the purpose of tempting Roman Catholics to do what they believe to be sinful, so long I shall always feel it to be my duty to warn my congregation against cooperating with such a system of proselytising. In the long run, I believe it will be discovered that the Irish Church Missions Society has done irreparable mischief to the Church in Ireland.—From Freeman's Journal.

FEDERAL RECRUITS.—CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.—The following letters addressed to the Most Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Lord Bishop of Kerry, appeared in the True Witness Chronicle:—

Richmond City, Oct. 2nd, 1863.

'My Lord—Allow me to introduce to you Captain Atkins, of our army, who visits Ireland on furlough. He and I have been together in many a hard fought field. You will find him a true-hearted Irishman. Though having no special mission for the purpose, he still intends to do all in his power to prevent our countrymen from being duped by the Yankee agents, and induced by offers of free emigration to come out here to spill their blood in a quarrel with which they have no concern. And spill their blood undoubtedly they shall, for as the Yankees themselves have no stomach to this fight, they will put Irishmen in the place where little glory but many hard knocks are to be won. So keenly did I feel the misery which our countrymen have brought upon themselves by joining the Yankee army, that I have wished to be allowed to come to Ireland myself, to dissuade them from such a course. How many a poor fellow have I attended in hospital, and in the field, whose ashes will never mingle with his father's and whose bones are bleaching under a Southern sun. Therefore, my Lord, I earnestly entreat you to use your influence with your people to deter from an act, the result of which will be probably death, misery, and regret. Respectfully, your Lordship's obedient servant,

'JOHN TEELING.'

Firville, Mallow, County Cork, January 9th. 'My Lord—The enclosed letter from the Rev. John Teeling, of Richmond, Virginia, Confederate States of America, must be my introduction to your lordship. I had the pleasure of making that gentleman's acquaintance before the first battle of Manassas, July 21st, 1861, and have the highest satisfaction in stating that he enjoys the reputation among a vast number of admiring friends (of every religious denomination) of being an upright, honorable man, and a zealous Christian minister. During the first year of this unfortunate conflict, my friend, Mr. Teeling, acted chaplain to 'Wheat's Louisiana Battalion' from New Orleans (in which corps I had the honor to serve as captain for 18 months), composed almost exclusively of Irishmen, and nobly did he do his duty in camp and on the battle field. On the presentation of new colors to the command, our worthy Chaplain consecrated the standard, and on many a hard fought field of Southern independence, has his silken folds floated on the breeze—when the victorious shout of 'Stonewall Jackson's Corps,' proclaimed that the minions of a despot had recoiled, baffled and dismayed, before the impetuous advance of the Southern troops! Is it not sad, my Lord, to witness the flower of our peasantry, at this moment in America, imbruing their hands in each other's blood? Why does the Irishman, who craves for liberty at home, and who complains of misgovernment here, support, at the risk of his life the most degraded despotism the world has yet seen? and why does he (becoming forsooth fascinated with the flowery rhetoric and persuasive powers of Mr. Ward Beecher, et hoc cetera omnia) enrol himself under the 'abolition banners' of Abraham Lincoln, and congratulate himself that he is on a crusade, to grant an unqualified freedom to three millions of 'Africans,' who are better clothed, better lodged, and, beyond all, better fed than he himself? I shall answer these questions briefly. No feeling of animosity against a people gallantly struggling for liberty, influences the mind of the Irish peasant, when he sails to America, no sympathy with despotism actuates him to enlist in the Northern army; no hatred of the institution of slavery prompts him to join the fatalistic legions of the invader, and makes it the greatest object of his life to carry fire and sword, lust and rapine, into every Southern home. What reasons then actuate him to fight for a despotism which his soul abhors? His own adventurous spirit—the distressed condition of his native land, and then by far the greatest inducement—the enormous bounty paid by the Yankee Government for fighting material. What spirit act young fellow, who perhaps never saw a pound note in his life, can stand the golden bait of 777 dollars. As seven was a favorite number in Holy Writ, it is to be inferred that the legitimate descendants of the emating Puritans of England regard that number with a sort of religious reverence. The cotton, tobacco, and corn fields of the South must indeed be a much coveted prize to the consistent worshippers of the 'almighty dollar' when seven hundred and seventy-seven 'shipplasters' are to be the reward of the Irishman who undertakes to 'serve an ejection.' Why does not the Red Republican of New England, abandoning the shelter of his counting-house or factory lead bravely to the field of carnage those hordes of Irish, Dutch, German, and free niggers, whom he so persistently treats to the sound of that music which has no harmony for him, i.e., the whistle of Southern bullets? or actuated by the same spirit of liberality with which he started—why does not he remunerate with a pension his unhappy substitute, who returns from the field with a shattered constitution or minus a limb? No, my Lord? the men whom I have described are hourly speculating in the life blood of our valiant countrymen, who are the subject dopes of those who hesitate not to immolate them by thousands for the accomplishment of their selfish purposes and bloody ends. On several battle fields in America I can bear testimony to the gallant fighting, and 'esprit de corps,' of the Irish regiments engaged on both sides. The history of this war will attest the fact that on the bloody field of Fredericksburg no troops ever surpassed in deeds of daring that 'Irish brigade,' who selected to storm the key of the Confederate position (an impregnable range

of hills), was only finally repulsed when four-fifths of its number lay in front of the bloody parapets from which belatedly, the converging fire of our victorious artillery. In the reply of His Holiness Pius IX. to the letter of Mr. Jefferson Davis (which appeared in the public journals) the Sovereign Pontiff thus proves himself, my Lord, the worthy apostle of Him who taught 'peace on earth and good will towards men.' He says 'it is particularly agreeable to us to see that you, illustrious and honorable President, and your people are animated with the same desires of peace and tranquility, which we have in our letters indicated upon our venerable brothers May it please God, at the same time, to make the other peoples of America and their rulers, reflecting seriously how terrible is civil war, and what calamities it engenders, listen to the inspirations of a calmer spirit, and adopt resolutely the part of peace.' Such are the sentiments of His Holiness, and such ought to be the feelings of all who wish to see this unhallowed conflict brought to a termination. I trust, my Lord, that you participate in my views, and hope that you, in the high position in which it has pleased Providence to place you, will use all the exertions in your power to dissuade the peasantry of your Diocese from emigrating to the shores of America, there either to imbrue their hands in the blood of their kindred, or, crippled and maimed like houseless warriors, dependent on the public charity of some great Northern city.—I am, my Lord, with assurances of high consideration, your lordship's obedient servant,

'R. GOING ARMS, Captain and A.D.C., Confederate States Army. 'Most Rev. D. Moriarty, D.D., R.C. Bishop of Kerry, Killarney.'

The Evening Post of Tuesday says that 'from many circumstances to which it has been its duty to advert from time to time, and which certainly do lend themselves to such an interpretation, a tendency 'to a union between the present Government and Irish Orangemen' is interred by the Public. The Evening Post says that the Orange alliance, to which the present Government is more than suspected of gravitating, is perfectly understood to mean Orange ascendancy; and the Evening Post, the Whig Liberal journal, refers to the Evening Mail, the Orange Protestant journal, as maintaining that the Irish Chancellor, the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, is the only obstacle to a union between the present Government and Irish Orangemen. On the other hand, the Evening Mail of Tuesday, the Orange Protestant Evening Mail, makes a fierce onslaught upon the party of which Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli are recognised as the chiefs. The Evening Mail speaks of 'an opposition of so called Conservatives, who have lost their power for Conservation, and who rely not upon the mistakes, but upon the exhaustion of their adversaries for their opportunities.' The Evening Mail does not think that a Government pledged to maintain the temporal dominion of the Pope in Rome, and, in other ways no less odious, to satisfy the conscientious aspirations of their Ultramontane supporters, would long be permitted to shirk the questions on which the feelings and intelligence of England are against them.' The Evening Mail says that 'Sir Hugh Cairns has been selected as the organ for publishing an Irish Church Reform project on the part of his 'leaders,' which disturbs the very foundations of the entire temporal structure of the Church.' 'With such a measure in his right hand an immediate chance of Lord Derby's accession to power would be a serious menace of calamity. Nothing but the opportune accession of Lord Palmerston saved the Constitution from a Tory Reform Bill—perhaps from the Ballot—with which a Conservative Cabinet had courted the revolutionists and terrified the country.' 'Moreover,' says the Evening Mail, 'the country now recognises among Mr. Disraeli's following a distinct Roman Catholic party. We do not blame the Tories as they now, with a sense of historic propriety affect to call themselves, with a somewhat maudlin fondness, their first love. The 'reintegratio amoris' is established without reserve on both sides.' But the Orange Protestant journal says that it does not see that it is its duty to help a party which leans for support upon the extreme section of Irish Ecclesiastics, and it is satisfied that neither the Irish gentry nor the Irish Church would have reason at this moment to congratulate themselves upon the supremacy of any such political alliance.' This is all delightfully encouraging, and we have only to add, that about a week ago the Whig-Liberal Evening Post commented in a tone of thrilling anguish on the recent appointment by the Whig-Liberal Government of a Mr. Courtenay, Registrar of Chief Justice Lefroy, to some situation of emolument—a striking proof of the determination of the Whigs to purchase Orange support in Ireland by way of supplementing the deficiency in their ranks produced by the repudiation of Whiggery by a large portion of its former votaries among the Catholics of Ireland. These articles of the Evening Mail and of the Evening Post give us intense pleasure. The one sole argument which told with any effect upon the Catholics of Ireland to prevail upon them to support the Whigs, was the argument that the ejection of the Whigs from office meant the establishment of Orange ascendancy in Ireland. The most effectual way of refuting that argument was to show the Whigs bidding for and obtaining Orange support, and to show the Orange Protestant party the old Cromwellians and Williamites, praising Lord Palmerston and denouncing Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli. We said long ago that if we could only once get the fierce fanatical party of Irish No Popery bigots to transfer their allegiance from the Tories to the Whigs, the gain to Catholics and to Ireland would be incalculable, while to the Tory party itself it would be an immense relief and a most substantial advantage. The Tory party would not lose one supporter worth retaining, or who did not do them more harm than good, but they would gain a great accession of strength. They would not lose one seat but they would gain several. They would retain the support of all Protestants of rank, property, and intelligence, who have any political opinions except a hatred of Popery, and the chief cause would be removed of that antagonism which in Ireland has set class against class in bitter and continuous ill will.—London Tablet.

MOURNFUL OCCURRENCE.—Dungloe, County Donegal.—A lamentable occurrence took place by the burning of a mud house and its contents on the night of the 8th instant, between the hours of five and six o'clock, in the townland of Belleir, about four miles from Dungloe. A whole family of children belonging to Hugh and James Moy—three belonging to the former and two to the latter—were burned to death. The house belonged to Hugh, which contained all his effects, consisting of a quantity of thrashed grain, three head of cattle, potatoes and bed clothes. It appears Hugh and his wife went to another town for two burdens of corn. She left two of James's children to keep their company till their return; the eldest was nine years, and the youngest was six months; the former belonged to James and the latter to Hugh. The poor parents are in a miserable state, almost insane, and are very destitute.

EVICTIORS.—At the Westport (Mayo) Sessions there were 144 ejectments, entered for trial. We will be of course told by the landlords and their organs that such has been the result of 'Non-payment of rent.' This cannot be true respecting all the cases. For only a few weeks back we read in the 'Barrel Organ' an article, expressing a hope, that when the leases on a certain townland on the road to Westport, would have expired, the tenants should be evicted if they did not make improvements without even a clause in their renewed leases to the end of securing them compensation for such improvements. The mercenary pen which taught such unjust doctrine, now tells its readers that the 144 ejectments at Westport Sessions were the consequence of 'Non-payment of rent.'—Connaught Patriot.

THE FLAX QUESTION.—At a public meeting held in Limerick on Saturday last, to take steps for promoting the cultivation of flax, the following letter from W. S. O'Brien was read:—

Cahirmore, Newcastle West, Jan. 21, 1864. My dear Sir,—I am happy to perceive by an advertisement which I have seen in the Chronicle of yesterday that several of the landed proprietors of the county of Limerick have set on foot a movement for encouraging the cultivation of flax, and that in compliance with their wishes you have convened a meeting for the purpose, which is to be held on next Saturday. I am one of those who think that flax is a crop which is peculiarly suited to our soil and climate, and that the cultivation of it would give much employment to our classes. I have, therefore, been led to consider in what way I can most effectually promote the cultivation of it; and I cannot employ the limited sum which I feel myself justified in applying to this object, so usefully as by presenting a Challenge Cup to the constituency whom I had the honour of representing during many years in Parliament. In case therefore, a committee be appointed on next Saturday to organise arrangements for encouraging the culture of flax, I shall be happy to place at their disposal the sum of £50 for the purchase of a Challenge Cup (of Irish manufacture), which cup is to be held by the occupier—landlord or tenant who shall within the year preceding have grown the greatest average of flax within the boundaries of the county and of the city of Limerick.

Believe me, very faithfully yours, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, Esq., High Sheriff, &c.

To Joseph Gubbins, Esq., High Sheriff, &c. DUBLIN, Jan. 25.—The flax movement is making rapid progress in Munster. A numerous meeting was held at Limerick on Saturday, composed of the most influential gentry of the county, convened by the High Sheriff, Mr. Joseph Gubbins, for the purpose of considering the best means of promoting the interests of the farming classes in connexion with the growth of flax. Colonel Dickson, M.P., described the misery of the poorer classes of the southern towns, and pointed out the causes of the decline of the farming interest. Produce had been so depreciated in value that small farmers could not now live by the land. Four or five acres of wheat that formerly brought £00 or £100 will not now bring £50. He recommended the cultivation of flax, for which all classes should earnestly pull together, but the farmers should not indulge extravagant expectations as to the profits it would produce. Major Gavin, M.P., earnestly pressed upon the meeting the urgency of the case. The country is 'going to smash'; we are losing 85,000 of our fellow-countrymen annually; the Americans are buying up our men at £250 a head. This must be stopped. There never was such a chance for Ireland as at the present moment. If all that had been said about flax was true, a vast field for improvement was being opened up; and if all classes acted as they ought, the country would reap a fruitful result. We are too fond of talking about the affairs of other countries, of Italy and Poland, and not thinking of our selves. We should only think of Ireland and its prosperity and leave other countries. Noblemen, gentlemen, and farmers should all pull together; we have the raw material, most fertile land, and plenty of able and willing laborers. We have only to use the materials that are ready to our hands. Mr. Lyman, Mr. Tait, Mr. Russell, and others addressed the meeting, giving proof that flax could be most profitably cultivated, and that it would give employment to women and children as well as men. It was resolved to form a joint-stock company for Limerick, limited, in £10 shares, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting to a meeting of the county on plans for teaching the farmers the best modes of cultivating the flax, for steeping and scutching, and establishing a home market for the sale of the produce. A letter was read from Mr. Smith O'Brien, warmly approving the movement, and offering a challenge cup of £50 to any landlord or tenant who, within the year preceding, shall have the greatest acreage of flax within the boundaries of the county.—Times Correspondent.

The Belfast Linen Trade Circular shows that in the week ending the 9th instant, no less than 1,080 tons of flax were sold at 270 per ton, producing £290,000.—Ibid.

