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JUSTICE AND MERCY;

THE FEAST OF ALL-HALLOWS.

CHAPTER XXIII.

It was a wet, dreary October night; winter appeared already to have set in; a biting sleet was falling, accompanied by a high wind, which blew it full in the face of a Jesuit father who had been hastily summoned from his friends to administer the rites of the Church to a lady whom he had been told was dying.

Arrived at a somewhat aristocratic mansion, the priest was conducted up a spacious staircase to a large room on the upper floor.

Extended on a sumptuous bed, heavily draped with curtains of rich satin, looped and fringed with gold, reclined the lady for whom the spiritual assistance of the good father was required .-She was unconscious, and had, the attendants told bim, fallen into a state of insensibility shortly after she had directed them to send for a priest; and her medical attendants had previously told them that it was impossible she could recover from the fever under which she was suffering, which was, in fact, malignant in its kind.

The priest anomited her, and then employed himself in repeating the prayers for those near their end; the attendants meanwhile using every effort to restore their mistress to consciousness. Sud denly she opened her eyes, gazed around her, fixed them on the face of the priest, and them the words, 'Is it true that I am dying?' fell from her lips.

'It is, madam? replied the good father; 'but be calm, command your attendants to withdraw, and give to God and the affairs of your conscience the few moments that remain.'

The room was cleared of the servants; and then, making a great effort, the dying lady strove to raise herself in the bed. Her long black hair had escaped from beneath the small embroidered cap she wore: her large eyes seemed to gleam with an almost preternatural lustre; the naturally dark countenance was now almost livid by ap proaching dissolution, her features strangely dis torted : and, fixing her eyes full on the face of the priest, she exclaimed,-

Father Eustace, why did they bring you to me? It was not you I wished to scothe me in

my dying moments.' My dear madam,' replied the priest, thicking that she spoke the language of delirium, ' I know you not. Time presses; we have not lessure to summon another priest; let me beg of you to seek the aid which religion now offers you at my

hands. 'Eustace Vere,' you know me not!' exclaimed the sufferer. 'Behold Inez de Lara dying before you, and pray that the humiliation of this moment he accepted in atonement for some of my transgressions.

'Inez de Lura!' repeated the priest; 'is it possible that the lapse of years can have worked so great a change ?

"Yes; years and dissipation, and the remorse of a toriared conscience, combined, replied Inez in a low voice. But baste! the sand of life is nearly run out, and I teel as if iny moments were but few. Be quick! let me clear, by sacramental penance, a conscience burthened with the

sins of many years." In the sacred tribunal Inez then laid bare the transgressions of her past life; ay, even to him for whom she had so deeply sinned, for whom she had slandered and injured the innocent Fiora, to him whom a strange concatenation of circumstances had brought in the silence of the night to aid her transit from time to eternity.

Deeply shocked, too, was Father Eustace when she owned to him that she had seen him in Spain: that conscious then, if not fully so before, that he was consecrated to the service of God, she yet wanted courage and strength to return to a virtuous life. With bitter tears she deplored the stander sine had raised concerning Flora, confessing that jealousy of her cousin's superior beauty and the interest he himself appeared to evince for Flors, was the first cause which excited her envy.

But let us pause here, for the disclosures of that night were poured only in the ear of Futher Eustace, who prayed earnestly that the deep humiliation of those her last moments might be accepted.

Yet, ere she received the Holy Communion, Inez spoke of her temporal affairs, and informed Father Eustice that in a cabinet, the key of which she confided to his care, would be found eterna luceat eis. a will, duly signed and sealed, bequeathing the be devoted to the use of the poor, to whom all

A frightful change soon became apparent in sweetly does the prayer for rest and light hang an oath, but after a time abandon it and become life, He is her head on earth. He has appointed the civil power to define what are the rights and

ous to remain near her; yet, in virtue of his sacred office, Father Eustace must stay to sustain the spirit in its parting struggle. At one time be had feared be should have to war against a black despair into which she seemed to fall, but she had now begun to grow calm: and as the good priest gazed upon her countenance, he bethought him of old times, of the first night that he had been introduced to the ardent and imaginative young Spaniard, of her subsequent residence at the Elms, and the many months during which he had resided under the same roof with Flora and herself; and his kind heart was touched with the deepest pity for her who now lay wrestling in the arms of death.

We must even own the truth too, for right glad would Father Eustace have been had any other than himself been selected to attend the death-bed of the unbappy Inez; for, most mnocent himself, he could not but feel that he bad jealousy and eavy so fearfully exhibited in her toinb of his fathers.

'Tell me, can this be death?' she suddenly ex claimed, fixing her eyes, now covered with its film, on the face of Father Eustace. 'I try to see you, but my sight fails; a strange feeling has seized upon my frame, and a thousand voices seem ringing in my ears, asking me if I, who who have lived only in dissipation and folly, dare die in peace?"

'It is but a delusion of the Evil One, Inaz, who seeks to rob you of the peace you were beginning to taste. Banish such ideas from your mind, and join me in spirit while I pray, remembering that God rejects not the penitent singer and that you have but now received a sure pledge of His mercy in the most boly Sacrament."

A faint smile passed over the features of the dying lady, faint as the winter sunbeam on a desert waste, and she feebly whispered-

Thanks, good Father Eustace, for you have indeed smoothed my transit to eternity. One promise more—it is, that my name shall often be mentioned in your prayers; that you will frequently remember me at the altar of the Lord.'

'I will never torget you in my prayers, lady, and often remember you when offering up the Holy Sacrifice, replied the good priest; and aware that the moment of departure was at hand, he signed to the nurse to approach the bed; but) so peacefully had the spirit taken its flight, that they knew not the moment of its release, and some minutes had elapsed ere they could convince themselves that she was really no more.

Much depressed in spirits, Father Eustace immediately left the chamber of death, first giving strict orders that no one should approach the infectious room, save the two women who were compelled to perform the last sad duties, and who despatched them with all possible speed;then fixing seals on all the effects of the late Mrs. Fortescue, and especially taking care to remove tue will she had alluded to, he returned home at a late hour of the night, and in the morning despatched a messenger to Ravensbourne to acquaint Sie Robert with the death of his young a will which entitled Flora to one-half of her lare evil. But the most observious feature of cousin's property.

The morning of All Saints bas arrived, and a funeral cortege winds slowly down the road lead ing to the Elms. Inez had died in the last week of October, and Flora experienced a melancholy interferes—forbids her children to take the nath, satisfaction in the knowledge that her cousin's for it is rash, and it is a sin to take it. The remains were to be brought to Sir Godfrey's private chapel for interment. Father Eustace, at the particular desire of the family, accompanied the remains of the deceased lady, which were conveyed to the mansion till the vespers of the dead in the evening.

If the service of All-hallows' Een is always impressive, it seemed doubly to to those who assisted on this occasion. Dim and more dim bethe lights were extinguished; the coronas which were suspended on either side the altar ceased to and the splendid reredos covered with the same borne the coffin which contains the mortal re | 3rd. if that which is sworn, be just and right; mains of Inez.

The commemoration of the Church triumphant has passed away; All souls is now the commemeration. Placebo Domino. Man in spirit now descends to that iniddle state in which the de-

On, now sweetly plaintive is the office of All half of her estate, with her personal effects, to hallows' Een I how, one after another, rises up her cousin Fiora Douglas, and the remainder to the shades of our departed, each seeming to exelaim, ' Have pity on me, have pity on me, at was unreservedly bequeathed it, after every ef- least you my friends?' And how well can we out, the society may become corrupt, purid, St. Paul says, of Curist's Body. As the natural tirely free association; she does not rest, upon was unreservedly requestions, the peculiar and perpetual rights conferred upon fort had been made, her cousin should not be imagine that this state of suffering and anguish exhale infections breathing and corrupt society, body had its personality, its life, and junctions, the peculiar and perpetual rights conferred upon. arises from its life, its love, its God! How And again; a society may commence, bound by so has His mystic body, the Church. He is her by her Divine founder; but it appertains to

All-hallows' Een!

And on the next morning, after the solemn service of All-souls, the interment took place, and the spot was afterwards marked by a beautiover her cousin's remains, and at which the Holy Sacrifice was almost daily offered.

Little more have we now to say. The meeting of Flora with her old friend Father Eustace was full of affectionate warmth; and, had it not been for the painful circumstance it would have brought to his mind, she certainly would have railied him on the secrecy which he had maintained relative to the intentions which he then held, not of becoming a Jesuit father, but a simple monk in some austere order.

for some years, to enjoy the society of the virtuous Flora: and the worthy Sir Robert likewise lived till old age fell gently upon him, and been the unfortunate cause from whence sprang be was gathered, full of years and honor to the and most paternal governments by workings of

Ot our other characters we have little to say. Mrs. Somers and ner daughters are, we believe, passing through life as mere selfish, worldly commonplace people always do; and, having the goods of this world at their disposal, we suspect that they will not be inclined to correct their errors and become less selfish till time shall be no more for them, and the night cometh in which no man can work. Sir Godfrey and Lady Harcourt pessessed abulmantly the means of doing good, and they placed to profitable account the talents a bountiful Providence had committed to their care.

In conclusion, we have but to hope that our tale will at least beguile a weary bour. It has not been written without an accompanying moral. viz., to point out that the fleeting graces of the person are little to be heeded, provided the sterling virtues of the mind are in our possession; and, feebly though it be, to illustrate the beauty of the Catholic practice of prayers for

· Requiem eternam dona ets Domine, et lux perpetua luceat ets.'

THE RND.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LYNCH'S SECOND LECTURE ON THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

> (Concluded from Feb. 17.) SECRET SOCIETIES.

The motives winch decided the illustrious Postiff, (Pope Benedict XIV.,) retain all their weight and force. It cannot be supposed that men of no faith will foster the growth and progress of true faith-that men of doubtful morals will be the triends of virtue.

Again; if these societies are good, why do they fly the light? Even pagans, devoid of the light of gospel truth, condemned these societies: and Cecilius Natalis gives the reason: ' Honesta semper publico gandent secreta sunt'-Houest things flourish and rejoice in the light; wicked things take reluge in darkness; and our blessed Lord tells us why men court secrecy-men love kinswoman, and to state that he held in his hands | darkness rather than light, because their works these societies, and one pointed out in the Bull of Pope Benedict XIV., is the initiatory oath. Candidates for membership are required to take oath to labor to attem an undefined object by means unknown to the reciment. The Church prophet Jeremiah gives us the conditions of an oath- Thou shalt swear, says the prophet, As the Lord liveth in truth, in judgment, and in justice. (Jer. iv. 2.) In truth, that is, the form of words must express the intention of the person who takes the oath! he must tell the truth as it appears to him; in justice, that is, the fulfilment of the oath, must migure no right-must not be injurious to God-to religion, to our came the brilliant chancel, as one after another beighbor's person, character, or proprietor, or our own just interests: in judgment, that is, since an oath is sacred, as it invokes God to witness, blaze with many lights; the frontal of the altar, it should not be taken without faith, piety, and which was of spotless marble, is veiled in sable, reverence for him who is invoked; hence, in taking an oath, we must consider-1st, if it be funeral hangings; and before the high alter is necessary; 2nd. if we shall be able to keep it; ness: bence it is unlawful to take an oath of secrecy such as is required by these societies; for it cannot be done with judgment, nor with justice, nor with truth, since the recipient knows whether the society will not exact some things against contained remain till their purgation is accomplished. science or against the law of God. Such an Requiem aternum dona eis Domine, et lux outb is a rash outh, and the Church does forbid her children from taking it. When the society is shut up by the secrecy of an oath, we cannot know what evil may be shut up within. A soviety may be good in its origin; but, when the Jesus says, As the branches live on the trunk of healthy light of public opinion is excluded by an a tree, so we live on Christ! We are members

cost; but the Church is one and universal, and demns one, she is consistent and condemns all of the same kind.

Suppose the church tolerated these societies what grievous evils would not speedily ensue.-We have some examples—the insecurity of life. How many assassinations by members of secret societies on the plea of public utility. Have posed to it. not the victims been pursued into foreign lands and their life's blood drawn by the assassin's dagger. How many even to indulge a secret pique have committed the same cruel act aided and The dowager Lady Harcourt was yet spared abetted by the secrecy of the lodge. How insecure would be the throne of many a prince.-How many governors and rulers would be embarrassed in the administration of their most just secret societies. How often has justice been frustrated by members of these societies when those bound by law and equity to give testimony under oath in a court of justice against a malefactor plead an excuse for not doing so their previous oath to protect a brother associate. How many may be ordered and compelled blindly to perform an act which their soul abhors menaced by the threat of their own destruction in case

they disobey. It is not the will of God that society should be composed of secret cliques. How much evil have these societies done to the church, to the community and to the individual, God alone an unlawful oath, are condemned by the church if their object or means of attaining be evil or may by the proper authorities be prudently considered such. Now what good have secret societies affected and what are their claims to our consideration or confidence. As yet we have to learn their beneficial effects. No general amehoration has been effected by them-no general miseries alleviated-no progress made in true religion -- no advance in the arts and sciences .-The social bond has not been drawn closermen have not better loved their fellow-men-society is not better constituted, nor does harmony and a good understanding prevail to a greater they presend to protect oppressed nationalities. This is one of the good things toey have attempted and have not accomplished. Great revolutions must be accomplished by the masses and then there is no need of a secret society. But to pretend to overthrow a government by such

and the ignorant. If these societies are good, why would good men abandon them and regret having been connected with them? The conclusion is too evident. Good men are never sorry for baving done good, but for having done evil they are sorry. Let us instruct you with the sovereign teaching of Jesus Christ: Because the light has come into the world, and men love darkness rather than light, for their works are evil. For every one that doeth evil hateth the light, and cometh not to the light, that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God.' (Joun, 3, 19.) And let me exhort you in the words of S., Paul: 'Let us therefore cast off the works of darkness and put on the armor of of God the doctrine they are to reach to the light. Let us walk honestly as in the day.'-(Rom. 1s, 12 13).

His Lordship promised that his next lecture would treat of the rights of rulers and subjects.