THE REGIUM DONUM.—The Presbyterian Church has gone a-begging to the Castle. The Regium Donum, like all State bribes, has produced an appetite for more favours, and an increase is demanded to the stipend which the corrupt hands of Castlereagh dexterously arranged. The vision of Walpole, too is realised; the proud Puritanical spirit is broken, and in the motley group which now gathers around the flesh pots, there can be discovered no trace of the men who once boasted of independence, and chafed at the bare idea of servitude. Pitiably as this spectacle is, it is less deplorable than the means which are being resorted to by the expectants of State bounty for the attainment of their ends. The Presbyterian Church does not claim assistance on the ground that she has been servicable to religion or morality. On the contrary, these paramount duties are ignored, and the worldly tribute which she has rendered to Cæsar is the sole inducement which she offers to Cæsar to continue to her his smile. Of course, the members who comprised the deputation that, on Thursday week, waited on the Lord Lieutenant, were the best judges of the arguments most likely to weigh with the government and to help themselves; but outsiders cannot help considering that cause is a bad one which which has nothing but the inconsistency and servility of the past to sustain it. It was generally believed that the generous spirit which actuates the Dissenters of England and Scotland, and which was once the proud characteristic of the Presbyterians of Ireland, was resuming its ancient sway over the Northern mind, and that, in the inevitable conflict which is at hand, the Presbyterians would be found casting off the liver of the state, and demanding, not small concessions, but those equal rights which enter into the very essence of religious freedom. As the matter has been so formally brought before the public, it may be as well to say that the silence with which the present attempt to subordinate still more narrowly the Presbyterian Church to the State is regarded as a convincing proof of the evil effects which men long ago foresaw would result from the operation of the Regium Donum. As early as 1774, Dr. Mayo, a friend of Dr. Johnson, repudiated it as a means introduced by the most corrupt statesman that ever disgraced the Council Chamber of England, of making its recipients 'State pensioners and Ministerial tools.' He characterised it as disgraceful 'hush-money and, with prophetic spirit, pointed to the evils it was destined to accomplish. In Ireland those evils have had a deplorable accumulation. From the moment that Castlereagh purchased Presbyterian support for the Union by a promise of the augmentation of the Regium Donum, down to the present, the effects of this hush-money can be clearly traced. To what further lengths the process of deterioration will go it would be hard to determine; but if every addition to the Regium Donum is to be followed by fresh services to the state, we may regard any further augmentation of the grant as the forerunner of political debasement.—Ulster Observer.

A recent decision in the office of one of the Masters in Chancery in Ireland exposes one of the blots in the Catholic Relief Act of 1829. A better merchant in Cork, a Mr. Simms, left by his will some charitable bequests, including two sums of £500, to three Priests of the Dominican Order,—his brother being residuary legatee. One of these sums was bequeathed to two members of the Dominican Convent in Dublin in trust for the education and maintenance of two Novices of the Order,—and the other sum was bequeathed absolutely to the Rev. Mr. Conway, a Dominican Friar at Cork. The brother of the testator, who benefited largely by the will,

had the baseness to dispute the validity of the two charitable bequests to the Dominican Friars on the ground that by the 21st section of the 10th George 4th, cap. 7, the Order of St. Dominic was an illegal association in Ireland. It was contended for the legatees that they were not within the prohibition of the Act as they had been members of the Order before the passing of the Act, and had done what it prescribed to render their residence in the country legal. But the Master held, as regards the bequest to the Dublin Dominicans, that its object being expressly to perpetuate the Order, in contravention of the law, the bequest was void and must lapse into the residue. There was no trust expressed as regards the legacy to Father Conway, but in his answer to interrogatories he admitted that the testator before his death told him that he intended to leave him a legacy of £300 for the support of his chapel, and upon this admission Master Brooke expressed regret that he was bound to decide against this bequest also as the purpose of the testator was to benefit a Society that is forbidden by an act of Parliament, called the Catholic Emancipation Act. The representative of the Irish Attorney-General contended that though the bequests might be contrary to law, yet as they were clearly intended for charitable purposes, it was competent to the Master to vary their destination and apply them to some other charitable purpose on the doctrine of cy-près. The Master held, however, that he had no power to do so, and the miserable Catholic who availed himself of a penal law against his own Church to defeat the charitable purposes of his brother and benefactor, becomes richer by £1,000 by the vile proceeding. How long will he enjoy his ill-gotten gains? That, however, is not the question for us to trouble ourselves with. The question for the Catholics of the United Kingdom is, is this a law that ought to be left unchallenged, and should not steps be taken to procure its repeal? It does no good to anyone—it affords no protection to the Established Church, but the contrary, and it is an insult to the Catholic body, and, as in the case of Father Conway, an injury to the Catholics of Cork so glaring that even Master Brooke, strong Protestant and Tory though he be, said, he 'felt strongly inclined to support that bequest, if it could legally be done.'—Weekly Register.

A Correspondent of the Cork Examiner publishes the following edifying list, showing how the old stock are being rooted out on two extensive properties in Cork county. These evictions have all taken place within a few years back:—

SIR JOHN WALSH'S ESTATE. Former occupants. Present occupants. 1. John Hawkes, The bailiff. 2. Mr. Curtis, The bailiff. 3. Mrs. Lane, The mother-in-law of the bailiff. 4. Mrs. Cleburne, A cousin to bailiff. 5. Patrick Murphy, Do. of the greater part. 6. William Wiseman, Do. of the greater part. 7. John Hayes, Do. of the greater part. 8. Michael Burns, Do. of the greater part.

THE CANNERY ESTATE. 1. Denis Sullivan, The bailiff. 2. John Murphy, The bailiff. 3. Denis McCarthy, The bailiff or his brother. 4. — Keefe, 2, The brother of the bailiff. 5. — Keefe, 2, The brother of the bailiff. 6. Denis Leehane, The brother of the bailiff. 7. Widow Mahony, The brother of the bailiff. 8. Patrick Leary, The brother of the bailiff. 9. Denis Kiely, The brother-in-law of the bailiff. 10. Lawrence Callanan, The bailiff.

Persons deprived of part. Present occupants. 1. Timothy Mullane, The bailiff. 2. Denis Leary, The bailiff. 3. Cornelius Leary, Brother of the bailiff. 4. Widow Leary, Brother of the bailiff.

William Lane Joynt, Esq., agent of Lord Annulli has been in Belfast for some days past gaining information as to flax cultivation and manufacture. It is the intention of Lord Annulli to introduce and encourage its extensive culture on his large estates in Clare and Limerick, and to furnish instructors for his tenants, and also to erect scutching machinery and provide the seed required for the first year or two. For this purpose Mr. Joynt is about to engage the services of one or two competent instructors, and has been aided in his inquiries by the Secretary of the Linen Trade Committee.—Northern Whig.

The Cork Examiner vouches for the truth of the following bit of romance in real life, which reminds one of Ireland 60 years ago:—On last Tuesday week one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Cork Theatre was attracted to it by the promised attendance at the performance of the fox-hunters of the south of Ireland in full hunting costume. Connected with this incident is a story which contains a strong spice of romance. A gentleman residing in Cork, of considerable eminence in the scientific world, as well as distinguished in the hunting field, and in social circles, was recently at a ball near Queenstown, at which a young lady of great beauty was present. In the course of the evening the gentleman, who had been but a short time previously introduced to the lady, managed to monopolize her conversation so much as to excite some little annoyance among various other gentlemen present.—Among these were two English officers, one of whom in the course of the evening made a remark to the Irish gentleman, which, by implication, meant that he would not be as successful in more manly contests. The Irish gentleman at once accepted the implied challenge, and said that if the lady would give him her bracelet to wear as a gage at the next day's hunt, which was to come of near Fermoy, he would undertake to come in at the finish before either of the two officers, and would then write a song to be dedicated to the lady, and in her praise, have sung before one of the largest audiences ever assembled in the Cork Theatre. The wager was at once accepted, £20 being the sum staked. The lady with much spirit gave her bracelet, the hunt came off, the gentleman won it, and rode in triumphantly at the head of the field. He afterwards did compose the song, and got it set to music, and this was the pretty ballad which Mr. Bowler sang so charmingly after the opera. To secure the large house on that night was obtained by the gentleman who played such a prominent part in the transaction, and the highly successful result was to be found in the cramped condition of every part of the building. The next morning a letter was delivered to the hero of the adventure, containing a cheque for £20, from his rival, with whom he had made the bet, who thus acknowledged our countryman's superiority as a cavalier, a cavalier, and a poet.

A COWARDLY OUTRAGE.—GLENES CAPTURE.—Clonmel, Jan. 23.—On the 20th instant, as Catherine Tierney, a respectable young woman, was returning from Clonmel, where she had been selling oats, on a cart, driven by a servant man, when they arrived within a mile of Ballynary, three men jumped from behind a ditch, seized the horse by the head, and dragged the man off the cart, struck him with a stick and knocked him down. The young woman cried out 'not to murder him,' and fortunately her cries were heard by two sub-constables of the Killeenagh Station, who were on patrol. They were immediately on the spot, when the three men ran away, pursued by the two policemen, who, after a smart run, succeeded in capturing two of them, who turned out to be William Cleary and John Stapleton. The third man is supposed to be Cleary's brother. The two prisoners have been committed by John Langley, J.P., for further examination at the next petty sessions of Ballynary.—Freeman.

A violent explosion accidentally took place recently at the Ballincellig (Cork) powder-mills. Two hundred and twenty pounds exploded, but without any additional fatal or serious loss.

GREAT BRITAIN. "THE ENGLISH ORDER OF ST. BENEDICT."—To the Editor of the Weekly Register.—Dear Sir.—The following paragraph appeared in the Church Times of Dec. 24th, 1863; and as it seems to refer to the Abbey of Mount St. Bernard, I have thought it right to make a communication upon it in your columns:— "We were informed that a gentleman, who, some time since, left the English church, and became a Novice in the Cistercian Order of the Roman Communion, has returned to the Church of England, and is to be received as a Novice into the English Order of St. Benedict, set on foot by Brother Ignatius." I am commissioned by the Superior of Mount St. Bernard's Abbey, which, as your readers know, is the only Cistercian House in England, to say that, if the person in question were a Novice here, and left as is described in the passage above, such an assertion is utterly devoid of foundation; and we can find no one answering to that description in our Registers.

Now that I am on this subject, may I be allowed to ask whether any of your readers can give me some information on the following particulars:—In the same article whence the paragraph is quoted 'Brother Ignatius' is described as having preached, on a late occasion, at one of the churches of the Establishment in Munster-square, London, 'vested in his gown of serge, with cowls and sandals, and though as a monk (?) he has, of course, received the tonsure, yet it was noticed to be much smaller than that of the Monks of the Romish Church.'

I should be glad to know where the said 'Brother Ignatius' made his novitiate?—who received his profession?—and whence he obtained his faculties to 'set on foot' the English Order of St. Benedict? Can the Protestant Bishop of Norwich, in whose Diocese Clendon is situated, or the Bishop of London, under whose jurisdiction the said sermon was preached, have given his proceedings their 'Apostolic (?) sanction'?

I am, Dear Sir, yours very truly, BROTHER M. IGNATIUS SIBB, O.C. Mount St. Bernard's Abbey, Jan. 27, 1864.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. GILLES.—We have learned with profound regret that this learned and most estimable Prelate is seriously ill, and that prayers were offered up for him in all the churches at Edinburgh on Sunday.—Weekly Register.

THE MOST REV. DR. GOSS AND THE YOUNG PRINCE.—On the 31st Jan. the Bishop of Liverpool addressed a letter to his clergy having special reference to the birth of a prince. The following is the passage relating to that subject:—The birth of a son to the Prince of Wales, by providing for an interrupted succession to the crown, is one of those blessings which demands a nation's gratitude. You will be pleased, therefore, to recite, or cause to be sung, the Te Deum, at the end of the principal Mass on Sunday next, in thanksgiving to God for this favor.—Catholic loyalty is not dependent on the enjoyment of past, or the hope of future favors; but it will give additional earnestness to our prayers, that we are indebted to the reigning dynasty for the possession of civil rights and political privileges, which were denied us by the family for whom our forefathers sacrificed their lives and fortunes during the last century. We owe to our Queen the example of a moral household, and the manner in which she has brought up her children has given a lesson of domestic duty to every mother in England. Let us then pray that her son and her grandson may perpetuate the blessings of her reign.

Those who begin to tamper with the laws of God never know how far they will go or where it will be possible to stop. This is what we predicted might be the case with our alterations of the law of marriage and divorce when the present law was introduced six years ago. Already there are symptoms that things are likely to go farther. A Barrister writes a long letter to the Times complaining of inequalities and hardships, some in the letter of the existing law, others in its administration. Some of his complaints are evidently well founded, and in the present system were not radically vicious in principle, it would be impossible to deny that they ought to be remedied. Others would lead to the further relaxation of our national code of morals.—The Times replies that it would rather see the restraints of the husband increased, than those on the wife relaxed. But even the Times cannot always have its own way. It lent the whole influence of its gigantic power to drag the nation down the first fatal slope. It is now on an inclined plane, and the Times itself will not, we fear, be able to stop its descent.—Weekly Register.

THE SEIZURE OF THE SAXON.—The seizure of a British vessel in British waters, and the cold-blooded murder of the first mate by an officer of the Federal steamer Vanderbilt, are among the latest of the long catalogue of outrages with which the North American Government has tested the patience and long suffering of the British people. The circumstances are such as to call for the most earnest inquiry; for if the account which has reached us be correct to all its particulars, our Ministry will find that it has no course open to it but to demand full reparation from the American Cabinet, and the condign punishment or extradition of the chief offender. At the time when full justice is being done to the Federal Government in the Courts of Nova-Scotia, where the seizure of the Chesapeake by Confederate passengers at sea, is pronounced to be an act of piracy, we have a right to expect some reciprocity from that Government, and to look for prompt action when the case is so clear, the outrage so flagrant, as that to which we feel it our duty to call the serious attention of our readers. On the 2d of September last the British barque Saxon, belonging to English owners, left Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, on a voyage to the Island of Ascension, with cattle for Government. On the 17th she arrived, and, as soon as she discharged her cargo, turned her head back again to Africa. Her destination was Angra Pequena, or Penguin Island. This is on the west coast, of Namaqua Land, and lies on the 25th parallel of latitude. As between the little island and the shore there is a good harbour, and the Namaqua country is considered to be under the protection of England, Penguin Island was declared a British possession three years since. Last autumn this almost unknown haven became a kind of nest for the Alabama. Here she used to take shelter when hardly pressed by the corsairs of the enemy. On Penguin Island she had, it seems a deposit of coals, and it was here that she deposited the cargo of skins and wool which was taken out of the Conrad, one of her prizes, afterwards converted by the Confederates into the ship of war Tuscaloosa. The mission of the Saxon was to take away this cargo, and convey it to England. The United States steamer Vanderbilt was at the Cape in September. After long searching for the Alabama, up and down the coast, but in vain, her officers were informed at Cape Town of the use made by the Alabama of Penguin Island, and probably also of the deposit there of the cargo of the lost Conrad. This was how it happened that on the 30th October, when the Saxon had painted, refitted, and shipped her cargo, the steamer Vanderbilt met her appearance in the offing. Captain Baldwin sent a boat's crew to the Saxon, made the master, Captain Shepherd, give up his papers, and took armed possession of the vessel and cargo, while lying about a mile and a-half from Penguin Island. The prize was taken to New York. Whether or no the Saxon was bona fide a British ship her seizure was clearly an infraction of the territorial sovereignty of the Queen. The commander of the Vanderbilt knew as well as any man that the island had been formally taken possession of by the Colonial Government, but is said to have excused himself on the ground that no notification of the annexation had been given to the American Government or in the London Gazette. Our right to halt our colonies might be disputed on the same ground. A far more serious offence remains to be noticed. It appears that the first mate of the Saxon, a quiet and

well-conducted seaman of the name of Gray, was deliberately and wantonly shot by an American named Donagan, the junior officer in charge of the prize crew. There can be little doubt that the act amounted to murder. On December 2 the circumstances attending his death were carefully investigated before the resident magistrate at Cape Town. Many of the seamen witnessed the dastardly act. Captain Shepherd did not see it. He was below in the cabin when he heard the report of a pistol, when he rushed upon deck and found the chief mate lying dead. From the evidence of three able seamen, it appears that the unfortunate Gray was mounting the steps of the poop when Donagan shouted to him to come down or he would shoot him. He hesitated and turned his head round, as if not understanding the order. Donagan, without more ado, shot him through the head, and he fell dead. The ruffian was put under arrest by the captain of the Vanderbilt, but what became of him afterwards we do not know. Unless the very strongest testimony counter to that of the seaman can be adduced in his favour he ought certainly to be surrendered to the British Government that he may be put on his trial for the murder of a British subject in British waters. There would be some satisfaction in knowing that he was likely to meet with condign punishment in his own country. But such a denouement would not meet the justice of the case, and our Government will do very wrong to accept his trial in America as full atonement for this murder within its own jurisdiction. The advisers of Mr. Lincoln should be at once made aware of our determination that such an outrage as this is not to be extenuated by argument or glossed over by faint apology. Full and ample satisfaction must be demanded from that Government for this shedding of innocent blood. We can ask no less than that it would wish the lives and persons of Englishmen to be safe in any quarter of the globe.—Standard.