THIRD LECTURE OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP LYNCH ON THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

St. Michael's Cathedral was filled to its utmost capacity, on Sunday evening, 12th Feb., by an audience anxious to hear the third lecture of His Lurdship Bishop Lynch, on the Pope's Encyclical Letter. Subjoined we give a full report of the lecture, which was listened to throughout wib marked attention and earnest-

Our Holy Father, in the fifth paragraph of the syllabus of the Condemned Propositions, enume ates twenty errors against the rights and liberties of the Church. The Church has been constituted by Our Lord Jesus Christ, her Divine Author, and Emisher of faith, a complete society and corporation, baying its rights, functions, faculties and government, complete in itself, and independent of any other society, with a complete life and organic action. It is as St. Paul calls it, the Body of Christ, the living Body .-

the countenance of Inez. It was highly danger- on our lips, especially on this solemn night of | tolerable, but they must abandon the oath. "Tis | His Apostles to represent Hun, St. Peter the true and all governments do not condemn secret | head; and now the Pope takes the place of St. societies; some have encouraged them, to their Peter, and Bishops follow in the footsteps of the other Apostles. The faithful are members, too. her laws for all time and place. What she con- of this mystic body of our Lord Jesus Christ ful chauntry, which the piety of Flora raised demns, is evil in every place, and when she con- and we are engrafted on it, in the sacred weters of Baptism. Tee Church, consequently, is the mystic Body of Christ, and is complete and independent. It would be unbecoming the divine wisdom of God to institute an imperfect society -an imperfect body, to depend for its existence and workings on a counter society, or a body on-

> Christ came into the world to redeem it and to raise it from the grovelling depths of its passions, and to place it in fellowship with his Eternal Father. The world was corrupt, the world was wicked, and how could Jesus submit His Church and make it follow the dictates of a wicked and corrupt world? The world was always deadly opposed to Christ. It was onposed by its pride and by its sensuality; and if pride be found in the working of the world, it is certainly found in the courts and in high places. Men upon whose word and upon whose nod depend many trembling subjects, certainly are not disposed to humility. Emperors, kings, heads of State, do not want to submit to the Church they do not want to submit to the teachings of Jesus Christ because His teachings were against them-IIIs teachings were against the world He cursed the world - His teachings were against pride, He said it was the root of all evil -ITis teachings were against the rich, for He said 'woe unto the rich;' and again, 'it was easier for a Camel to pass through the eye of a knows. Hence these societies, by what name needle than it was for a rich man to enter into soever they are known, if bound to secrecy by the kingdom of God;' consequently, men in high places wish to govern the Church, wish to appoint its Bisbops, and of course to nominate their creatures and immediate friends to be their vassals in the sanctuary of God, and in fine imitate the Pagan emperors of Rome, who arrogated to themselves the office of high priest .-They, too, want to hold the divine as well as the earthly authority over their subjects. This centralisation of power, too dangerous for any one ordinary individual, is called in our modern language Casarism. In Austria it is called Josephism; in England it is called Orthodoxythat is, that the head of the State should be also head of the religion and the Church. Christ extent under their benign influence. Sometimes said, Give unto Casar that which belongs to Cresar, and to God that which belongs to God. The Casarists-those that follow the doctrine of Cosarism-say, Give unto Cosar that which belongs to Casar, and to Casar that which belongs to God. That is, give to worldly princes the entire control of both temporals and spirituals societies, is to lay a trap to ensuare the unwary on earth. This doctrine reigns almost universally in Protestant and infidel countries -in Russia, in England, in Prussia, in Denmark, and even in Constantinople, where the Grand Turk or Sultan is the head of Islamsm and successor of the great Mohammed. The Catholic soyereigns even of Europe have endeavored to usurp the priesthood. Saul did it in olden times. Now the princes of this earth want to entrammel the Church in her arrangements and in her action on the people. They claim the appointment of Bishops, and even of the Pope himself : they took nossession, and even are doing it at present, of our abbeys and Church lands, and their creatures pretend reasons of State to justify their acts. They dictate to the ministers people. The head of the State, even, in F ance wishes even now to hinder the Bishops from promulgating to the people the sound doctrine emanating from the Holy See. State policy and State necessity are put paramo at to the Gospel of Jesus Christ. State necessity, oh. ves! State necessity can it set aside the most sacred obligation of the Gospel. State necessity forced Napoleon I .- to set ande his lawful wife to have an heir to his throng, to consolidate his empire. Did it succeed? He made a sad mistake. The father died in exile and the son did not reign, but died young; and does the nenhew, the present emperor, expect a better issue from State policy in opposition to the Gosnel and the Sovereign Pontiff. Oa, his dynasty holds by a very frail cord, for the throne that God does not establish cannot be established .-But we will read for you the propositions condemned-this modern Cæ-arism and this placing secular princes over the Church of God. We will show you that the Church, far from encroaching on the rights of princes, invariably was entrammelled in her rights by those princescontinually suffered persecution in opposing herself to the mjustice and rapacity of the princes of the earth.

V. ERRORS RESPECTING THE CHURCH AND HER RIGHTS.

19. The Church is not a true and perfect en-

limits within which the Church may exercise anthority. - Alloc . Singulari quadam. Dec. 9, 1854; 'gravibus,' Dec. 17, 1860; Maxima quidem,' June, 1861.]

20. The ecclesiastical power must not exercise its authority without the toleration and assent of the civil government .- [Alloc. 'Memmininit unusquisque,' Sept. 30, 1851.]

21. The Church has not the power of defining dogmatically that the religion of the Catholic Church is the only true religion .- [Lit. Apost. · Multiplices inter, Jude 10, 1851.]

proposed for universal belief as articles of faith by the infallible judgment of the Church.-[Let.

23. The Church has not the power of availing herself of force, or any direct or indirect temporal power .- [Lit. 'Ad apostolicas; August 22, 1851.]

24. The Roman Pontiffs and meumenical councils have exceeded the limits of their power, have usurped the rights of princes, and have even committed errors in defining matters relating to dogmarand morals .- [Lit. Apost. 'Mutiplices inter, June 10, 1851.]