In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday, the well-known Sunday hay-making case was brought forward, when, after hearing counsel, the Court unanimously quashed the judgment pronounced by the county magistrates against the haymakers.—Weekly Register.

We (Express) are informed that Her Majesty's Government have decided upon augmenting the fleet in the Mediterranean, and that, in the event of the commencement of hostilities on the Eider, the fleet will be at once despatched to the Adriatic.

THE CASE OF TOWNLEY.—The ultimate fate of Townley is still undetermined. Sir George Grey has publicly declared that the unfortunate man has been reprieved by being removed to Beldium, but that his sentence has not been commuted. Under the Act of Parliament which has been called into operation, Sir George Grey has power upon the certificate of two medical men to remove Townley back to prison. In an ordinary case this course would not be followed, for it seems to be a standing rule that after sentence of death is once delayed it is never carried into execution. But the circumstances of Townley's case are so peculiar that it is just possible Sir George Grey might feel himself justified in making it an exception to the ordinary rule. At the same time the tenderness for human life is a feeling so natural that it will surprise no one if Townley escapes the doom which he certainly deserves.—Daily News.

WARLIKE RUMORS.—The London Post of Thursday contains the following:—"When Russia marched upon Constantinople, the nations of the West flew to arms in defence of vast interests visibly imperilled. When the French poured over the Alps to struggle with the Austrian, the cause of liberty and the life of a nation were the stakes. On either occasion men understood and appreciated the nature of the conflict. But about the singular tumult which now agitates so very small a basin, it seems marvellous to find Britannia sharpening her trident and seriously preparing to interfere. Yet this it is. The Channel fleet is called home to await sailing orders. The Horse Guards are busy. Artillery is detailed for service, and naval and military authorities are occupied with the preparation of iron-clads and Armstrong guns. A Crimean officer of fair reputation is spoken of as commander of a possible expedition, for which various regiments are to hold themselves in readiness. When we look at the map we find Denmark not far from us. Transport is easy, and Heligoland is a most commanding and useful basis of operations. The Germans will soon find that we are in earnest, while, on our part, we still have much difficulty in believing that they are sincere."

Bishop Colenso himself has, through his representative, declared his intention of treating the sentence 'as a nullity, void of all force and effect.' The battle, therefore, must be fairly fought out on a legal ground. Many, of course, will be grievously scandalized by the spectacle of a Bishop, convicted of fundamental errors after a solemn and, we must add in justice, and ably-conducted inquiry, continuing to hold office in the church. They will blame him equally whether he returns to superintend a diocese which repudiates his teaching or retains his title and emoluments, such as they are, while he absents himself from the sphere of his duties. Others, perhaps, will be equally offended by the dogmatic standard which the Dean of Cape Town applied to Dr. Colenso's writings. Great interest is felt on this point in the colony itself, where the liberal theology of the Dutch Reformed Church has awakened speculation among classes which are usually strangers to it. It may seem a strange thing to say, but it does not appear to us quite impossible to give due credit to both sides. Dr. Colenso makes no secret of his dissent from the opinions commonly received within the Church of England, but he believes his views to be true and therefore salutary, and believing them also to be legally tenable by a clergyman, he may consider it his duty to avail himself of his liberty to the utmost. No one can properly accuse him of dishonesty who is not prepared to prove that such views are not legally tenable by a clergyman, and that the Bishop never can have thought so. Still less can persecution be imputed to those who are determined to show that the Church of England has a definite doctrinal system, and that the Intimado claimed by the Bishop would be destructive of Christian faith. They have not only a right to bring this to the test, but from their own point of view they are bound to do so. Whether a more tender regard for the consciences of others would not have led the Bishop to pause, whether a larger appreciation of the religious crisis into which we seem to be entering would not have restrained the clergy of Natal from precipitating the issue, are totally different questions. The controversy has gone too far to be stifled or hushed up; but let it at least be conducted with as much charity and as little theological bitterness as possible.—Times.

THE LATE FATHER FABER.—The esteem and veneration in which the memory of Father Faber will deservedly be held, must excite a desire in many to become acquainted with what his sentiments and religious feelings were before he became a member of the Holy Church. His conversion took place in 1845, and five years before we find him travelling over Europe, in order, as we may judge from the result, to see with his own eyes what was the real character of the Catholic religion, which he had heard so much abused at home. He saw, and became a Catholic; a fact which, coupled with hundreds of like instances, is an ample refutation of those who calumniate the followers of Catholicity as being blinded. Those who remain at home, and judge only of Catholicity from what they hear or read about it are not converted; whilst those who inquire, who take independent steps to make themselves informed of what Catholicity is in doctrine, and also in practice, abandon the errors in which they were educated, and give themselves up to the Church. Father Faber's experiences during his travels were given by him to the public in 1842, in a beautiful work entitled, 'Sights and Thoughts in Foreign Churches and Among Foreign People.' The

three divisions of the book under the headings 'Paris and Avignon,' 'Cisalpine Gaul,' 'the Adriatic and Aegean,' show the track of the inquirer's travels. Three passages, selected from the work, will show the frame of his mind, and how it already possessed the latent sparks of that generous fire which, after he had entered into the true Church, burst forth, and kindled the hearts of all whom he addressed, whether in writing or by word. Speaking of the calumniated Pontiff, Boniface VIII, he wrote:—"When Boniface had been dead a century, it was necessary to take down his chapel in the Vatican and remove his body. According to the process verbal, the body was found undecayed, all the veins traceable, the expression placid, the skin upon his head unswollen and entire, the hands, upon which he was represented to have gnawed, were also so perfect and beautiful as to fill with admiration all who saw them. How wonderful are God's ways!—For a century of obliquity, the very dead body of His servant is kept incorrupt, to testify against Satan's wiles by a most unforeseen discovery!"—(p. 69). He reached Venice in Holy Week, and the services of the Church which he was present made an impression on him. The words we have italicized in his description should be noticed, as they again serve to refute those who speak of the Catholic rite being a deception:—"On Maundy Thursday we went to St. Mark's, and remained there the whole of the service, which lasted above three hours. This Thursday seems to be here, as it should be, a sort of Lenten holiday—a light shining even in the darkness of Passion Week. Flugs were flying in all the ships before the quay, as well as in the square before St. Mark's. The Archbishop was in the cathedral. All the Clergy, the Austrian Archduke, who is Viceroy of Milan, and thirteen old papiers, received the Holy Communion, the choir chanting, in a low voice, the whole time. After Communion, the Archbishop came into the nave, accompanied by his Priests and Deacons, in less magnificent attire.—They took off his outer robes, and girded him with a towel. He then knelt down, and washed and kissed the feet of the thirteen old papiers who had communicated. I rather expected this ceremony would have been a little undignified, and waited for it somewhat uneasily, considering I was in church, and the eucharistic sacrifice just over. However, it was not so in the least. It was very affecting, and quite real; and the people seemed to think that it meant something real; and to all appearance, were edified by it, as I was myself." After it was over, the Patriarch, standing, and leaning on his crozier, made a short address to the people explaining the symbolic character of our Lord's act, and dwelling particularly on St. Peter's wish, that not his feet only should be washed, but his hands and his head." The last extract we make speaks to the very depths of the heart: it is an enthusiastic appeal to the worshipper who finds himself out off from the Universal (i.e. Catholic) Church:—"Nay," said he, 'what could I have done? Rome has no cause to fear; truth; she will gain by it in the end.'—'What could I have done?' he said, 'while his face kindled with solemn earnestness, behold all hearts are turned towards Rome, all eyes are fixed upon her in love, hope, fear, and inquiry. Long has her mysterious character been seen, in that men could not feel indifference towards her as a common city, but either fond love or bitter hatred has been her portion from every one who cared for the cross at all. The contracted limits and narrow sympathies of national Churches are again being destroyed. Gallieniism, that vile, unworthy, and disloyal child of the selfish Sorbonne, is now scattered for ever to the four winds of heaven; and the fresh waters, imprisoned by the salt sea in your own island, are bursting down the barriers with a sound to which all Europe listens. Oh, by the memory of old Catholic England!—Oh, by the memory of the old Saxon Saints!—I implore you, as a Priest consecrating in the shrine of Augustine and of Anselm, to seek daily, to feel and realize, and bear upon the Church Catholic, through and beyond your own national branch; throw yourself with a bold meekness into the carious sympathies and magnificent affections of the Church universal; hide yourself in the mighty beatings of her universal heart. Are there none to set you an example; none whose meek humility and love of discipline can correct the vehemence and untutored zeal which tempts those who walk in a new path? 'O yes,' I replied, 'there are lowly-minded men even in proud England, whose leaning on the Church Catholic is as bold and trustful as your own; we have men still who walk in our cloisters, singing of the king's daughter, and extolling her golden vestures. Nay, on this Asiatic shore, forgive me if I would leave behind an echo of a noble English song—a melody of one who sits unconqueringly by the waters of our Babylon, even thankful for the thin shade of willows on that thirsty land, and speaking these glorious things of the City of our God:—

"Throughout the olden word, story, and rite; Throughout the new, skirting all clouds with gold Through rise and fall and destinies manifold Of Pagan empires; through the dreams and night Of nature, and the darkness and the light; Still young in hope, in disappointment old; Through mists which fallen humanity enfold, Into the vast and viewless infinite, Kisses the eternal city of our God. Her towers, the morn, with disenchanting rod, Dimly and darkly labors to dissolve, Lifting the outskirts of the orienting gloom; Bright shapes come forth—arch, pinnacle and dome; In heaven is hid his height and deep repose!" After the lapse of three years, the grace of God, already working on his heart, led him into the right path. How he ran along in it towards perfection may be learnt from his writings after his conversion.—Bumby Catholic Examiner.

UNITED STATES. The New York World says.—The administration has raised the siege of Charleston for the purpose, as it now appears, of conquering the State of Florida. General Gilmore, with ten thousand men, is now in the midst of the swamps of that peninsula.—Of course no military purpose took him there, as the rebellion that would the occupation of Yucatan or Coahuila. The object is political. Florida has been marked out as one of the rotten borough states which is to help to make Mr. Lincoln President.—General Sherman's movement in Mississippi, which is so puzzling the military strategists, is, as will presently be discovered, to conquer that State for the same purpose. So we go; the war for the Union is first perverted into a war for abolition, and now it is a war for the Republican succession. Progress.—The New England civilization is going on. Here is a specimen of it:— "Wheeling, Jan. 28. "House of Delegates—House Bill, No. 4, relating to divorces, was passed: Yeas, 35; nays, 7. The bill reads as follows:— "1. Where either the husband or the wife willfully abandons or deserts the other for three years, or has heretofore done so, a divorce from the bond of matrimony may be decreed to the party abandoned, by the Circuit Court having jurisdiction. "2. Where the husband, for a year or more before the suit for a divorce is commenced by the wife, has been voluntarily engaged in the service, military or civil, of the so-called Confederate States or of any rebel State government, and the wife is a resident of this State at the time of bringing the suit, a divorce from the bond of matrimony may be decreed to the wife by the Circuit Court having jurisdiction. "3. So much of the sixth section of chapter one hundred and one of the Code of Virginia, second edition, and is inconsistent with this act, is repealed. "Now, if that is not nice, it is loyal! If it isn't Christian, it's Yankee—and it's that, better? Old Virginia, with a few more Yankees on the Panhandle—and a few more little visits will look more like New England.—N. Y. Freeman.

The True Witness

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The long dreaded event has occurred; the first shot has been fired, and in a few weeks Europe may be all on fire. Indeed, at present, it is almost certain that the Western Powers will be compelled to take part in the contest just inaugurated in Schleswig.

The appeal in the Alexandra case had been heard on the 6th instant, and the judgment of the Court thereupon was to have been given on the 8th. In the British Parliament the Address in reply to the Queen's speech had been carried without amendment, in both Houses.

There is nothing whatever to report from the United States. An expedition destined to subdue Florida has started, and it is said that negro troops are to be chiefly employed in the campaign.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—On Friday last the 19th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, His Excellency the Governor General opened the second session of the eighth Provincial Parliament.

"I am happy again to meet you in Parliament, and I feel confident that during the Session now commenced your best attention will be bestowed on Legislation for the public welfare. I have taken steps for carrying into effect the act passed during last session for the organization of the militia force of the Province, and I will continue my best efforts for the attainment of so important an object.

The condition of the vast region lying to the North West of the settled portions of the Province, is daily becoming a matter of greater interest. I have considered it advisable to open a correspondence with the Imperial Government, with a view to arrive at a precise definition of the geographical boundaries of Canada in that direction.

systematic and perfect development of our mineral wealth, and the rights as well of the public as of private individuals connected with it. I would also suggest to you the expediency of making legislative provision for ensuring a more efficient system of investigation into the cause of shipwrecks, occurring on or near the sea coast of the Province, as well as of similar disasters which though occurring elsewhere, may, from the nature of the attendant circumstances, seem calculated to affect the reputation of our marine service.

A fresh contract for our Ocean Mail Steamship Service has been entered into on terms which will be submitted for your consideration, and which will, believe, be found to combine efficiency, economy and safety. I would further invite your attention to the state of the existing laws relative to Parliamentary elections, to bankrupt and insolvent debtors, to the administration of justice, to the encouragement of agriculture and of the fisheries, to the regulation of titles to real estate, and to the granting of patents for inventions.

The public accounts for the past year will be laid before you, as also estimates for the supplies required for the current year. These estimates will be found to have been prepared with a careful attention to economy. I rejoice that I am enabled to inform you that the revenue of the past year considerably exceeds the estimate submitted to you last session, whilst the aggregate expenditure for the public service of the year was less than the estimated amount.

Notwithstanding these gratifying results, however, there was a large excess of expenditure over income and as the revenue derivable from existing sources is clearly inadequate to meet the annual charges on the public Treasury, measures will be submitted for your consideration calculated to equalize the annual income with the annual expenditure of the country.

The Governor General then retired. The Speech from the throne was agreed to be taken into consideration on Monday the 22nd, by the House of Assembly, and on Tuesday the 23rd, by the Legislative Council.

It has been remarked that the Governor's speech contains no allusion to the birth of an heir to the Prince of Wales. This strange oversight, to whatever cause owing, will we hope be rectified in the Address in reply, so that no occasion may be given to people in England to accuse us Canadians of want of loyalty, and of intentional disrespect towards our Queen.

The vote on the Address is looked forward to with anxiety by the public, and with confidence by both of the contending parties. Opposition and Ministerialists muster strong, and parties are very nearly balanced; but the result of the Debate cannot be known until after we shall have gone to press.

On the motion of Mr. J. S. Macdonald, seconded by M. Cartier, an address, congratulating the Queen on the birth of an heir to the Prince of Wales, has been carried unanimously.

THE "GLOBE" AND FREEDOM OF OPINION.

How different do the same things appear to different men, as seen through differently coloured pairs of spectacles. So true it is, as Carlyle observes, that in every object, "the eye sees in it what the eye brings means of seeing." That, and no more. So, seen through a pair of Catholic spectacles, the late events in Italy which made the King of Piedmont master of the territories of his weaker neighbors, appear as acts of fraud, and theft. Seen through a pair of Protestant spectacles the same objects appear in very different colors; and the Globe perceives "in the champions of Italian independence, the champions also of free speech, of free thought, of the right of men to judge for themselves."