You see, beloved brethren, from the tenor of all these propositions condemned, that the State seeks to make the Church its bandmaid-to do its bidding-to be a sort of police, in order to keep her subject quiet. The State wishes to force men to the conviction that the Divihe Founder of the Church-Jesus Christ-did not constitute the Church a perfect society in itself, with its heavenly functions, rights, and attributes independent of the world, which it was to teach, reprove, and judge; that its power to teach and govern was so dependent upon the civil authority that St. Peter and St. John did wrong in not obeying the ruler of the Temple, and ceasing to preach the Name of Jesus. But they preferred to obey God. And Christ, too, was wrong in disturbing the people with a new doctrine, and would not obey when he was ordered to cease preaching that he was the Son of God. Christe instituted an infalliable Church, because He promised that the gates of hell-that is, of errorshould not prevail against her, and that He should continue with His Church in the work of saying souls unto the consummation of the world, not merely during the lifetime of the Apostles, but to all ages. The Apostles were sent to the whole world; but they did not go through the whole world. Their successors did; for their sound went forth throughout the entire world .-Still, the Church, under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, [for Jesus said he would send the Holy Ghost to instruct her in all truth, 7 continues the mission of Jesus; and she presumes to take her proper place, assigned to her by her age before the people, as Saul did in the case of Sa-Divine Head. The world is angry, because she muel. Constantine the Great, though allowing great proclaims that she is what she is. It would be privileges to the Bishops of the Church, considering indeed a piece of cowardice, if a legitimate child es from his revenues, formerly consumed in the worwould not proclaim its legitimacy, because the ship of false gods, surrounded by courts and icourfeelings of the illegitimate are hurt. In one of tiers imbued with the errors of Arius, yielded to these propositions, again, it is said that Catholic false impressions, and persecuted the great St. Athanasius. His son, Constantius, openly persecuted the Church and its bishops, and strove by please, and must not be condemned, except by the universal Council of the Church. Now, of Arianism. The Eyzantine Court continued its these Catholic writers and teachers must, in- persecution of the Church and favored heresies, and deed, he great men. How many of them exist ? allowed a Heresiarch to harass the Popes. Thus the What are their talents? What amount of Cagan was continued by the Christian. The world is tholicity do they possess? We can judge cer- the world, I have said, all over. Count Montalemtainly by their pride. They say that a General bert beautifully says the Roman Empire became con-Council must be called to examine their books, verted to Christianity; but does it become humble before they are condemned. But how can Councils be assembled to examine into the works of each? It is impossible. And still there must be a judge. But that judge cannot be any other than the Roman Pontisi-the successor of St. Peter. How often can a Council and virtue, giving battle to Christian princes con-be called to examine Catholic writers? These quered like her Divine Master from the gibbet of igare distributed over the world; and must we have a General Council sit constantly, and move from place to place, wherever a book of theirs is printed ! Their pretensions are preposterous. We will put them aside. How ridiculous it would be for the Church to take cognizance of of their foolish assertions. Christ has placed us in authority over His Church, while He has given us commandment to feed with sound doctrine, and to confirm the brethren that their faith fail not. 'I have prayed,' said He to St. Peter, that their faith may not fail? I say to these men, that if learned Bishops of the Church submit humbly to the teaching of St. Peter and his successors, the Roman Pontiff, as the amiable Fenelon and others did, who burnt even their books publicly in their pulpits, because they had been condemned by Rome; they may certainly, without compromising their pride, follow the example of these illustrious prelates.

the Roman Pontiffs and the Ecumenical Councils have overstepped the limits of their powers, have usurped the rights of princes, and committed errors in their definitions on points of dogmas and morality. This is a very general accusation. In what have Roman Pontifis erred ?-When, and who says they have erred? To judge that they have erred, the judge must be infallible-must be superior to any judge-to Popes, to Bishops, to the whole Church. These great men must have in truth been the successors of the Apostles, in fact, the Church itself. They say, ! no, we are fallible. Then you may be deceived in your judgment of the Roman Pontiffs and the Councils. Again: They say that the rights of princes have been usurped. I would ask them-What rights? Have they the right to appoint bishops and regulate the temporal affairs of the Church? But where do we read that our Lord Jesus Christ gave princes these rights? .. We do not read them in the Bible.-We read that three kings came to adore Jesus in the stable. And He might have sought them when He was about establishing His Church; and give them certain rights over it in return for the homages and gifts; but He did not de so. He gave to twelve poor fishermen, as His Apostles,this great authority—this authority to rule consciences and souls. Napoleon the First, in a fit of rage, because he could not conquer the constancy and patience of the great Roman Pontiff, stancy and patience of the great Roman Pontiff, there, possessing himself of a Church or of anything. Pins VII—to make him to do what his con- belonging to Church; and heace, in the name of

and be called to the priesthood. Your rage is useless. The divinity has not deserted the earth, nor are the minds and consciences of men placed princes; but our Lord has left them to the wisdom of the Church, and it is not a humiliation to be submissive to the Church, as it would be no 22. The obligation which binds Catholic humiliation to submit to Christ for Christ has teachers and writers does not apply to matters said— He that hears you hears Me. and he that despises you despises Me.' To submit, there-fore, to the Church appointed by Jesus Christ, is to the Archbishon of Fribourg, 'Tuas liberter,' to submit to Jesus Christ Himself. Now, does Dec. 21, 1863.] the tribunal constituted by Jesus Christ? No, he subdues his pride—and prides excludes from the kingdom of God. A struggle has been from the commencement between the world and its princes and the Ringdom of God and its ministers. It commenced with Christ. He wished to subdue the world to the humble feachings of the Gospel, and He did not exempt the rulers of the clared it, 'I have conquered the world.' He sent His Apostles to continue this conquest, and they set about it without the sword, indeed, but Sacraments. They flung themselves into the combat with the world, and after three bundred years of torture, and bloodshed, and catacombs, and conflagrations, burning, breaking, on the rack, exposure to wild beasts, working in mines, being dragged by wild horses, the young, the old, the fair delicate virgins, tender boys, yea, twenty millions of martyrs, patiently suffered after wondrous heroic sufferings the world is conquered by the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and the heaven, cried out, Gaililean, thou hast conquered me !? The world is conquered, indeed, and the Church might be considered now as sitting supreme, and giving her laws of peace and humility disinterestedly to the world. Alas! how long will the world be unwilling to submit itself to the sweet yoke of Jesus Christ. The world is Christian, indeed, in a great part; but has it lost its worldly spirit? In some degree it has, but it will soon revive. The world is the world all over. It is not Pagan now, it is true-it is a Christian world; but the triple concupiscence is there still, and Christian princes will claim distinctions, honors, and authorities, in spirituals as well as in temporals, and after doing wrong will require the Church or its ministers to do them homhis time, and contributing to the building of churchbribes to bring the Pope Liberius over to his views things and obedient and meek strached to ieaveniv to the laws of the Gospel?

ganism with her twenty millions of glorious martyrs, who generously laid down their lives for her honor, and died in her arms full of faith, hope, patience, nominy. Montalembert again remarks: 'Constantine and his successors were baptized, it is true, but not the empire or the imperial power. The emperors aspire to become the masters, and oracles of the religion of which they ought to have been the children. They no sooner recognized her right to existence than they claimed the right to govern her. The baptized of the evening expected to be the doctors and the Pontiffs of the following day. Leo X. Emperor of Constantinople, tainted with the Cosarism of his age, intruded into the principal Sees of of the East unworthy creatures, retained Photius in the See of Constantinople contrary to the will of the Pope, and Michael Cernlarius consummated the schism of the East, which has been the ruin of so many souls, and all this in direct opporation to the ruler of the Church of God set over it. by Christ Himself. So much for imperial interference in the affairs of the Church. But the Breantine empire passed away punished for its sins; Mahammedanism sits enthroned on the alter of Christignity in the Church of the Holy Ghost in the city of Constantinople. The German empire, or the empire of the West, rose over the prostrate power of the Byzentine empire. It was Caristian, also; but But now we come to another charge-That | did it respect the dearest rights of the Church, and elect its Popes and its bishops—to set holy men and not court tools in the highest seats of dignity and responsibility in the Church of God? Oh, no; the world is still the world. They claim the sovereign Pontificate as well as the protectorate over the Church. The illustrious and immortal St. Gregory VII., Pope, persisted in resisting this profane usur-pation. He was persecuted and driven from Rome by a prince calling himself a Christian—Henry TV., of Germany. This holy Pope died in exile, if the Pope can be said to be in exile, for his spiritual kingdom is limited only by the boundaries of the world, into which Jesus Christ has sent him to convert and reprove. For Jesus said to Peter and the Apostles 'Go into the whole world and preach the Gospel to every creature. Henry after a time re-pented, and wrote to the Pope, accusing himself of having Simonaically sold the benefices of the Church, usurped the right of conferring them, and grievously abused it by promoting persons most unworthy and unfit for their position. Henry's repent-ence was merely a pretext, for he continued his Simonaical practices during the pontificate of Victor III, Urban II; Pascal II; and his son, Henry V, imitated the wickeeness of his father, during the pontificates of Pascal II, Galacious II, and Calixtus II, when, at length, moved by the grace of God, he. abandoned his wickedness, and allowed the Church to elect its own bishops and enjoy its revenues in peace. But did the Oburch fare better in England | matters of God and conscience, and of right we after its conversion? For a short time the Ohurch should obey God. "Let us follow and walk in the was free, and decrees were passed forbidding the ambitious to binder the free working of, the Church. We rend to the history of the Church written by the venerable St. Bede, that a charter was drawn up by the king of Kent. It is worded thus ze' That no layman should; contravene the institute, of , our forefar