But there is moreover this peculiarity in the Protestant spectacles; that they make the same acts appear, white or black, good or evil, according as they are adverse, or propitious, to a Catholic Sovereign and the Catholic Church.—Had a Catholic prince, one devoted to the Holy See, acted towards one of his Protestant neighbors as Victor Emmanuel has acted towards the smaller Italian Sovereigns, the Globe would have seen therein but an act of grossest treachery, and the triumph of brute force over right.—Were the authority of Queen Victoria in Ireland to be overthrown by the same means as those by which the authority of the King of Naples was overthrown in Sicily and the South of Italy, the Globe would perceive clearly that "freedom of opinion, free thought, and free speech" were terms not properly applicable to acts of violence and bloodshed. The discontented Irish, the Globe would tell us, and their sympathizers on this side of the Atlantic, have a perfect right to their opinions, and to express those opinions; but they have no right to take up arms against their legitimate sovereign; no right to conspire against her authority, or to fit out expeditions in the United States against her territories. As the Globe would judge the Irish and the Americans, were a band of filibusters from New York to land in Ireland; and were the Government of the United States without declaration of war, and whilst still professing amity toward the Queen, and disclaiming all complicity with the said filibusters, to send out a powerful army and navy to assist, and profit by, the acts of the latter—so, if he has any regard for consistency, would we beg of the Globe

to judge of the acts of Garibaldi, and Victor Emmanuel. Would he then defend such treachery, such violence upon the plea that he saw in the chief actors, the "champions, of free speech, of free thought, of the right of men to judge for themselves?"

The Globe need not attempt to rejoin that in the above representation of the Italian question we have unfairly stated the action of Piedmont towards Naples, or the conduct of Victor Emmanuel, Cavour, and Garibaldi; because if he does so we will retort against him strong Protestant testimony—that, in fact, of Blackwood whom no one can suspect of seeing things through a Romish glass, darkly. Let us see then how in such a staunch Protestant periodical as Blackwood, the process by which the Kingdom of Naples was annexed to Piedmont is described and judged. The writer is indignantly repudiating the comparison which M. Peruzzi, the Italian Minister of the Interior had attempted to institute betwixt the English Revolution of '88, and that of Italy:—

"We would simply declare that, to make the cases analogous some few details are wanting. The Ministers of William, for instance, should have been in close and friendly relations with the Cabinet of St. James'. Amicable remonstrances as to the danger of this or that policy: friendly warnings as to the perils of opposing popular demands when pressed with force and vigour; wise counsels how to guide the States amidst the quicksands of Revolution around: and lastly as a lulling security against all present danger, hints about maritime conventions, and commercial treaties which should unite the two countries in closer amity. The Dutch Cavour should have done this, and more; he should have assured the English Cabinet that he was fully prepared to suppress all unauthorized interference, all buccannery expeditions, and that strict orders had been given to some Dutch Pesano to cruise off Cornwall and the Lizard, and suffer no suspicious craft to effect a landing."—Blackwood, July, 1863. p. 62.

Had the Prince of Orange and his Ministers been guilty of all these acts of duplicity, or as plain men would call them, of lying; had they bought over the officers of the English army, and corrupted all James' Ministers, then admits the Protestant Blackwood, the analogy betwixt the English and Italian Revolutions would have been, not complete, but "closer;" even then the Protestant Englishman having the honor of his country, and his religion at heart, would be loth to compare the process which transferred the Crown of three kingdoms from James to William, with that which has given the King of Piedmont temporary military possession of the dominions of the King of Naples.

The obliquity of moral vision which characterizes the Globe is we say due to the deep hue of his Protestant spectacles. All weapons thus seen appear to be fair against the Church and her friends. Therefore to lie, to cozen, and betray were in the eyes of the Globe, not only lawful acts, but laudable and honorable, when employed to the detriment of the Pope and his allies. In those who availed themselves of such weapons he can see only "the champions of free speech, of free thought, and the right of men to judge for themselves." Such champions also will the Globe find in abundance in the convict hulks and in the Penitentiaries; only unkind fate has compelled them to exercise their gifts on a smaller theatre than that allotted to Victor Emmanuel and Mazzini, to Cavour and Garibaldi; and society brands them as felons, instead of glorifying them as heroes. So capricious is fortune.

The crimes perpetrated in the abused name of liberty are not more numerous than are the absurdities of which Liberal Protestants are guilty in their laudations of freedom of opinion, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech. They will, it is true, grant this freedom to every man; but with one little proviso—that he think in conformity with their thoughts, that he utter no word to contradict their words. Thus if in Naples a Romish Bishop, or a Popish priest think that the usurpations of Victor Emmanuel are a grievous wrong, and refuse accordingly at the bidding of the usurper to mock God with a Te Deum and solemn rites of praise, he is haled to prison as a malefactor in the name of "freedom of opinion;" if he denounce the tyranny, he is forthwith dealt with as a convicted felon; and if the loyal peasantry of Naples take up arms in vindication of their opinions, as did Garibaldi and his companions in vindication of theirs, the former are summarily shot as "brigands."—Such is the "freedom of opinion," and the "right of men to judge for themselves" which Liberalism awards us, and which Protestants of the Globe type admire. It means simply unrestricted licence for themselves, and the right to impose silence upon all who differ from them.—It means the right of all subjects of Catholic Princes to revolt against their rulers; and the duty of the Catholic subjects of Protestant sovereigns to submit without a murmur to all the cruelties and exactions which their oppressors may inflict. Always are our Protestant Liberals bound to give themselves the lie.

So, when treating of a society called the Fenian Brotherhood, denounced both on this Continent and in Ireland by the Catholic Church, the Globe tells us with his accustomed regard for consistency that:— "If any danger were to be apprehended to the empire from the machinations of these societies, it would be necessary for the administrators of the law to exercise their authority in Canada, and for the Imperial Government to call upon the authorities of the United States to suppress societies formed for the

purpose of exciting the subjects of a friendly State to rebellion."—Globe.

"Rightly reasoned," good master Dogberry of the Globe; such no doubt would be, under the circumstances you have supposed, the duty of the Imperial Government. But what, an if the authorities of the United States thus appealed to, "to suppress societies formed for the purpose of exciting the subjects of a friendly State to rebellion," were to enact towards the Fenians the part Victor Emmanuel and Cavour enacted as towards Garibaldi and his associates! What if the American Government were to encourage them, secretly, and to give them all the aid in its power to prosecute their enterprise; were to furnish them with money, arms, and ships, whilst professing the most friendly sentiments towards Queen Victoria; and when, through its connivance the Fenian filibusters had sailed, had landed in Ireland, and after various fortunes were on the point of being thoroughly and ignominiously routed, were, without any declaration of war, to rush to their assistance with a powerful army—what, we ask, would be your estimate of the conduct of the said "American authorities?" and would you accept in justification of that conduct the plea that the "Fenian Brothers" were "the champions of Irish independence, of free speech, of free thought, and of the right of men to judge for themselves?" If you would not admit that plea in the supposed case of the "Fenians," if you would not applaud the action of the American Government, you would stand self-convicted of inconsistency and of double-dealing; you would make good the charge we have often urged against you—that you have two sets of weights and measures—one for your own use as Protestants, another for you Catholic neighbors.

FAITH AND SUPERSTITION.—"The penchant for what are termed the 'occult sciences,'" writes the Paris correspondent of the Montreal Herald under date of the 26th ult., "which has been apparently one of the characteristics of the human mind in all ages of the world's history, and has been accounted for in many various ways by psychologists, is very far from having died out of the French mind, notwithstanding the positivism and materialism which are so rife in this country."—Montreal Herald, 18th inst.

The correspondent of the Herald may be an acute observer of facts actually transpiring around him, but he must have but a very superficial acquaintance with the past, and with the phenomena of the human mind, or he would not have used the little word, "notwithstanding," which we have ventured to italicise. Had he been accustomed to look beyond the surface of things, and to read the human heart, he would have said that the "penchant for the occult sciences" rapidly spreading in France because of its positivism and materialism, and as the natural and inevitable consequence of its rejection of Catholicity, and consequent loss of faith."

No psychological fact is better established than this: That faith is the only antidote to superstition; and that men, if they cast off the one, must inevitably fall victims to the other. The wide spread, and rapidly extending devil-worship of the non-Catholic or Protestantised communities of France and of the United States, can surprise no one who has studied the history of the past; or from the collection of facts has endeavored to attain to the knowledge of their causes, and of the moral laws of our being.

Man cannot live on the natural laws alone.—He, in spite of himself, clings to the supernatural, to the belief in something that cannot be seen, felt, or heard, weighed in the scales, or measured by the linen-drafter's yard. No doubt the physicists can show conclusively, that according to the settled order of the universe, belief in a God who governs the universe is a very silly thing, and that to pray to such a God is eminently unphilosophical. They may by their arguments defraud the unstable of their faith, but they do but prepare the way for the inroads of superstition. They may haply do somewhat to discredit the Christian religion; but the final triumph is always to inaugurate an era of "devil-worship," or, as in courteous phrase it is termed, of "the cultivation of the occult sciences."

Thus the ready acceptance that the pretended "medium" or necromancer obtains amongst all Protestantised, or Je-Catholicised communities so far from being an abnormal or inexplicable phenomenon, follows as naturally and directly the rejection of the Catholic Church, as do the ebbing and the flowing of the tides from lunar attraction and the revolution of the earth upon its axis; thus the "penchant for what are termed the occult sciences" in France, is the logical consequence of that "positive" philosophy and that gross "materialism" which are so generally accepted in France as the results of free thinking and modern Protestant philosophy. Now as under the Regency, when it was no longer fashionable to believe in God, or assist at Mass, Messieurs les Philosophes acknowledge a devil, and reverently take part in the mystic rites whereby that personage is summoned to their aid. Side by side with the intensely Pro-

testant or anti-Catholic literature of the day—such for instance as M. Renan's "Life of Jesus," is springing up a literature of the "black art"—for the human mind is a soil, which can never be altogether barren, and if it bear not fruit and flowers, it must of necessity bring forth noxious weeds. The correspondent of the Herald furnishes us with the titles of some of the chief products of this devil's literature, which are curious, both as showing the last results of the "positive" and "materialistic" philosophy in France, and the extent to which a degrading superstition has spread itself amongst the people:—

"There exists in this City," says our informant, writing from Paris, "a much more numerous band of 'spiritists' than is generally supposed. These people hold 'seances' and 'circles' for interrogating the inhabitants of 'the other world,' and support a couple of periodicals, one of which—La Revue Spiritiste—seems to rejoice in a tolerably well filled list of subscribers."

This form of diablerie is familiar to our readers under the name of "Spirit Rapping" of which it is but a development. In their pursuit of the "occult sciences" the French freethinkers have however got far beyond this stage of superstition, and are taking up with some of the more ancient forms such as obtained in the pre-Christian world—"Chiromancy" to wit, and the study of the "Kabbala":—

"The study of the Kabbala has also been revived here of late; and boasts several adepts, who in their own opinion, and that of their disciples, are treading in the steps of Moses and the Chaldeans. The head and chief of these purers into ancient millstones is Mr. A. Constant, who under his hierophantic name of 'Elippas Levi' has published a book entitled 'Dogma and Ritual of High Magic,' which book is accepted almost as a Revelation from Heaven by his followers."

The adepts in "Chiromancy" are not without their prophets; and a M. Desbarolles has published a work—"The Mysteries of the Hand"—which professes to teach how to gain an insight into the future destinies of any given person by the study of the lines of his hand; an art which we fondly hoped had been for ever consigned to gypsies and such like small deer, but which is now it seems assiduously pursued by the countrymen and contemporaries of M. Renan. Astrology also has its votaries, and the correspondent of the Herald adds:—

"Fortune telling from cards, and the study of numbers as a key to the art of divination, are all greatly in vogue just now."

Then follows a long list of modern and ancient works on magic published, and for sale by the leading librarians of Paris, on which our informant thus comments:—

The sight of this list is positively enough to make one rub one's eyes, and ask oneself in wonder 'in what year are we living?' and 'what Great Book of Destiny, or General Repertory of the Occult Sciences, compiled from Albert le Grand, Nicholas Hamel, Paracelsus, Cornelius Agrippa, Etteiler, Gail, Lavater, &c., containing the Explanatory Dictionary of Dreams, the Art of Knowing the Future, the art of telling fortunes by cards, the language of flowers, the art of black magic, and the art of white magic, by Frederic de la Grange.'

Besides these, and a lot of other works with similar titles, Dant's list of new books includes various others on the Kabbala, Alchemy, Solomon's Seal, Aaron's breast-plate, and every branch of the 'shadowy science.'

The works on the Kabbala and Magic seem to be less popular than those on the hands and the art of telling the fortune by the aids of cards. The Kabbala dealing in the complicated relations of numbers, and in 'philosophic' abstractions in regard to the Divine, to Cosmogony, and the existence of created beings, goes over too much laborious speculation, to attract many students. As for magic, notwithstanding its well known division into 'Black' and 'White'—the former bringing you into communication with Bad Spirits, and the latter with Good Ones,—the worst still carries with it an odour of graves and brimstone which repels the popular imagination. A magician is still popularly conceived of as a dubious sort of being, something between a man and a Ghost, with a high cap, a long beard, a wide mantle, and an incomprehensible wand, who kills children and black cats at midnight in some dark grove, or cavern, and boils their bones and blood with frogs, snakes, poisonous herbs, and perfumes, in a dreadful big cauldron, over a fire not kindled by any earthly alchemite. So the sale of the books on magic is not much more lively than that of the works of Kabbalistic lore.

The favorite branches of "Occult" learning are Palmistry and Cards. The new book on Palmistry alluded to above—and which is but one of the many in vogue on this subject—has already reached its fourth edition; and so great is the interest created by it, that the author, besieged by incessant applications from people wanting farther instruction, or an interpretation 'from headquarters' of the signs of their hands, has opened a course of lectures for students of palmistry, and has his days of 'reception' for people willing to pay him a fee of 20 francs for a 'consultation' on the lines of their hands.

As for the Cards, their students and professors are legion. You can scarcely go to a soiree without meeting some amateur, or hearing of the wonderful skill of some professional adept. Of the latter, one, in particular, enjoys a vogue such as no one has arrived at since the days of the famous Mlle. Lenormand. But what I have to say about this singular person, and the extraordinary things attributed to him, must be reserved for my next letter.

The consideration of these things, the contemplation of the last results of the material and rationalistic philosophy of the XIX century, should reconcile us poor Papists with our religion, and teach us to esteem more highly the privilege which we enjoy, in that by our faith we are delivered from the attacks of a degrading superstition. The sneers of the enlightened freethinkers of the age will scarce affect Catholics, if they but give themselves the trouble to note the results of "freethinking" and modern materialism, as exemplified in the actual moral and mental condition of those who in the pride of their intellect have discarded Christianity, and the teachings of the Church as a pack of fables fit only for children and old women. Assuredly the men who study the Kabbala have no right to laugh at those who hear Mass; neither have they who have renounced the counsels of the priest in the Confessional, for the revelations of the Chiromancy, any reason to boast of having thereby made a good exchange.

LOSS OF THE "BOHEMIAN."—We have to announce the loss of another steamer of the Montreal Line by shipwreck. The Bohemian running into Portland harbour on the night of the 22nd instant, struck about nine o'clock on the Auldens rock, and in a short time went down. All the cabin passengers and most of those in the steerage were saved by means of the boats; but about twenty of the last named class perished. We are yet without sufficient details to enable us to explain the causes which occasioned the catastrophe.

The convict Greenwood under sentence of death in Toronto, has committed suicide in his cell.

CATHOLIC CHARITY.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

On Tuesday evening, in the Bonaventure Hall Mr. McGee delivered his lecture on "Catholic Charity," before a very large audience. He commenced by stating that he had promised his friend, the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, to deliver this lecture before leaving for Quebec, as a contribution towards the repairs and improvement of St. Anne's Church; and that he was exceedingly happy to have it in his power so to oblige his reverend and learned friend, and the congregation of St. Anne's. (Applause.) He then proceeded to observe that although history, in the ordinary sense, as a mere record of ambition, — as a chronicle of battles, conspiracies and vicissitudes, was a disheartening study,—that yet there was to be found interwoven with the great drama of public action, so many scenes of a very different nature, so many beautiful and patriotic passages, that all really good histories, filled as they are with digressions as to the religion and social life of passed generations, afford ample compensation to the tedium and weariness of war and intrigue. Of these passages he had endeavored to cull a few of the principal which exhibited our regenerated human nature in some of its noblest aspects, under the general title of "Heroic Charity." Though benevolence was a principle of duty inculcated by almost all Asiatic religions, charity, as we understood the word, was almost exclusively a Christian idea. Among the first Christians there was a common fund for the relief of their poorer brethren; and the charity of Christianity made itself, at a very early period, conspicuous in the altered relation of master and slave throughout the Roman world. Without dwelling on the doctrinal basis of Christian charity, as contained in the sermon on the Mount and other portions of the sacred Scriptures, he (Mr. McGee) would trace historically, in a rapid manner, some of the most memorable phases in which the work of this good angel—the guardian angel of Christian society—had been exhibited within the range of the Christian era. The rise of the Mahomedan power, and its encroachments on Europe, had called forth the charity of the Crusades. No doubt, there was—mingled with that universal movement of the Christian populations—much that was temporary, trivial, interested, and even something that was base and vicious; but the preponderating spirit was that of charity. It was not simply an armed uprising against a hostile creed or system, it was a generous attempt to protect the pilgrim on his way—the peaceful traveller in a far country—to succor the weaker and poorer brethren who had gone out from Christendom into the land of the unbeliever. This was the heroic spirit of brotherhood which fired the soul of St. Bernard, when from his wooden platform on the hill of Vezelay, he launched the crusade of 1148. Of the multitudes who heard his voice, not nearly all could obtain the crosses prepared as the badge of enlistment, and the mighty preacher tore into shreds his own outer robe, in order that no man might be without an emblem of the cause he had espoused, (Applause.) Contemporaneously with the heroic charity of the Crusades grew the domestic charity of chivalry. Domestic slavery, once universal in Christendom, afforded another theatre for the exercise of heroic charity.—Benedict, of Amaine, accepted the land on which he built his convent, but manumitted his serfs; while Aidan, of Northumbria, made it a condition of the reception of converts into the church, that they should liberate the captives in their hands, who had been reduced from liberty to slavery.—The Synod of Armagh, in Ireland, held in 1172, after the Norman invasion, believing the scourge of invasion to have fallen on them in consequence of their holding slaves, decreed a general emancipation of the captives in the land. In those days prisoners of war were usually reduced to slavery, for the system of ransom and exchange had not yet been established, and no other voice but that of religion dared to plead the captive's cause. The rise of the maritime Mahomedan powers, on the Mediterranean, (usually called the Barbary States) opened another book in the great epic of heroic charity. Two names will be for ever memorable in this work—Peter Nolasco and John of Matha, both Frenchmen, both nobly born, both inheritors of large estates, both founders of orders for the redemption of captives. The former established his headquarters at Barcelona, under the patronage of the King of Arragon, about the year 1223, and sent out thence his Ransomers to Grenada on the one hand, and Algiers on the other. The latter established his order in Valois and Flanders, under the patronage of Philip Augustus—made frequent voyages to ransom captives, to the Moorish parts of Spain and Morocco. We hear of him on one occasion, returning with 186, and on another with 120 ransomed Christians from Tunis, for whom he paid not only by the alms he had carried out, but by his blood shed under the scourge of the infidel. Another, and not the least glorious, volume in the annals of Christian charity was the charity of hospitals and prisons. A statement published a few years ago, placed the whole number of European hospitals at 3,309; of which England had 500, Germany 600, Italy 450, and France 900. These charities were for the most part, attended gratuitously,

ly, by the leading members of the medical profession, many of whom heroically laid down their lives, year by year, in the service of the wretched and the outcast, (Applause.) In Catholic countries orders of religious ladies, such as the Grey Nuns, were dedicated to this painful, and often fatal, service. With a devotion, beyond that of the Samaritan in the Gospel, they nursed and watched over the suffering, in person, until death had released them, or disease had been baffled. The charity of hospitals and prisons had called forth, in Protestant countries, the illustrious sacrifices of John Howard, Elizabeth Fry, Florence Nightingale, and Dorothy Dix—not, indeed, bound to the service of the poor by any vow, except such as, on the altar of their own hearts, they had offered to him who tells us:—"The poor ye have with you always." (Applause.) One of the most striking, from its situation and its circumstances, of these heroic charities of the Hospital, is that established and maintained by the Monks of St. Bernard, for the rescue and protection of the travellers over the Alps. Among the natural wonders of that lofty region, the tourist stands awe-struck and amazed; but the noblest spectacle, even in the presence of those "everlasting hills," would be found, if we could look into that cowed hero's heart, who plunges amid the glaciers following his life-dog, to the rescue of any human being of any land, or lineage, or language, who may have fallen by the way insensible and despairing. (Applause.) Mr. McGee then described, as among the heroic charities of war, the ancient customary law of Christendom, known as "the truce of God."—He also described the labors, at first so promising of John of Vincenza, the pacificator of Italy; and the merciful intervention on behalf of the Mexican Indians of Father Olmedo, and of Las Casas, well called "the Protector of Indians." Five times, in those days when the Atlantic was a terror to the boldest, did that heroic Bishop, whose virtues have been celebrated by some of the noblest writing in our language (in Robertson and Prescott, especially), cross that ocean to plead the cause of the aborigines of the Spanish Isles and the Main. If great cruelty is justly chargeable on the Spanish adventurers of that age, not less conspicuous is the heroic charity of their ecclesiastics in the New World. A tribute to Vincent de Paul, the founder of the Order of Sisters of Mercy, and to the Abbe L'Epée, the first teacher of the deaf and dumb, was next rendered, and the lecture closed with a brilliant coup d'oeil of the whole subject—tracing the indomitable and ubiquitous spirit of heroic charity down to the Catacombs, across the sands of Syria, into the glens of Atlas, throughout the lazarettos of Europe, up to the summit of the Alps, and far into the forests of the New World.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE DRILL ASSOCIATION.—On completing the inspection of the High School Drill Association, General Lindsay and the officers accompanying him proceeded to St. Mary's College to inspect the drill association of that institution. The pupils were drawn up in line in the Drill Hall of the College and mustered forty-four of all ranks under the immediate command of Captain Larocque. The association is under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Sache the Rector of the College. General Lindsay was received with a general salute in line, after which the company was put through the manual and platoon exercise and a number of company movements which were executed with great precision. Captain Larocque proved his company by four sections and sub-divisions, and put them through a variety of movements indicating a thorough knowledge of his duties. Great proficiency was also manifested by the company Sergeants, who were always in the right places. The association has been organized only four months and has had arms only three months; but they have made very good use of their time and are in a state very flattering to their drill instructors, Sergeants Clime and Murray, Scotts Fusilier Guards and to themselves. General Lindsay addressed the company when the various movements were finished, and said he was very much pleased with their drill and their steadiness, which was creditable to themselves and their drill instructors. In the short time that they had been enrolled—three months—they had done a great deal. The officers and super-numeraries evidently knew their places. They could not have reached such proficiency if they had not liked the drill. He looked upon them as a body of young men, who, when they should leave college and enroll themselves in the militia of their country, though he hoped they would not be required, circumstances might arrive to render their services necessary, he knew they would join heartily in the defence of their country, and would make good officers and soldiers. One part of their drill—file marching, one of the most difficult, requiring great steadiness and confidence in themselves—they performed remarkably well. In three or six months hence, he hoped to see them perform on a larger field,—out of doors,—where they could show themselves to greater advantage, when he hoped to see the officer now in command manoeuvre his company. All these movements showed the attention they had paid and the faithfulness of their drill instructors. He concluded by wishing them success in their present career.

After a general salute the General took his departure, evidently much gratified by the day's inspection. He manifested great interest in the drill of the young soldiers at both schools, and frequently expressed his approbation of particular movements when strikingly well executed.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—There were rumors in town this week that the Orange Society would take steps to endeavor to prevent the ensuing St. Patrick's Day Procession. We hope that the rumors are untrue, as any illegal action on the part of the Brotherhood would surely lead to bloodshed. They, of all parties, have no right to object to processions of any kind, as they were the first to introduce those of the worst stamp into Canada. It is also to be remarked, that while their processions are illegal in Ireland, national processions are not.—Toronto Mirror.

THE CATHOLIC UNION.—This Society continues its interesting re-unions, at each of which the members have the privilege of hearing a literary, religious or scientific essay read. The following are the subjects treated during last December and January, which serve to show the extent and variety of the studies of the members, as also to some extent their laudable ambition: 1. Essay on the Papacy—what it was and is.—by Mr. Arthur Dausereau, Law Student. 2. On the Spanish Inquisition, by J. A. Jordan, Advocate. 3. On the advantages of a literary and scientific Journal, by M. E. Paradis, Law Student. 4. On the spirit of the constitution and by-laws of the Catholic Union, by R. P. Michel, Director. 5. On progress in a religious, philosophical, and social point of view, by R. P. Michel. 6. On the study of letters, by R. P. Michel. 7. On National Literature, by J. Royal. 8. On the harmony of Nature, by Dr. Hingston.—Montreal Gazette.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY, MONTREAL. At the last Monthly Meeting of this body the Director, Rev. Mr. Hogan, read the Secretary's Report announcing an addition of 966 new members in the past year; this includes Rev. Mr. Boyd's return of 332 soldiers who have taken the pledge within that time. The reverend gentleman also read the names of the following gentlemen who are returned officers for the ensuing year: Edward Murphy, Esq.—is Vice President. Mr. G. McCormick, 2nd do. P. J. Durack, Treasurer. Thos. B. Connelley, Secretary. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Mr. Edward Murphy, Sanguinet Street, Chairman. Messrs. D. McIntyre, D. Lyons, M. Har, D. Pichon, M. Scanlon, M. Mannany, H. Gallagher, F. X. Gallagher, M. Dermott, Newman, and Edward O'Connell.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE. Centre Ward ..... Denis Berton West do ..... M. Bergin East do ..... Kelly St. Anne do ..... P. Desjardins do do ..... C. Moffat St. Antoine do ..... Burns do do ..... J. Nary Saint Lawrence do ..... Walsh St. Louis do ..... O'Rielly St. James do ..... M. Harris A. Jones—Grand Marshal.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, QUEBEC. ANNUAL REPORT. To the Members of the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute. GENTLEMEN,—With the assurance that they have to the best of their ability, discharged the duties entrusted to them, your Council beg to submit to you the ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Immediately after their accession to office, and in accordance with the constitution, the Council elected their officers for the year, and the choice for President fell upon Mr. Maurice O'Leary. They regret, however, to state that that gentleman declining to act, they were reluctantly compelled, after some weeks, to accept his resignation. The vacancy thus caused was subsequently filled by the election of the present incumbent. The use of the rooms having been granted to Mr. Fothergill, by the predecessors of this present Council, a lecture was delivered therein, by that gentleman, in the early part of the year. Only two lectures have been delivered under the auspices of the Institute during the past year; one by the Rev. Mr. Meagher, and one by the Hon. C. Alley, M. P. Your Council, however, have obtained the promises of several other gentlemen to lecture during the ensuing year. The festival of our patron Saint was, as usual, celebrated by a musical soiree in the Music Hall, on which occasion an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Meagher. Your Council, moved by the heartrending accounts of the distress existing in certain parts of Ireland, during the last winter, conceived that it would be highly proper for the Institute to do something towards the alleviation of that distress. Accordingly, after consultation with the Rev. Honorary President, they decided on requesting the Rev. Father Meagher to deliver a lecture for this object. To this request, Rev. gentleman at once assented, and through the representations by the Rev. Honorary President, to the Bishop Administrator, His Lordship kindly consented that St. Patrick's Church should be used on the occasion—thus saving the expense of renting a hall that would be sufficiently large, and putting it in the power of your Council to remit to Ireland the entire receipts, which, including a few donations, amounted to \$400 25c; say, 125 stg. to the Bishop of Kerry, and 250 10s stg. to the Archbishop of Tuam. These amounts were remitted in April last, and were gratefully acknowledged in course, by the distinguished prelates above named.

During the year, the Council have leased the use of the Council Room, for the purpose of holding their meetings therein, to the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society at \$10 per annum. They have also leased the rooms, under certain conditions to the Irish Catholic Society, at \$50 per annum; subsequently, the society were allowed to place their library in the Council Room. The use of the rooms were granted to the Brothers of the Commercial Academy for the purpose of holding their annual examination in July last. Herewith, the Council present the Treasurer's Annual Report, together with an approximate statement of the liabilities and assets of the Institute, as also a statement of the amounts received by members and subscribers in each year since the establishment of the Institute. Your Council have the pleasure of reporting the receipt of a valuable map, and several volumes of books from a friend, and a valuable work on the Geology of Canada from the Provincial Secretary. They regret, however, that they have not found themselves in a position to purchase any books for the library, but they trust their successors will be more fortunately circumstanced. The number of volumes circulated during the year, was 189. During the past year, agreeably to the recommendations of their predecessors, your Council naturally considered the advisability of reducing the subscription for members, and considering that it would be a beneficial one, the change was recommended to a general meeting of the Institute, in February last and adopted. They have also had under their consideration the propriety of altering the date at which persons must be proposed and admitted as members, before being entitled to vote or hold office, with a view of shortening the term of probation. Action on this point was, however, delayed by unavoidable circumstances, but they would recommend it to their successors in office. The change in question would seem to be desirable from the fact that it is by the individual exertions of members in inducing their friends to join, that we may hope to increase our numbers, and inasmuch as the periods at which persons may now join with a view to enjoying immediately all the privileges of membership, is at a time when the minds of all are engrossed in business pursuits, by

throwing the period of admission into a period or season when most persons are comparatively disengaged a more prosperous state of affairs might be attained. In conclusion, your Council would recommend to their successors the necessity of taking some steps towards the collection of arrears due by a number of members. The whole respectfully submitted. MATTHEW F. WALSH, President. JAMES JORDAN, Sec. Secretary.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC. To Balance from Rent last year, \$66 92 " Members' Subscription, 110 50 " Subscribers, 34 00 " Lectures (proceeds of), 38 25 " Sales, 40 00 " Sale of Newspapers, 15 85 " Proceeds of St. Patrick's Soiree, 452 25 \$756 77

By Paid Guardian's Salary, \$140 00 " Assistant do, 4 00 " Rent, 150 00 " Fuel and Gas, 69 43 " Subscriptions to newspapers, 38 25 " Advertising & Printing, 37 23 " Postage, 7 80 " Repairs, Painting and Cleaning, 41 50 " Expenses of St. Patrick's Soiree, 222 07 " Sundries, 20 21 " Balance on hand, 34 08 \$577 77 J. O'LEARY, Treasurer. Quebec, January 11th, 1864.

AN INQUEST.—A young lad named Goby found a squirrel box in the street on Wednesday, and at once delivered it to the police, as the readiest means of finding the owner.—Montreal Herald.

A farmer in the township of Goulbourn recently plowed up a two-acre field of snow, and sowed buckwheat in it. He was in a fit of insanity caused by excessive intemperance.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A person wearing the dress and assuming the character of a Roman Catholic priest, had been imposing on several people in Montreal and Green Sand this week. He is a drunken vagabond—an Irishman; and when he can obtain money under his false pretences. He was arrested in St. Vincent, but escaped punishment for the time.—Green Sand Times.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.—The report reached us from a military source, that George Anderson, a soldier of the 20th Regiment, whose exploits we noted a few days since in having visited the U. States and deserting with a bounty, did not meet with marked approbation from his officers. On the contrary his case was considered by a court martial, who sentenced him to severe punishment by imprisonment and afterwards to be "drummed out" of his regiment. The offence could be viewed in no other light than disgraceful felony, combining the double crime of theft and perjury, and also involving great disrespect for the honor of Her Majesty's arms.—Kingston American.