The Church emerging from the battle with Pa-

science would not permit him-is reported to Almighty God, the king goes on, ' and of his saints nave said, that the priest rules over the souls we forbid to all kings, our successors and alderment and throws me be carcasses. I would say to Oburch, and over their possessions, which I or my him If you want to cover could the noblest. him, If you want to govern souls, the noblest elders of olden days have given as an everlasting in-part of man, you must have a divine vocation heritance to the glory of Christ, of our Lady Saint Mary, and of the holy Apostles, and observe :- that, whenever it shall happen that a bishop, or an ab-bott, or an abbess, shall depart this life, it shall be made known to the archbishop, and by his counsel in the hands of fickle-minded and self-seeking and advice let such an one be chosen as shall be worthy. It is the duty of kings to appoint earls and aldermen, shire roeves and judges, and of the archbishops to instruct and advise the community of God, and of bishops, abbotts and abbesses, and priests and deacons, to choose and appoint and consecrate and establish by good precent and example, lest any of God's flock should stray and be lost'-The Uhurch did not long enjoy its rights. The spendshrift nobility envied the Church her possessions; and the minor kings strove to replenish their coffers by assailing the rights of the Church, taking possession of her property, intruding Court bishops into the Sees, and Simonaically disposing of the Church investitures. William the Conqueror invaded alike England and its Church rights, and forbade free intercourse between the bishops and the Popes, and even usurped the right of declaring who was the Pope. He forbade the bishops to enforce any salutary Church law for the correction of morals without his own-regal-authority, and hindered the bishops in every way in their efforts to govern their world from this, His sweet yoke and His sweet | flocks with salutary laws. Every student of history law. And Christ conquered the world, and de- khows how William II, called Ruffus, to supply his profigacy and extravagancies, kept bishoprics vacant, in order to enjoy their revenues. St. Anslem, a noble archbishop of Canterbury, refused submission to these unjust laws. He claimed the rights with the sole power of the Word and the Divine and property of his Church; but he was cited before the Council on a charge of treason, and he retired from the country in disgust to Rome, and died there.
The usurpation of Church rights and property continued the same, with some honorable exceptions, till Henry Il's time, when Thomas a-Becket, everybody knows, suffered; martyrdom; in defence of the rights of the Church invaded by that monarch.: After his death, the immunities of the Church were not secured from kingly interference. They would not let go the grasp which they held on the Church or death, rather than renounce Jesus Christ: The Church property. They wielded the sceptre and deserts are filled with hermits, the tops of the the crozier, till at length the climax of scandal was mountains are inhabited by holy recluses, and reached and perfected in the person of Henry VIII, of infamous memory—the mitre and the crown were blended together on the head of a monster of iniquity, whose bands, stained in the blood of women, apostate Julian, throwing his clotted blood against carried off the sacred vessels of the sanctuary to revel in luxury. And what is the, present state of the established religion in England, that acknowledges Cæsarism - the spiritual and temporal authority centred in one head. Everybody knows that the Ministry govern the temporal and spiritual affairs of England. The Queen gives her sanction and consent to the laws. And this Ministry, whose faith in the Bible is doubtful from their acts, and a few belonging to the aristociacy, have the appointing of the bishops and ministers of that church; and those gentlemen, with their wives and families, are contented to enjoy the revenues and the livings, though to the honor of a vost number we must say they are groaning under the servitude. They must receive the decision of the Court of Arches, and subscribe to formularies which they publicly abbortheir consciences abhor. The common logic of Englishmen dissent from this state of things, and are forming independent congregations or churches, for they cannot see, in reading their sacred book, the Bible, that Jesus Christ, appointed kings to govern the churches; but thank God a brighter day is rising for the Church in England as the multitude of conversions attest. But this grasping for Church power and property was not confined to Germany, or England, or to the minor States. The French nonarchs were men of the world, too-they, also, claimed to govern the Church and appropriate the money of the poor to their own purposes. In former times they managed to give Bishoprics to the young er sons of the nobility; monasteries to the sous and daughters of their court favorites. Under the Pontificate of Boniface Viff, the Christian world of old saw the scandal of the French Clergy yielding their liberties and rights to Philip le Bel. The chains of servitude were tightened by the declaration of the liberties of the Gaelic Church under Louis XIV, which may be called more appropriately the thraldom of the Church to the State. The French clergy paid too dearly for its too servile adherence to the crown and its tyranny, and expiated the sin in the best blood of its clergy in the revolution of 1794, when the altar and the throne were levelled to the dust. But even this revolution did not teach successive monarche a better lesson. Napoleon, no sooner seated on the throne of France, but he endeavored to submit the Church to his will, and his failure is too well known. Charles X. whilst tottering on his throne attempted the same and also failed ; prevented papal letters to be received in France. Napoleon III., a man for this world if ever there was one, and who glories in having a providence specially his own, is using his power, oven now, to oppress the Church, and hinder the voice of its Supreme Pastor and glorious Pontiff from being heard through the empire; but the Episcopacy and Clergy of France are not going to submit to this tyranny . -The minor Kingdoms of Europe followed naturally the example of their more powerful brothren and even poor Ireland itself was not free from this fit of

Cæsarism. It is true, many kings did not usurp the benifices. of the Church, but private families did, and we all know that the Archbishopric of Armsgh for many years was invaded and held by a kind of lay bishops. At the present inoment in Italy, Victor Emmanuel is revelling as: far as he can go in Churches, and Church property, and Church institutions. Reasons of State, he says, require that he should take possession of the Convents, and the nuns are sent on the world with five or six cents per day to live upon, those holy Women who gave up their fortune and entered into those monastries. We all know how Russia is also treating, her convents and monasteries. To bring home the matter to ourselves, and suppose this Casarism prevailed in Canada, who would like to see the nuns of our convents, and the sisters of charity; out of their homes that they built Socialans, Presbyterians, Protestants and Freemaat their own expense and their own little savings; from their school. Would not, we all cry out, this is a violation of all right and all property, and if it is wrong here it must be wrong elsewhere; and if the king or a government should say this Cathedral should be ours, it must serve for another religion; would not the poor, by whose efforts, and by whose dollars this cathedral was built, finished, and preserved, would they not cry out and say: 'This is

ours, you have no right to it?' But in the Old World matters are going (to use a common expression) apside down. Rights are trampled upon, the rights of the poor, the rights of the people, the rights of religion, the rights of bishops and priests; and the kings and emperors want to set themselves up as gods. This Cresarism, that is the giving unto Cæsar the things which belong to Casar, and also giving unto Casar that which belongs to God, is running wild and rampant over the world. But the true maxim of the Gospel is, give unto Cresar, an earthly prince and governor, that which belongs to him - allegiance, obedience to just laws let us pay taxes, &c.; but when it comes to teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, and then we shall give unto God the things that belong to God, whilst we give also unto the State that which belongs to the State.