HAY.—Large quantities of hay are daily arriving in the market from the American side. After paying the 20 per cent duty, the article is selling at \$15 to \$16 per ton.—Kingston American.

ANOTHER RECRUITING CASE.—Constable Cavanaugh, on Friday night, arrested an American named Henry Poppellwell, at the railway station, on a charge of enticing James Walsh to enlist in the United States army. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Recorder's court.—Hamilton Spectator.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—On Monday morning last a man named Michael Flynn, a resident of this township, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of strychnine on bread and butter, and the poison not taking effect immediately, he repeated the dose. He made known what he had done, and medical aid was procured, but too late to save the unfortunate man's life. Deceased leaves a wife and six children.—Onesnoe Warrier.

THE MILITARY POLICE.—On account of the frequent desertions from the garrison the military police have recently been empowered to act as preventive officers. Hereafter they could merely interfere with those suspected of being desertors; now they have the privilege of stopping all suspicious-looking persons or teams, or doubtful looking loads passing to and from the island. The arrangement is a good one, and will be a great check upon the rascally transactions of the many unscrupulous agents of the Federal cause in this quarter.—Kingston News.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—Separate Schools Claiming a Share of all Public Grants for Common School Purposes.—We are informed that measures are being taken, or are about to be taken, by the Board of Separate School Trustees of the town of Chatham to obtain possession of a share of the lands now held by the Board of Common School Trustees, and devoted to common school purposes. The authority under which the Board of Separate School Trustees make their claim, it is alleged is to be found in the 26 Vic. 20th sec, cap. 5 of the Separate School Act of Upper Canada. We understand that a special meeting of the Board of Common School Trustees for the town of Chatham was called a few days ago to consider this important matter, and to decide upon some definite action to be pursued in the premises, but in consequence of there not being a quorum of the board present, no business was transacted. A Federal recruiting agent was arrested near Prescott last week by shan constables who extracted \$150 from him before he was released, and allowed to proceed to his destination, Odgensburg. Private Gaffney, of the 47th, sentenced by court-martial to be shot for desertion, has had his sentence commuted to penal servitude for life. We learn from the Witness that there is a prospect of a matrimonial alliance between the Pope and the Grand Trunk Railway, and that Canada may prepare itself to be devoured by the frightful progeny of this horrible alliance. We learn from an equally reliable quarter that the Beast spoken of in Revelations has been identified with the Grand Trunk. Where is Baxter?—Evening Telegraph.

Married, At St. Patrick of Rawdon, C.E., on the 8th inst., by the Rev. T. H. O'Connell, P. P., Mr. Alexander Daly, son of James Daly, Esq., to Miss Ann, eldest daughter of James Garro, Esq., J. P.

Died, In this city, on the 18th inst., aged 45 years, Marie Julie Dumont, wife of Chas. A. LeBlanc, Esquire, Advocate. In this city, on the 17th inst., of Consumption, Kate, third daughter of the late Deputy Commissary General Foote, aged 23 years. In this city, on the 23rd inst., Anne O'Donovan, wife of Thomas Neagle, aged 63. Deceased was a native of Glen, County Limerick, Ireland. May her soul, through the mercy of God, rest in peace.

At his residence, in the Township of Rawdon, on the 18th inst., after a long sickness, borne with Christian resignation, Thomas Lane, Esq., a native of the Parish of Aughaboy, County Monaghan, Ireland, aged seventy-two years. He left a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his loss. May he rest in peace.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. (From the Montreal Witness.) Feb. 23.

Flour, country, per qd.	12 6 to 13 0
Oatmeal, do	6 10 to 6 13 3
Indian Meal	7 6 to 8 0
Peas per min	3 3 to 2 6
Beans, small white per min.	5 0 to 5 4
Flour, per lb	0 6 to 0 7
Potatoes, per bag	2 6 to 2 0
Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs.	\$5.50 to \$6.25
Hay, per 100 bundles	\$ 8.00 to \$10.00
Straw	\$2.50 to \$ 4.00
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	1 6 to 1 8
Butter, fresh per lb.	1 6 to 1 8
Do salt, do	1 0 to 0 0
Lard, do.	0 7 to 0 8
Bark, do, for seed per 50 lb.	3 6 to 3 2
Buckwheat	2 3 to 2 6
Flax Seed, do.	7 5 to 8 0
Timothy do	6 3 to 7 6
Oats, do.	2 3 to 2 6
Torkys, per couple.	6 3 to 10 0
Fowls, do	3 6 to 3 0
Geese do	4 0 to 5 0
Ducks do	2 6 to 3 0
Maple Sugar,	0 54 to 0 5
Maple Syrup, per gallon	0 0 to 0 0

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Feb. 23, 1864.

Flour—Pollards, \$2.25 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.70 to \$2.90; Mac, \$3.50 to \$3.70; Super, No. 2 \$3.70 to \$4.00; Superfine \$4.30 to \$4.50; Fancy \$4.50 to \$4.80; \$4.80 to \$4.90; Superior Extra \$4.15 to \$5.50; Best Flour, \$2.20 to \$2.30.
Outmeal per bbl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00.
Wheat—U Canada Spring, 90c to 95c.
Ashes per 112 lbs, Pots, latest sales were at \$6.00 to \$6.60; Inferior Pots, \$5.00 to \$5.60; Pearls, in demand, at \$6.15 to \$6.20.
Butter—There is a good demand for New at 15c to 18c; fine to choice, suitable for home consumption, 12c to 14c.
Eggs per doz, 12c to 13c.
Lard per lb, fair demand at 8c to 9c.
Tallow per lb, 8c to 9c.
Cut-Meat per lb, Smoked Ham, 6c to 3c.
Bacon, 5c to 6c.
Pork—Quiet: New Mess, \$13.50 to \$14.00; Prime Mess, \$10 to \$10.50; Prime, \$10.00 to \$11.00.—Montreal Witness.

TORONTO MARKETS—Feb. 23. Fall wheat 95c to \$1.00 per bushel. Spring wheat 80c to 87c per bushel. Barley, 70c to 75c per bushel. Peas, 55c to 59c per bushel.—Globe.

MONTREAL CATTLE-MARKET—Feb. 24. First Quality Cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Second and third, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Milch Cows, ordinary, \$18 to \$25; extra, \$30 to 40.—Sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Lambs, \$2 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$4.25 to \$5.00, live-weight Hides \$1 to \$5. Pigs, 7c to 2c each. Tallow, rough 5c to 6c.—Montreal Witness.

A LADY wishes for an engagement in a Family as GOVERNESS. She Teaches English, Piano and Singing. Would have no objection to take charge of a country School. Address—Mrs. W., True Witness Office. Montreal, Feb. 25, 1864.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS. COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. A STANDARD MANURE. For all Field and Garden Crops. It matures the Crops from Ten to Twenty days earlier, and wonderfully increases the yield. Mr. Andrew Coe, the proprietor, attends personally to the manufacture of this Super-Phosphate, and he assures the public that they may rely upon its quality being kept up to its present standard. OFFICES—Montreal, 38 St. Francois Xavier Street. Toronto—3 Masonic Hall, Toronto Street. ANDREW COE, Proprietor. Full information furnished on application, personally or by mail, to S. L. SNOW, General Agent.

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

THE above institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. 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.

IT IS NOW UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED that Wanzer's Combination Sewing Machine, combining the best qualities of the Wheeler & Wilson and Singer, is the best in the world for general family use, and Dressmaking purposes. JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, (The "Combination") has been awarded the First Prize at the Exhibition.

WANZER & CO'S MANUFACTURING MACHINE (Singer's principle) has been awarded the First Prize at the present Exhibition.

ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS are combined in Wanzer's Family Sewing Machine. For Sale at MORISONS.

FOR GENERAL FAMILY USE, there is no Sewing Machine made to equal Wanzer's Combination. JAMES MORISON & CO.

WANZER & CO'S SEWING MACHINES can be had only from the Agents, JAMES MORISON & CO: 288 Notre Dame Street

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT. Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal. Jan. 17, 1863.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The following is a summary of the Budget for 1865, which has been laid before the Corps Legislatif:—The expenditure for the ordinary Budget for 1865 is estimated at 1,797 1/2 million francs, or twenty-one million in excess of the amount for 1864, and receipts at 1,799 3/4 millions, leaving a surplus of two and a half million francs. The Minister's financial statement proposes to reduce the amount of Treasury bonds in circulation in 1865, to 150,000,000 francs. In the event of this being insufficient for the wants of the public service, the deficiency will be met by supplementary emission, to be authorised by Imperial decree, and submitted to the Corps Legislatif, in its next sessions. The amount of bonds which may be issued by the treasury of public works of the city of Paris during 1862 is not to exceed 80,000,000.

A debate on the paragraph of the address relative to Algeria took place in the Corps Legislatif. M. Picard explained the amendment of the Left, proposing to assimilate Algeria to France, and to grant liberal institutions to that country, with right of electing deputies. Gen. Allart opposed the amendment. M. Jules Favre made a speech in reply. The amendment was finally lost by 221 against 18 votes.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Gazette des Tribunaux of to-day says the preliminary investigation in the case of the Italians has terminated, the accused having undergone the last examination on Thursday. It appears certain that it will be tried at the assizes in the first fortnight of February. The Pays of this evening announces for certain the nomination of Count Flahault, recently French Ambassador at London, to the dignity of Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour. The Temps says that the affair of the four Italians will come before the assizes with the original important character, which inquiry into the case has not diminished.

The Gazette des Tribunaux of to-day says:—The preliminary investigation in the case of the Italians has terminated, the accused having undergone the last examination on Thursday. It appears certain that they will be tried at the assizes in the first fortnight of February. The Temps says:—The affair of the four Italians will come before the assizes, with the original important character which inquiry into the case has not diminished. The accused will have to clear themselves, not on account of the detention of arms, but of the plot against the life of the Emperor. The Memorial Diplomatique of to-day says:—The King of Denmark has made representations to the four non-German Powers who signed the treaty of London, in order that by their mediation his reply to the summons of Austria and Prussia may cause those Powers to suspend their occupation of Schleswig. The Emperor's Government, in concert with England is about to take immediate steps at Berlin and Vienna, in order that the troops destined to occupy the Duchy of Schleswig may not cross the Eider. It is not doubted that Russia and Sweden will earnestly concur in the step of the Western Powers. The same journal states that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin appear disposed to suspend the military occupation of Schleswig if a more decided promise relative to the withdrawal of the constitution be made to them by the King of Denmark before they find themselves under the necessity of reiterating their demand by an ultimatum. Negotiations are now being carried on with the object of inducing the King of Denmark to give the required promise.

FRANCE AND THE RHINE PROVINCES.—The Daily Telegraph, in writing on the German complication, remarks:—It is probably as well known in Berlin as in London, that France is so far acting with England in the cause of peace, although war would evidently open to the Emperor Napoleon magnificent and indefinite opportunities for realising the adulterations of the Bishop of Toulouse, by displaying his powers as a supreme arbitrator over exhausted and prostrate States; but there is one cogent consideration which may not be sufficiently appreciated at Sans Souci, and to which we invite careful attention. Already it is admitted that if Schleswig should be seized as a material guarantee for the Danish observance of compacts, there are certain Rhine provinces which might be seized as a material guarantee for the fulfilment of certain treaty stipulations on the part of Prussia; but perhaps it is not comprehended in Berlin so distinctly as it should be, that if France were to execute that retaliatory process of seizure, England could have no logical ground or objection, and would offer no resistance.

CURE FOR LOCK-JAW.—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Matteucci wrote to describe a case of lock-jaw, in which the patient was subjected to the action of a voltaic column of 30 or 40 couples. Under the influence of the electric currents the tetanic shocks diminished in intensity, and the patient could open and shut his mouth; but the relief was only temporary, and the contractions returned in spite of the action of the current, which was then discontinued for a short time, and resumed with a pile of about 60 elements. Again an improvement became manifest, and these alternations of relief and relapse continued for several hours, but the beneficial effects of the current gradually diminished, until they ceased altogether. M. Farini, who practised medicine at the time this experiment was made (1838), and who has since become celebrated as a statesman, told M. Matteucci that the disorder was occasioned by the existence of extraneous bodies in the patient's leg. M. Matteucci concludes with remarking that, since electricity produces relief in lock jaw, which is almost the only result to be hoped for, the attention of practitioners should be called to it.—Galignani's Messenger.

BELGIUM.

JAN. 26.—When I wrote to you at the beginning of last week, I believed that we Belgian Catholics were on the eve of momentous events, but nothing has yet occurred either to animate our hopes, or dissipate our fears. It is beyond all doubt that King Leopold finds himself placed

in a very difficult situation, from which however we have every reason to believe a means of deliverance will be found in His Majesty's perfect knowledge of the state of the crisis through which Belgium is now passing, and which doubtless, owing to the King's well-known uprightness and unflinching courage, will be brought to a happy issue. The state of affairs is very grave, for the corrupt Ministers, whose ill-gotten power is not yet wholly paralyzed, whose evil influence is not yet completely annihilated, are secretly rejoicing at the flood of passions they have raised by their violent and anti-constitutional proceedings, and are still entertaining the hope that in flattering the revolutionary tendencies of a certain portion of their political friends, they may yet succeed by means of these dangerous auxiliaries of regaining the power which has just so ignominiously fallen from their upright and unshaken grasp. The Catholics of Belgium are, however, decided not to intrust the important affairs of their country into the hands of such an ungodly and irreligious crew as the Liberal Ministers of the last seven years, who are as unjust and despotic now as they were in 1837. I should not dare to shock the readers of the Catholic Register by a bare enunciation of the vile outrages and gross calumnies daily manufactured by the degraded Ministerial press of the country, which are thus heaped upon the Bishops and Clergy of the land, and upon the most esteemed leaders and defenders of the Catholic and Conservative cause. The venerable and afflicted Bishop of Bruges does not escape from the malignant invectives and horrible imprecations of these Godless advocates of the late Liberal Ministry. Although His Lordship is still lying on a bed of sickness, and bowed down by a weight of bodily suffering and pain, these would-be regenerators of Belgium are heaping outrage upon outrage upon the venerable head of this noble and glorious Prince of the Church, and are endeavoring by all possible means in their power, to afflict the generous heart of one of Belgium's most holy and devoted sons. Well may every just and sensible mind pity the state of such miserable and misguided men, who seek to defend their false and unholy principles by such foul and unrighteous means. Since the retreat of the Ministry, the King has consulted with M. de Brocquere, Dechamps, Pirmez, De Theux, and Faider, but up to the present moment no one of these statesmen has accepted the onerous and difficult task of constituting a new Cabinet. It is then to be hoped that the wise and experienced ruler of this Catholic Kingdom will display on the present occasion his usual amount of sagacity and clear-sightedness, by which the present crisis may be ended in a manner satisfactory to the public opinion of the country, and calculated to render to the nation the tranquility and peace of which it stands so much in need.—Cor. Weekly Register.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Jan. 25.—M. Lefebvre, the French commissioner, and M. Corni, Attache of the French Embassy at Turin, have arrived at Lugano, and transmitted to the President of the Ticino Government a request for an inquiry concerning Mazzini's residence and that of the four Italians at Lugano, on account of the conspiracy against the Emperor's life.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The journals of Italy who defend Social Order and Religion, seem to indicate that a reactionary move is taking place in the minds of the public at large, and that honest men are recovering their energy to stem the torrent of impiety and anarchy. In Sicily, the Catholics who are eager to confess their faith, so grievously attacked and insulted, have taken the habit of wearing a crucifix appended to their neck, and they begin to adopt the custom of greeting each other with the significant and brief salutation of "Viva Gesu".

In the island of Sardinia there has been a great popular demonstration in favor of the Capuchin monastery of Tiesi, which the Government was clearing of its religious inmates to turn it into barracks. The force of the bayonets triumphed, but the emotion which this act excited among the people remains as a protest to testify to the violence committed against its religious feelings.