His Lordship concluded by saying - We shall continge these lectures every Sunday evening, until we tiller of the soil should be protected, and that it is ejected, parties, whose destination, in most cases, faish the Syllabus.

State of the soil should be protected, and that it is ejected, parties, whose destination, in most cases, will probably be America or Queensland. finish the Syllabus.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

PASTORAL OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN. His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Oullen, the Archbishop of Dublin, has addressed a Pastoral to the secular and regular Clergy of the Diocese, from which we take the annexed :-

"With these few lines I send you a copy of an address delivered at an aggregate meeting convened by the late Lord Mayor, to whom we all owe so much for the Catholic spirit of which he gave so noble an example during his period of office. The three important questions which occupied the attention of the late meeting are of deep interest to every Irish Catholic. The first regards education, on which the future welfare of our religion chiefly, depends. You all know how Ireland was situated in reference to this important matter in past times. When the Reformation proclaimed liberty and cnlightenment, as if to give a practical proof of its insincerity and hypocrisy, all Catholic schools and Catholic teaching were strictly probibited in Ireland This system of persecution was carried on for about two centuries and a half, so that, at the end of the last century, there were scarcely any Catholic schools in Ireland, and knowledge was a sealed fountain: Since then Catholics have done a great deal, by their private exertions, to repair the osses, and Catholic education has made great progress. All this has been effected by private donations, and by the charity of the faithful, not by the State. But what has been done to repair past evils? What is the character of the schools endowed or supported as public expense? In the first place, there is a large number of royal, charter, diocesan, parochial, and other endowed schools, which are altogether under Protestant management. The large income of those institutions, derived from landed property and other sources, is all devoted to the support of Protestantism. In the second place, there is Trinity College, with nearly 200,000 acres of land and other endowments, managed by Protestant Clergymen on ultra Protestant principles. Catholics are admitted to some inferior degrees; but if they enter the college, they expose their faith to the greatest danger. Several Irish families owed their perversion to some of the members who graduated n this institution. There are at present Bishops and Archdeacons, and other dignitaries of the Protestant Establishment who commenced their career as Catholics, but who lost their faith in the university. If some Catholics preserve their religion in their col- to Tralee to obtain that which I knew I could oblege course, it is to be regretted that they generally tain in gallant Tipperary, did freedom of election remain without a grain of Catholic spirit, and that really spirit, a secure seat." He therefore apthey abandon all the practices of their holy religion. peals, above all, to the Catholic clergy, of whom he they abandon all the practices of their holy religion. Within the present month a specimen of the teaching to which Catholic parents expose their children by sending them to Trinity College, has been given in a work of the Rev. Mr. Barlow, Fellow and Tu- our security of tenure it is idle to talk of a mere comtor of that College, in which he denies the eternity of punishment in another life. The Catholic stu- tenants. A part of the address is directed against dent who adopts the views of his master on that the claims of Mr. McKenna, whose address is depoint ceases to belong to the true Church, and falls scribed as 'a string of sentences obviously concoctinto the abyes of heresy. What an awful responsibiled, not for the purpose of announcing his political lity do fathers and mothers incur by thrusting their children into such dangers. Certainly, such parents tifying the public."-Times Cor. are unworthy of the Sacraments of the Church, and ought to be excluded from them. Then come the Queen's Colleges, in which the teaching is more dangerous than in Tripity College. They have been justly called a gigantic scheme of godless education, and condemned by the Pope and Bishops as danger ous to faith and morals. "Next, we have the National Schools, which are

founded on the principle of mixed education—a principle fraught with mischief, and which is not tolerated in England. The Government schools in England are all denominational, and English Protestant Bishops and noblemen have publicly condemued the mixed system. In the report of the endowed schools, there is an excellent letter upon this subject by one of our distinguished judges, Baron Hughes, who states his conviction 'that the mixed system is wrong in principle, and cannot, even if right, be carried out in Ireland. What is of more importance for Catholics, the Pope, among other propositions condemned by him, and lately published, censures three which bear on the system respect and submission which are due to the words of Christ's Vicar on, earth. Mixed education could not practically be carried into effect in a great part of Ireland where there are no Protestants. However, the theory or principles of that dangerous system are generally applied, and hence there is a great deal to be condemned in the National Schools. in the first place, all model and training schools where Catholics are mixed up with Socinians, Unitarians, Swaddlers, Presbyterians, and Protestants, and from which all religious influence is banished, are most dangerons. In the second place the ordinary National Schools in which Catholics are instructed in religion by Protestants, and use Protestant religious works, are deserving of the severest condemnation. From a parliamentary return obtained by Mr. O'Reilly, M.P., last summer, it appears that in one province alone several thousand Catholic children are imbibing religious instruction from the lessons of Presbyterians or other similar teachers. This is a frightful abuse. Third. The books of the national system have been all composed by Protestants, and imbued with an anti-Catholic spirit. No Catholic was employed by the Board to prepare any of the books connected with Scripture history of moral training. Such works, though destined principally for Catholic use, were drawn up under the direction of the late Rationalistic Protestant Archbishop of Dablin. Fourth. Though knowledge should be hallowed by religion all religious practices and religious teaching are prohibited in class, even in the thousands of schools in which there is not a single Protestant child. Fifth. The whole tendency of the National system is to give to a Protestant government unlimited control over Catholic education, and to place the training of our masters and the management of our schools in the hands of men, or bodies of men, the majority of whom are sons. For these reasons, I think it most important that we should all unite in asking for a different system of education. We have a right to a Catholic University, to Catholic middle schools, Catholic elementary schools, and to a perfect equality with Protestants in regard to every branch of education.

"Having said so much on the first object proposed to itself by the new Association, I shall merely say, in reference to the protection of the tillers of the soil, that no one can look with indifference on their sufferings, and that it is a great work of charity to: make, overy exertion to prevent their total ruin. Coming to the last subject proposed by the Association, I mean the Protestant Establishment, every Irish Catholic must look on it as a burden, and a permanent insult to this Catholic country, and also the prolific of baneful dissensions. It was forced on Ireland by fire and sword, by confiscation and penal laws; it was always the enemy of religious freedom it did everything possible to degrade our people by prohibiting Catholic schools and Catholic education. and to sink them into the depths of ignorance. Unhappily, its anti-Catholic spirit is still active, as we have seen in the case of the Ecclesiastical Titles. Bill, in the attempt to place convents under police inspection, and, as we see every day, in the vile system of pecuniary proselytism which is so wickedly carried on. Why should we not make an effort to put an end to the source of so many evils?

lishment; it appears to me that the new Association, which proposes, to listly the attainment of those objects, is worthy of support. Besides, the demands which the Association has determined to make being lewing moderate, and necessary, I trust that they will be listened to by the justice of the British Parliament, and I am confident that they will be supported by the good sense and liberality of the great body of the population of England. As so many respectable laymen have undertaken to conduct the business of the association, and so many Priests and Bishops have already given in their adhesion to it, it would afford me great pleasure to see as many of you as can spare time take part in the good work, and aid in carrying it out by your influence, in obtaining associates and members, and by your counsels and your contributions. In promoting this undertaking, of course none of us can be expected to neglect any of our duties, or to do anything inconsistent with the ecclesiantical state. We must-keep in mind and be guided by the maxim of the Gospel; Seek ye lirst the kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things will be added to you.' - Matt. vi. 33. It will be necessary also to be directed by the decrees which all the Bishops of Ireland adopted in the year 1854, for the guidance of Clergymen in reference to temporal matters-decrees which were approved by the Holy See. I enclose a copy of them, which, you will find, were framed with great moderation and wisdom."