The worthy Archbishop of Urbino, Mgr. Angeloni, after fifty days' imprisonment, has been set at liberty, the Tribunal of Ancona, having declared that there were no grounds of accusation against him. This is the third time that the revolutionary party opposed to the Archbishop have been obliged to recognize his innocence of the charges brought against him. The inhabitants of Urbino have evinced their joy on the liberation of their Archbishop by sending contributions of considerable amount to the Pope's Pence fund.

ROME.—Polish Intolerance.—Under this heading a statement has appeared in some of the papers to the effect that the Cardinal Vicar at Rome has definitively refused to authorize the British Consul to have Protestant worship at his residence for the convenience of the now overflowing British congregation. It is thought, however, that the American Minister will be more fortunate, and that some space will be obtained at the British chapel when he gathers his countrymen around him at his official residence, or at some duly authorized locality.—Assuming the facts to be as here asserted, a more appropriate heading than "Polish Intolerance" would surely be, Protestant Intemperance. The Pope surely owes little gratitude to British Protestantism, which only an immense amount of three fold brass could ever demand to be allowed to display its ugliness under the eyes and protection of the Government which it has leagued itself with infidels, assassins, and anarchists to destroy.

ADDRESS TO THE POPE.

The following is the text of the address solemnly presented to the Holy Father by three hundred Catholics of all nations, at present in Rome:—"Holy Father, —We, Catholics of all nations, met together in the capital of Christendom, have asked the honour of laying at the feet of your Holiness the homage of our deepest veneration and of our most faithful devotion. Already, at the beginning of the new year, your Holiness saw it received from the inhabitants of your city of Rome touching proofs of their love. Be it granted to us also, your children in the spiritual order, to hail with our acclamations and with our prayers your Pontifical royalty, which has been made still more sacred by its misfortunes, and the necessity of which grows in the very proportion of the guilty plots which threaten it from without. May the new year be better than late years; may it bring some comfort to your fatherly heart; may it, by the re-establishment of your authority, satisfy at length the long expectation of justice and of right, which here on earth no representative so au-

gust as your Holiness. It is our warmest wish; it is the prayer which goes up from our souls to the God whose Vicar you are. Having witnessed all the great works bearing the stamp of universality which are being done in Rome, we will return to our different countries to tell our brethren how just and sacred is the duty of helping the wants of our common Father: and of our common country. Yes, Rome, such as the piety of ages has made it, Rome is the common Father. There is no people, not even the most rebellious or the most misled, which is not the debtor of the Holy Roman Church. She it is who keeps whole the store of moral truths without which all society would return to barbarism; it is from her ever mangled, but ever faithful breast that the Apostles of all nations always have gone forth and go forth still.

We, who all coming from most various regions, from the east and west, from Europe and from America, meet at the feet of your Holiness, cannot take a single step in Rome without coming upon the trace of some great ancestor of our Faith. In this magnificent scene which St. Peter viewed and blessed from the Janiculum Hill everything, from the prison of St. Paul to the place of his triumphant Martyrdom, from the Church of St. Gregory to the Church of St. Clement, from the Missions of St. Alexis to the Missions of the Gesu—everything speaks to us of our own countries. It was here that the inspiration seized, it was here that the sacred fire inflamed those heroic men who gave baptism to our native countries, and nursed them into civilisation. St. Denis of the French, St. Augustine of the English, St. Patrick of the Irish, St. Boniface of the Germans, St. Adalbert of the Poles, St. Anskar of the Scandinavians.

We should not omit to cite the Popes, for if they have been the creators and saviours of Italy they also belong, by the immensity of their Apostolate, to all mankind. Holy Father, how could our gratitude fail to mingle with our admiration? At this day, more perhaps than ever under your memorable Pontificate, the Eternal City appears as the Universal City. Everything done at Rome is done for the City and for the World. These seminaries of all nations founded or maintained by your care, these hospitals, these schools, these Colleges which may be called ecclesiastical, this unmatched institution at Propaganda where we were present yesterday at one of the fairest festivals of the great human family, these crypts restored to the light of day and to the veneration of the Faithful, these majestic Basilicas discovered under ground, or rebuilt from their ruins, these cemeteries of the martyrs honored with a love which recalls the love of Damasus or of Paschal, this Lateran Museum added to so many more works of magnificence, these bold and learned explorations of the Catacombs whence, thanks to splendid publications, we see produced a new irrefutable apology for our religion—these pious restorations of a deathless past which in the midst of spoilers and of persecutors your Holiness pursues with high souled calm—in a word all these works and labors which are the glory of Rome, and your glory, Holy Father, are the treasure, and make part of the most precious patrimony of Christendom. Ah! in the name of our brethren, we declare that Christendom will be grateful for so many services and for so many benefits.

The Peter's Pence revived in days of crisis by the free charity of the Faithful is a debt of conscience. Is it not fair that all should contribute to that by which all profit? Christendom will not be wanting to its sacred obligation? It knows that in the more and more generous discharge of it, it is to be found, until the return of order, one of the best guarantees of the material independence of the Church. It will try to bring its offerings up to the height of your misfortune and of your love. It will continue to send its children to surround you in the ranks of that Pontifical army which in like manner sprang to life from the spontaneous affection of children for their outraged father, and from the royal inspiration of your heart, which in spite of foreign dangers would not charge your people with the often necessary but always weighty burden of the Conscriptio, an army of volunteers from all countries, small by its numbers but great by the memory of Castelfidardo which dwells with it, great by the spirit of sacrifice, by disinterested devotion, by patient self-denial, by all the qualities which are the noblest form of heroism and well worthy to watch with the soldiers of France around the Chair of St. Peter and of Pius IX.

Holy Father, with these feelings of veneration for your person, of admiration for your courage and for your virtues, of absolute devotion to your cause, of calm and unshaken trust in the triumph promised by Providence to your right, we prostrate ourselves at your feet, and implore from your Holiness your paternal blessing upon us, upon our families, and upon our countries.

The Holy Father's reply was in substance as follows:—

The words of tender affection which you have just heard, my dear children, and which give my poor heart new strength to uphold unto the end Right, Justice, and Truth, are only the echo of all that the Church, the Pope, Religion have told the world. They are the echo of that voice of truth and justice that the Apostles and their successors have uplifted in all ages, in all times, and especially in the time in which we live.

The Apostle St. Peter, as St. Lawrence said, showed, by coming to Rome, a greater and a more courageous faith than when he walked upon the sea; greater because he was entering a city which was then nothing but a wilderness of savage and unmanageable wild beasts. But little by little, while listening to the voice of the Apostle of Jesus Christ, those wild beasts became gentle and obedient lambs. Before an hour had passed, St. Peter despatched St. Brice into Umbria, and St. Appollinaris into the Romagna.

The inhabitants of those countries were then living in barbarism and paganism. I do not know if it was in the designs of God to give those provinces to the Church as a patrimony, but I do know that the Church now possesses them; that they are only held by the Pope in trust, and what I know above everything is that I will never consent to any surrender nor to any disgraceful compromise.

I conclude, my dear children, by giving you my Apostolic blessing. But I wish to say, still, that if I desire to keep these provinces it is not in order to be a King. Many people pretend to believe that the Pope only wants to be a King. No, I keep them because it is a matter of necessity in the order of the Church to keep that which Providence has given to her.

My ambition as Pope is to be the worthy successor of the Apostles, to keep alive in kingdoms the spirit of faith and love, to teach obedience to the people, and to princes the love and the respect of justice and of right. This is why the Pope is concerned to keep his kingdom. And what are the kingdoms of the earth? A mere nothing! a mere nothing! (une misere! une misere!) But that which is mine, no one has a right to touch—no one. And until the end I will make heard that word of justice and of truth.

Let us then listen to the voice of the Apostles of Jesus Christ, my most dear children, that God may bless you all, in society, always, and may make you live Christianly and as happily as possible in this vale of misery.

The Address was drawn up in French, and Pius IX., the well beloved, replied in the same language.

ROME, Jan. 19.—The consecration of His Eminence Cardinal Guidi took place on Sunday, the 17th, in the Basilica of St. Peter's, the Pope himself officiating, as a token not only of His esteem for the Cardinal—who he has recently raised to the purple—but of his affection for his loyal subjects in the Legation of Bologna, over whom Cardinal Guidi goes to rule as Legate and Archbishop. The ceremony was a most beautiful and touching one, and even at that early hour, and in spite of the intense cold, a great

number of persons were present at it. On the Saturday previous, the 16th, an influential deputation of Genoese Catholics were received by the Pope, and presented the following address:—

Most Holy Father.—The Catholics of Genoa, who set a daily increasing value on their privilege of devout sons of the See of Peter, so worthily filled up, by your Holiness, have the happiness of presenting to you this day their best wishes and congratulations. Your griefs are the griefs of your children, and belong to us, as do the consolations and triumphs of the Holy See. The Catholics of Genoa, alike with all your other children, being grieved to their hearts at the atrocious war waged against your Holiness, and against Jesus Christ Himself, whose Vicar on earth you are, wish openly to confess the Divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, have chosen for that end the 'Stendardo Cattolico,' which has published the list of offerings, amounting to the price of a hundred copies of that impious work, denying the Divinity of Christ, which, written originally in a foreign idiom, is unhappily rendered accessibly in an Italian translation, and sold in Genoa and all the cities of Italy. The zeal of the Catholics of Genoa and of Italy has so eagerly answered the appeal that the subscription in less than two months has reached the number of 1,800 copies. The offering is a small one compared with our duty, but it is great if we consider the good will of the donors. From our good city of Genoa, whence so many impious and revolutionary enterprises have taken source, and grown to maturity, it is only meet that defenders should arise to battle for the Divinity of Christ, and the rights of you, His earthly Vicar. Such reasons will assuredly persuade the Catholic body in the other towns of Italy to send their offerings and subscriptions to the 'Stendardo Cattolico.' Moreover, we Genoese never can or shall forget the glories of our ancient Republic, which above all others, signalled itself in the defence of your Holiness' predecessors, to whom it frequently accorded hospitality when persecuted by barbarous emperors and excommunicated princes. We remember with yet greater joy that which our Fathers have related to us, and that which many, even yet living, saw—the progress through Liguria of your Holiness' predecessor, Pius VII., first as a captive, but afterwards on his triumphant return, leaving wherever he passed an example of piety, of charity, of courage, and of fortitude. We live in the hope of witnessing, a like triumph, and we pray your Holiness to accept our slight offering of 10,180 lire, and impart to the offerers and collectors, prostrate at your feet, your Apostolic benediction.

Genoa, Christmas Eve, 1863.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The Union contains the following article:—

It will be remembered that at the beginning of last year, King Francis the Second received an affecting proof of the fidelity which the population of all the provinces of his kingdom maintain towards him in the midst of their cruel sufferings. Deputations, charged to present to His Majesty loyal addresses covered with thousands of signatures collected north and south of the pharos of Messina, arrived at Rome, to protest in the name of right, nationality, and liberty; and to express to 'the son of the Saint' the hopes and aspirations of an immense majority of the Neapolitans and Sicilians.

Again, this year, this patriotic movement was about to be renewed, and the delegates from Naples and Palermo were about to set forth on their royal pilgrimage, determined to brave the implacable hatred of the Piedmontese.

The King, actuated by a sentiment worthy of his race, has wished to prevent this manifestation. It is notorious that the yoke of conquest has been pressed upon the people with more suspicious cruelty than ever, during the last few months. Persecution has been redoubled with the state of siege, and the law of the *Manu militari*. In proportion as the Cabinet of Turin feels that the people are escaping it, in spite of their sufferings, it tightens its fetters, and its anger augments the rigor of its cruelties.

Francis the Second has therefore done well in forbidding his most devoted subjects to expose themselves to inevitable evils. None the less for his magnanimous consideration have the addresses reached his royal hands, and his reply, communicated by one of our correspondents, and which we subjoin, is at once a just reward, and a noble encouragement for the brave Neapolitans, who are looking, like the King himself, for the independence, and the emancipation of their country.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

At the point to which things are come nobody who has had opportunity of observing the situation as it presents itself here will easily be persuaded of the probability that Prussia will consent to keep her troops coiling their heels for a month or six weeks on the Eider's banks while King and Parliament negotiate at Copenhagen. A report that France has sent a circular making formal reserves against the occupation of Schleswig of such a tenor as to induce Prussia and Austria to pause and reflect may be set down as destitute of foundation. The time has not yet come for France to intimate a menace. Later on her tone may change and her attitude become less indifferent. The chances are that, as far as she is concerned, Germany will lose nothing by waiting. It is manifestly France's game to let things go further before stepping in.

Certain journals have spoken of an alleged military convention between Sweden and Denmark, for the occupation of Zealand by troops of the former Power in the event of war between Denmark and Germany. It has not been said to amount to a treaty offensive and defensive, and indeed, it is described as including an understanding that the Swedes should not be called into the field, but should merely serve to release the Danish troops, and enable them to be sent to the frontier. These statements are very unlikely to be true, and my information induces me to believe them unfounded. In case of war there would be no need of troops to maintain order among the peaceable inhabitants of Copenhagen and Zealand, and the Danish army might safely move against the enemy, without fear of commotion in its rear.—Times.

POLAND.

A correspondent from Kowno, in the *Patrie* says:—"On Christmas Day I was an eye-witness of a most touching spectacle. I saw a compact crowd, mainly consisting of women and children, driven along by the Russians to exile and death. Most of these unfortunate people, hungry and half starved generally perish on the way. Up to this date (Jan. 9), so far as the very difficult communications enable me to ascertain, the following have been deprived of their property and sent into slavery:—Thirty families of peasants of the commune of Dusiety—several of the children of these unfortunate people died of the cold before arriving at Dynaburg; one hundred and twenty-seven families of the commune of Uzpole; several families of the commune of Onikstyn; twenty-five families of the commune Gulbin; two hundred and sixty families, late inhabitants of sixteen villages in the communes of Poswal and Wobolnice; several colonies of small proprietors in the parish of Krakow (district of Poniewiez); the colonies of Ibiary, Egirkole, Pindzy, and Lepluny, of the known district, numbering about two hundred and ninety families; all the peasants in the commune of Krokow; forty-six families in the commune of Dainoir; the colony of small proprietors of Milkatje, district of Telze. If to the above are added the deportations decreed by the so-called military councils, it may be said that Samogitia has been depopulated to the extent of 38,000 persons. It is said Russia intends to depopulate each district, and to purge it entirely of the Polish element, by taking at least twelve colonies of small proprietors, and some thousands of Catholic peasants out of each. This plan has been conceived by Mouravieff, who, it is added, has been already authorised by the Emperor to take the necessary steps for its execution. The

prisons are still full, notwithstanding the deportations; and the great mortality in the cells: At Kowno there are 1,500 persons imprisoned for political offences, of whom 175 are women. At Kosiata the prisoners amount to 380, at Telze to 276, at Szawle to 426, at Poniewiez to 474, and at Wilkomir to 206.

The official *Dziennik* of the 23rd of January, publishes an account of a farewell banquet given by the Russian Generals in Poland to Colonel von Treskow Aide-de-Camp to the King of Prussia. Colonel von Treskow had been in Warsaw for the last 11 months on a special mission from his Sovereign to General Berg. He has just left for Prussia in order to resume the command of the Madgeburg Regiment, of which he is the colonel. At the banquet given in his honor there were 80 guests, almost all Generals, and superior officers of the Russian army in Poland. General Baron Korff having brought a toast to the health of the King of Prussia, Colonel von Treskow replied by bringing a toast to the Emperor of Russia. General Prince Rebutoff then brought a toast to the Prussian army, to which Colonel von Treskow replied in the following terms:—"Gentlemen, I thank you with all my heart for the expressions of friendship and kindness with which you have honored me. I accept them with all the more gratitude that your friendship is conferred upon the representative of the Prussian army, an army which, as you are aware, sincerely sympathizes with you. Gentlemen, I have lived for 11 months among you, and my esteem for your noble army has increased incessantly. I have daily been deeply moved by your cordial hospitality and by your feelings of sincere loyalty. May it please God to give us the same opportunity of displaying on the field of battle the same military qualities of which you have given so many glorious proofs." General Minckwitz, chief of the Staff of the Russian army in the Kingdom of Poland, responded in a very warm speech, from which the following is an extract:—"Colonel von Treskow has been among us the living personification of the sympathies of his companions in arms towards our brave army, so full of devotion and self-denial. We are now about to separate, but each of us feels convinced that if ever the times of the European wars return the Russian and Prussian armies, as the colonel correctly said, will fight for the same cause, and side by side." These words were followed by a toast to the health of the colonel, and three cheers. The official *Dziennik* calls this banquet the manifestation of the sincere fraternity which unites by indissoluble ties the two great and brave armies of Prussia and Russia.—Reuter's Express.

RUSSIA.

The last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contains an article by M. Wolowski, of the French Institute, on Russian finances.

The debt as registered was on the 1st of January, 1853, 400 millions roubles, and in the beginning of 1863 reached 650 millions.

One of the most trustworthy organs of the Russian press, the *Russk. Vjestnik*, said on the 1st of September, 1862:—

"The paucity which afflicts us is deplorable, and the Government is made responsible for not having avowed that the poverty of Russia is the primary cause of it. There is always enough money in a country that is prosperous without imagining as an element of wealth the issue of assignats; and it was reserved for our day to fancy that all one has to do is to make a pair of boots to enable people to walk who have no legs."

What strikes one is that since the time of Catherine, who in 1768 first introduced paper money into Russia, all Sovereigns repeated and declared that no more Treasury bonds should be issued, and all were forced to break their promise. The greatest addition was made to them since 1854, and they have now reached the colossal figure of 3,000,000,000.

CATHOLICITY IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following is a brief amount of the Catholic Mission in New Zealand, and especially in the Diocese of Auckland:—

This interesting Mission was commenced at Hokitanga, New Zealand, about 26 years ago, by the present venerable and amiable Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Pompallier. After years of toil and self abnegation in the great work of evangelisation, he has the happiness to witness at the present day the one Holy Apostolic Church firmly established in every part of the island, numerous churches built, and schools for the education of both races established. It is also consoling to see that already two nuns are professed Nuns of the Holy Family, and native young men are in the Seminary prepared for the Priesthood.

In the year 1837, the Right Rev. Dr. Pompallier, as Vicar-Apostolic of Western Oceania, assisted by three Priests and three Catholicists, founded the first missions at the Islands of Wallis and Futuna. Afterwards, assisted by a great number of spiritual laborers, he also established the mission in the Island in Lakeba in the Fijees, and that of Tongataboo of the Friendly Islands.

His Lordship directed all these Missions up to the year 1843, when the Holy See, in order to consult more and more for the spiritual wants of the faithful, created four other Bishops, and divided Western Oceania into four Apostolic Vicariates viz., the Islands of Wallis, Futuna, Lakeba, and Tongataboo; these islands formed the Vicariate of Central Oceania.

In the year 1850, in order to provide more and more for the spiritual wants of this interesting people, the Holy See divided the Apostolic Vicariate of New Zealand into two Titular Bishops, one confided to the Right Rev. Dr. Pompallier, for the city of Auckland, capital of the Island, and comprises that city with the greater part of the Northern Archipelago; and the other placed under the care of the Right Rev. Dr. Viard, who was formerly the Rt. Rev. Dr. Pompallier's Vicar-General, for the city of Wellington and all the South of New Zealand.

Number of churches in the diocese, 29; presbyteries, 18; colleges and schools, 25; Clergy, 1 Bishop and 23 Priests; Sisters of Mercy, 18; Sisters of Holy Family, 5; Religious Brothers, 4; Convents, 5.

UNITED STATES.

The British man-of-war *Petrel* recently arrived off Charleston with despatches for the British Consul at Savannah, and gave Admiral Dahlgreen the usual intimation of her intention. Admiral Dahlgreen, however, asserted that the despatches were addressed to the Confederate Government and refused the desired permission. The *Petrel* consequently returned. The American authorities are well aware of the timid disposition of the incumbent of the British War Office, and act accordingly.—*Montreal Gazette*.

General Banks has issued two general orders adapted to the state of things in Louisiana. The electors are told in one of these orders that they must vote at the coming election whether they approve of the ticket or not. It is a well-known fact that seven eighths of the citizens of Louisiana are secessionists and 'rebels' at heart. They cannot, consistently with their consciences, vote the Union ticket, but, nevertheless, are made liable by this 'order' of General Banks to fine and imprisonment in case they should refuse to do so. The other order will probably make the poor slaves long for the return of many an indulgent master. Gen. Banks further orders that all plantations must be worked, that if the negro desires to remain in the State, he must find labor of some sort, as 'idleness and vagrancy will not be tolerated.' This is merely another form of slavery.—*Widener*.

FOUND AT LAST, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures Consumption and its numerous satellites, which revolve around it in the shape of coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis &c. This remedy is *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*.

To Cure Tooth-Ache.—Use Henry's Vermont Liniment. Saturate a bit of cotton and put it in the cavity of the decayed tooth. If the cotton will not remain, take a teaspoonful of the Liniment in a little hot water, as warm as you can bear it in your mouth and hold it there against the tooth as long as possible. Two or three drops, dropped in the tooth, will give relief. The first application may not always stop the pain, but repeated trials will certainly bring about the desired end. The Liniment is good for pains of all kinds. See advertisement in another column.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal C. E. February 26. 1m

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 Balsamic Elixir." This Elixir, which is composed of pure vegetable extracts and Balsams, is a sure cure for coughs and colds.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal, C. E. February 26. 1m

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SICK.—This vital question, involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general debility, or any other disease originating in the stomach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you persist in drugging yourself with drastic mineral purgatives, that weaken, rack, and destroy the internal system or will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, a vegetable cathartic, which controls disease without depreciating the physical strength, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for continual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create? If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of this healthful conditions, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS will realize your wish. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

HOSSETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—A great fact breaks down all prejudice. At length the medical faculty admit that after all other remedies have failed in Dyspepsia, Hossetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish a cure. Not a day passes that we do not receive by letter and otherwise, evidence of its tonic properties of the most gratifying character. Of these testimonials many are from ladies. One of them says, "after a living martyrdom of years from indigestion and its concomitants, I at last, thanks to your inestimable Bitters, am enabled to eat with a relish, and to digest what I eat without pain." We might quote from hundreds of letters to the same effect. In all complaints involving indigestion, biliousness, and the affections of the bowels consequent thereupon, HOSSETTER'S BITTERS are the one thing needful. So say our correspondents generally, and such is also the testimony of many physicians who have been candid enough to state their opinions in black and white. Prepared and sold by HOSSETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The day has passed when ingenious advertising could foist an inferior article into popularity. The coarse and pungent scents manufactured from refuse, are now universally rejected, despite of printed endorsements, while this superior perfume and cosmetic, prepared by a responsible house from genuine tropical flowers, and esteemed in South America and Mexico above all other fragrant waters, is winning golden opinions from all sorts of people throughout the Fashionable World. No lady who has moistened her handkerchief with this delightful floral essence, or used it, when diluted as a cosmetic, will hesitate to agree with the Senoras and Senoritas of Spanish America, who have used it for twenty years, to the exclusion of all other perfumes.

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

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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.

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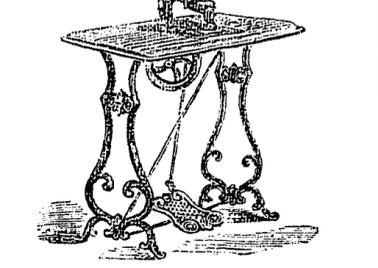
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THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them, Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

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Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swing of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing. Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. Y., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:— I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendations will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is not a rum drink.—Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kenard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church:— Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause. Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates Street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn. Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.—Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.—Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street. New Rochelle, N. Y.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus [N. J.] and Milestone [Pa.] Baptist Churches. Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the efficacy of the German Bitters. Some years since I was afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons troubled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS. PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E. Jac. 14, 1864.

M. BERGIN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND MASTER TAILOR TO THE Prince of Wales' Regiment of Volunteers, No. 79, M'Gill Street, (opposite Dr. Bowman's)

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT,

No. 43, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

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

Has opened his office at No. 34 Little St. James St. J. P. KELLY, B.C.L., ADVOCATE,

No. 6, Little St. James Street. MONTREAL, June 12. CLARKE & DRISCOLL, ADVOCATES, &c.,

Office—No. 125 Notre Dame Street, (Opposite the Court House), MONTREAL.

H. J. CLARKE. N. DRISCOLL. HUDON & CURRAN, ADVOCATES,

No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL. BENJAMIN CLEMENT, CARPENTER & JOINER,

54 St. Antoine Street. Jobbing punctually attended to. Oct. 9.

THE PERFUME OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE!

FRESH FROM LIVING FLOWERS. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.



THIS rare Perfume is prepared from tropical flowers of surpassing fragrance, without any admixture of coarse essential oils, which form the staple of many "Essences" and Extracts for the Toilet. Its aroma is almost inexhaustible, and as fresh and delicate as the breath of Living Flowers.

WHAT ARE ITS ANTECEDENTS? For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body, which at those periods is particularly desirable.

HEADACHE AND FAINTNESS Are certain to be removed by freely bathing the temples with it. As an odor for the handkerchief, it is as delicious as the Otto of Roses. It lends freshness and transparency to the complexion, and removes RASHES, TAN AND BLOTCHES from the skin.

COUNTERFEITS. Beware of imitations. Look for the name of MURRAY & LANMAN on the bottle, wrapper and ornamented label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal. Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, A. G. Davidson, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray. And for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 26, 1863. 12m.

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. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED, OF JOHN, MARY and ELIZA KELLY, formerly of the Parish of Brimlin, County Roscommon, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in the year 1845 or '46. They sailed from Liverpool in the ship Virgin, bound to Quebec. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, Patrick Kelly, New Lexington, Perry County, Ohio, U.S.—Canada papers please copy.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER, SINGO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE



HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT. Believing that FACTS, IMPORTANT to the HEALTH and COMFORT of the PUBLIC, and which can be VERIFIED at ANY MOMENT by addressing the parties who vouch for them, ought not to be hid under a bushel, the undersigned publish below a few communications of recent date to which they invite the attention of the people, and at the same time ESPECIALLY REQUEST all readers who may feel interested in the subject to ADDRESS the individuals themselves, and ascertain the correctness of the particulars.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 22, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen—I have used your Bitters during the last six weeks, and feel it due to you and to the public to express my hearty approval of their effect upon me. I never wrote a "puff" for any one, and I abhor everything that savors of quackery. But your Bitters are entirely removed from the level of the mere nostrums of the day, being patent alike to all, and exactly what they profess to be. They are not advertised to cure everything, but they are recommended to assist nature in the alleviation and ultimate healing of many of the most common infirmities of the body, and this they will accomplish. I had been unwell for two months, as is usual with me during the spring. I was bilious, and suffering from indigestion and a general disease of the mucous membrane, and though compelled to keep at work in the discharge of my professional duties, was very weak, of a yellow complexion, no appetite, and much of the time confined to my bed. When I had been taking your Bitters a week my vigor returned; the sallow complexion was all gone—I relished my food, and now I enjoy the duties of the mental application which so recently were so very irksome and burdensome to me. When I used your Bitters, I felt a change every day. These are facts. All inference must be made by each individual for himself. Yours, respectfully, W. B. LEE, Pastor of Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Prospect Cottage, Georgetown, D. C., April 2, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Gentlemen—It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to those of others in favor of your excellent preparation. Several years of residence on the banks of a Southern river, and of close application to literary work, had so thoroughly exhausted my nervous system and undermined my health, that I had become a martyr to dyspepsia and nervous headache, recurring at short intervals, and defying all known remedies in the Materia Medica. I had come to the conclusion that nothing but a total change of residence and pursuits would restore my health, when a friend recommended Hostetter's Bitters. I procured a bottle as an experiment. It required but one bottle to convince me that I had found at last the right combination of remedies. The relief it afforded me has been complete. It is now some years since I first tried Hostetter's Bitters, and it is but just to say that I have found the preparation all that it claims to be. It is a Standard Family Cordial with us, and even as a stimulant we like it better than anything else; but we use it in all nervous, bilious and dyspeptic cases, from fever down to toothache. If what I have now said will lead any dyspeptic or nervous invalid to a sure remedy, I shall have done some good. I remain, gentlemen, respectfully yours, E. D. E. SOUTHWORTH.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

New Convalescent Camp, Near Alexandria, Va., May 24, 1863. Messrs. Hostetter & Smith: Dear Sirs—Will you do me the favor to forward by express one half-dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, with bill, for which I will remit you on receipt of same, as I am unable to procure your medicine here; and if I had a quantity it could be sold readily, as it is known to be the best preparation in use for diseases having their origin with a diseased stomach. I have used and sold hundreds of preparations, but your Bitters are superior to anything of the kind I am cognizant with. Indeed, no soldier should be without it, should he be ever so robust and healthy, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventative for almost all diseases a soldier is subject to. I have been afflicted with chronic indigestion, and no medicine has afforded me the relief you have; and I trust you will lose no time in sending the Bitters ordered. Yours, very respectfully, SAMUEL EYERS, Hospit.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittburgh, Pa., U. S., and Sold by all Druggists everywhere. 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. Harte, A. G. Davidson, Picault & Son, and H. R. Gray.

M. KEARNEY & BROTHERS, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,

TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS LITTLE WILLIAM STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL, Manufacture and Keep Constantly on hand: Baths, Hydrants, Water Closets, Lift & Force Pumps, Beer Pumps, Shower Baths, Refrigerators, Hot Air Furnaces, Tinware [naces, Voice Pipe, Sinks, all sizes

Jobbing punctually attended to.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. A Neglected Cough, Cold, An Irritated or Sore Throat, if allowed to progress results in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Diseases, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches reach directly the affected parts, and give almost immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumptive Coughs, the Troches are useful. Public Spoken and Singers should have the Troches to clear and strengthen the Voice. Military Officers and Soldiers who overtax the voice, and are exposed to sudden changes should use them. Obtain only the genuine. Brown's Bronchial Troches having proved their efficacy by a test of many years, are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army, and have received testimonials from many eminent men. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine in the United States and Canada, &c., at 25 cts. a box. Feb. 5, 1864. 3m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CHANGE OF TRAINS.

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 1st of JAN., TRAINS will leave as follows: BONAVENTURE STREET STATION

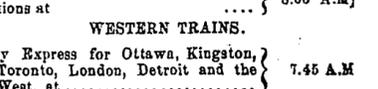
EASTERN TRAINS. Passenger for Island Pond, Portland and Boston, (stopping over night at Island Pond,) at 3.15 P.M. Night Passenger to Quebec (with Sleeping Car) at 8.00 P.M. Mixed for Sherbrooke and Local Stations at 8.00 A.M.

WESTERN TRAINS. Day Express for Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, London, Detroit and West, at 7.45 A.M. Night ditto (with Sleeping Car) at 6.30 P.M. Mixed for Kingston and Local Stations 10.05 A.M. Mail Trains will not stop at Stations marked thus on the Time-bills, unless signalled. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. Montreal, Nov. 19, 1863.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

THE Subscriber is SELLING BOOKS at TWENTY-FIVE per cent less than any other house in the city. Parties wishing to present to their friends a Christmas or New Year's Gift, would find it to their advantage to call at PICKUP'S BOOK STORE, 211 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, adjoining Messrs. Gibb & Co's, and examine the stock for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. E. PICKUP, 3m. Montreal, Dec 25, 1863.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE QUART BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood, And the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or King's Evil, Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure and reliable remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY, White Swellings and Neuralgic Affections, Nervous and General Debility of the system, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Dizziness and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of calomel. The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found around each bottle: and to guard against counterfeits, see that the written signature of LANMAN & KEMP is upon the blue label. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada.—Also, sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal. Bristol's Sarsaparilla is for Sale by all Druggists.

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