THE CASE OF MISS QUINTON .- The extraordinary case of an illegal marriage by a Catholic priest at Enniskillen, which months ago occupied public attention and was the subject of a prosecution, has ended as most people anticipated that it would namely, in the legal sanction of the union. An application was made yesterday to the Master of the Rolls, the lady (Miss Quinton) having attained her majority, and his lordship directed that a settlement should be drawn up, leaving her the control of the remnant of her fortune, which the legal proceedings have reduced from 800l to 400l. Peterson has, we understand, been employed as an attorney's clerk in Liverpool. - Daily Express.

The O'Donoghue has issued an address to the electors of Trales. As I anticipated in a former letter. his motive for applying to that borough is the fear of losing his present sent at the general election. He says :- "To you, the archbishop, bishops, clergy. and people of Tipperary, for whom my heart overflows with love and gratitude, I say that I have come declares himself to be a devoted son. As to his political principles, he holds that a native Parliament is the sole remedy for all Irish grievances, and withpensation. Bill being of any essential service to the tenants. A part of the address is directed against views, but for the purpose of catching votes and mys-

THE SMITH O'BRIEN MONUMENT COLLECTION .- WE have ascertzined that the statement made at the last meeting of the Smith O'Brien Committee, that only, 7s 6d was contributed to the fund by the Protestants of the city, and nothing by the Quakers, did not convey the exact truth. But one gentleman of the Society of Friends was asked to contribute, and though he refused, he did so in the most courteons, and gentlemanly way; while of the ten Protestants solicited for subscriptions, five gave sums amounting altogether to 12s, and others promised to subscribe, but were not afterwards called upon, as the committee had resolved to close the collection on that particular night. Taking into account the contributions sent to the central committee in Dublin, before the collection was organized here, over £80 was collected in Waterford for the Smith O'Brien Monument. - Waterford Citizen.

The Dublin Express says :- " A correspondent informs us that great excitement prevails amongst the populace of Carlow, in consequence of the recent arof mixed education. You will find these propositives of some young men who were charged with be-tions in the number of the diright Ecclesiastical Recting members of the Fenian Society. They were tacord for February. In the same number there are ken into custody in consequence of papers having many important documents; and I hope that every been found on the person of one of the fraternity, Cierryman will procure a copy and read the Popo's | who was intoxicated, and brought before the magis-Encyclical and annexed documents, with all the trates, who hold an examination in private, and remanded them for further inquiry."

> Inquest.-The dead body of a man, name niknown was east ashore on the beach near Whithestown on Monday morning last. It was a mere trunk, wanting the head, both arms and only one leg, was partly covered by a blue Guernsey shirt, under which was an old brown cloth waistcoat, a leather strap buckled tightly round the waist, and a pair of dark tweed trousers with a small white check (like plaid) through them. An inquest was held on the remains by Dr. Callan, when from the evidence brought forward it was believed that deceased belonged to an Arklow fishing Smack which went down in a gale of southerly wind off Cooly Point, in October last, and the must of which appeared over the water for some time after. There were three men on board of her (whose friends came there to make inquiries atter them) not one of whom has ever since been heard of, and it seems a remarkable thing that as the boat was lost within less than half a mile of the shore, not one of the bodies (except this) has been recovered. Verdict, found drowned.

> Presbyterian Ulster is, it is modestly alleged, the social Paradise of Ireland. Calvinists are the most loyal, the best educated, the least pauper, the least criminal, the most prosperous, the most virtuous neople in the island. If the teaching of their Ministers have produced such happy results, material no less than moral, surely they must have failed to inculcate one Divine precept, at least—"they who preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel"—else, why call on those who repudiate their preaching to pay for it. These social Pharisees stand up in the secular temple and pray Pluto that they are not as other men -- not even as that poor, trembling mendowed Papist that oronches afar off, yet, from whose poverty, they would glean, in order to promote fur-ther abuse of him and his faith. May we ask the Deputation when has Cork, Limerick, Waterland. Galway, or Dublin been under the operation of the Orime and Outrage Act? - whon have their streets been occupied for weeks, as camps, to prevent brutal murder of Protestant minorities, such as we have witnessed in 1857 and again last year, in Belfast?" Are there stated days in the year in the three Catholic provinces on which the lines of religious minorities are so perilled as scarcely to be safe as subjects for an insurance company? Yet, these gentlemen audaciously assert that their teaching has permaneutly shut, the temple of Janus in Ulster - Dublin Irishman:

THE LATE EVICTIONS AT RATECOR. - Trim, Jan. 28.-The display of police force at Rathcorduring the late evictions - altogether about one hundred and fifty of the constabulary from every part of the county Menth (thirty miles distance, in some cases) -- was quite unnecessary, as the unfortunate victims neither offered the slightest resistance nor indulged in a murmur at the treatment to which they have been subjected in the name of the law. The cottiers were allowed to retain their houses for a few days, while the doors of the tarmbouses were locked behind their owners, and a fortnight allowed them to clear off the lands. Most of them had their lands ploughed, and in some cases crops of wheat had been sown, which, of course, they must leave for other hands to reap. Mr. Fowler, jung with the generous feeling "Persuaded that we have a full right to Catholic of his family, left £5.for the poor. A series of auceducation, and that in this agricultural country the, tions are about to take place on the farms of the

Frank - Active Mile College of the

DISTRESS IN GALWAY .- Anticipated , Riots .- Galwey, Jan. 31st. The distressed laboring classes were putitot work yesterday in opening the estreets preparectory to making sewers. The rate of wages was fixed at is per day; but be sarday, at a meeting of the relief committee, it was considered advisable, in consequence of the small amount of subscriptions six o'clock a procession formed, headed by the fife in hand and the number of unem. yed [about 300], players, and marched in the direction of the Queen's to treduce the pay to 1001. What this announce bridge, continuing to play and shouting. On apment, was made, to the men, a number refused to work, and domineering over the remainder, pre- were met by six policemen, when the remainder, pre- were met by six policemen, when the remainder when the remainder of the remainder of the remainder of the remainder. vented them from commencing operations to day, in all directions. The night having been dark none They assembled in a body to-day at ten o'clock, and of the parties, were identified; in fact, from their were about to march through town with the black precipitate flight, it would be impossible to know flag; but they ultimately marched in a body down any of them. This proceeding is enough to again to Mr. Roberts's office, at the Court house, using excite party feeling. The tune played was the Prothreats. Mr. Roberts is the engineer of the works; testant Boys, which is at all times obnoxious to the but further than giving his services gratuitously, and opposite party .- Correspondent of the Freeman. a subscription to boot, he has nothing whatever to do with regulating the pay. Mr. Roberts, of course, refused to see them, and then the men wandered through town, not well knowing what to do. Mr. Stewart, county inspector, deemed it advisable to. call in the aid of the military, so he telegraphed to Athlone for some, who are expected down by the train due at half-past six o'clock. A large number of the constabulary have been drafted in from the country stations, but the threatening aspect of affairs and the large number that are idle, and others who would be likely to swell the mob in the event of an outbreak has been considered cause sufficient to warrent additional forces being sent for, that the authorities may be prepared for any emergency .- Saun-

and the A. Morramond made and is

The distress in the provinces continues to increase and an attempt at outbreak has actually occurred, in the town of Galway, where hundreds of persons have no employment, and whose families are starving .-Car. Weekly Register.

THE SEVERE WEATHER AND DISTRESS IN IRELAND. The Dublin Correspondent of the Morning Post, writing on Monday, says:

The distress prevalent in Galway has its counterpart, unfortunately, in other parts of Ireland, but not to such an extent as to create any alarm of recurrence of the famine horrors. One thing has been greatly in favor of the poor this season-the potato crop was an unusually good one throughout the entire country, and, so long as they can procure this wholesome esculent at reasonable prices, the widespread want of other years need not be dreaded. It the present distress is manifesting itself. In Galway, for instance, the humbler mechanics and the tion to the Roman Cathelic Bishop in that town, believing that the unemployed there were to be temporarily relieved by a public fund raised for the purpose; but on learning that it had been arranged to: provide them with work-the more indigent among them, however, to get assistance under the out-door relief system - they transferred their donation to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, that it might reach the poor through its agency.

The severity of the weather has, no doubt, grantly intensified the sufferings of the poor in certain diswithout cessation. Near Cork, the snow feil to a two feet. It is mentioned, as a proof of the intensity of the coid there, that a rabbit was found frozen death- 'a very unusual circumstance, indeed,' adds the narrator.

The Correspondent of the Times writes on the following day:

The severe weather which has prevailed for a to great distress. Happily, the frost and snow rapidly disappeared on Sunday. The thaw was accompanied by a vitter south-east wind, blowing almost a hurricune, and causing the sea to roll furiously along the shore from Kingstown to Dablin. It is said that at Sandymount that the waves rose to 10 or 12 feet over the protecting wall, rushing along the avenues, and flooding the basement stories of the houses, the height of the spring-tides and the greatest force of the gale combining about 12 o'clock to produce tremendous incursions of the sea such as

had not been witnessed for 16 years on this coast. Malabide, near Ireland's Eye, the Lady Hobart, Captain S. L. Richmond, from Liverpool, loaded with coals for Bermuda, was driven ashore by the storm on Sunday at 4 p.m. As she was sinking, and her blue lights brought no help, the boats were launched, and with great difficulty nine of the crew reached Ireland's Eye. The remaining 13, with the captain, clung to the rigging till about 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when they were rescued by four volunteers from Malabide. The entire crew were brought to Dublin yesterday, having received the kindest attention from Mr. Jameson, Portmarnock, Captain Mylefield, of the Coastguard station, and Mr. Stephens, the hon, secretary of the Shipwrecked Mariner's Society. The vessel now lies in five fathoms of water, and is rapidly breaking up.

THE WATER POWER OF SLIGO AND ITS NEIGHBOR noon .- Probably in the empire there is not so much water-power going to loss as in this locality. Between Lough Arrow aul the sea, at Ballisodare the fall is greater than from Lough Key, by the Shaunon to Limerick, though the distance is only as eighteen. to one hundred and fifty miles. The Colloney river gives equally great falls in a short course with even a greater water-power. At Dromahair there is a magnificent stream. If the waters of the Benoulben range were regulated as the Shaw's water of Greenock, the valley of Giencar could give power suffi-cient to drive any number of mills. On Lord Palmersion's estate the Bunduff river wastes its fragrance on the desertair, while flax is grown in the neighborhood without a scutchmill to clean it. We have only mentioned a few of the rivers in this county. If we could induce the Messrs, Malcomson to come among us, and take some of our five hundred power mill sites, they might find that they could carry on business here as well as at Belfast with steam-power; Portlaw, with steam and water; Cloumel; or other places where they have their paying establishments. Our people are quiet and willing to work. Collooney and Balisodare especially offer unrivalled water power, described by the Times Commissioner as unequalled in Iroland or the empire. Since then we have railways and steamers: The Moy in its course, and at Arduarce and Ballina is also deserving the attention of capitalists. - Sligo

ELECTION RUNOURS .- The Dublin Correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press says :- 'It is now protty well ascertained that there will be a general election next summer, and already preparations are being made for the campaign. If report speaks truly, you are to be treated to a contest for Clonmel, for which two gentlemen are talked of at the clubs, in addition to the present member; and in Cashel a fight is also projected. There are some hints that there will be opposition for the county, but I have not heard anything definite on the subject. Lord Tyrone will replace the Hone Mr. Talbot in the representation of the county Waterford; and on dil that a con of the Duke of Devonshire will go in for Dungaryan in the room of John Francis Maguire, who intends to stand for Oork city. Oork would dositself a high honor in returning him unanimously: for he is, perhaps, the best and ablest representative that Ireland has in the imperial legislature. Coming the city of the Kings, and the on dit prevails that, more than one candidate will be up for the old city's representation. The names of Messre. Lanigan, Morgan, J. O'Connell, Mr. O'Bierne, and Vincent severe contest will be the result.'

MOBE ORANGE DISPLAYS IN BEAPUST. - Belfasti in the People's Park, near Ballymacarrett, on vesterday in the evening; some men and boys went over from Belfast with fifes, and when they got on the ice they commenced playing party tunes. About

THE FINANCIAL GRIEVANCES OF INGLAND .- The Irish National League has sent forth its third Pamphlet on the Grievances of Ireland. This document bears the name which appears at the head of this acticle, and is from the pen of W. J. O'N. Daunt, Esq. The writer, we need hardly observe, knows his subject thoroughly, and no man in all Ireland can clothe a subject in more suitable language. It will not be difficult for any one of ordinary capacity popular discontent for the boiling point, this little COO!. This was the origin and foundation of the pamphlet is. The writer, has most elaborately de- Regium Donum! In 1621 William III. ordered monstrated that such a thing as nonesty is totally unknown to the Statesmen of England. He tells all whom it may concern that they are not only disho-nest in practice, but deliberately and advisedly prene of this bounty of loyalty. The grant was increased to fraud of the most scandelous and unblushing mag-at different periods subsequently, but the memorial nitude. By one means or another, they have, he informs his fellow-countrymen, filehed from Ireland upwards of three hundred millions sterling within the last 64 years, for which they gave no value what-ever in return!! We commend the pamphlet strongly to the perusal of all who wish to know the benefits that reland derives from her connection with England. It is curious to note how different the arguments in the mouth of Euglish legislators are when talking of the prosperity of England and Ireland. Increasing population is a sign of prosperity. in Eugland—decreasing population is a mark of prosperity in Ireland. Increase of imports over exports in England is a sure proof of prosperity—in Ireland, increase of exports over imports is an arguis not, too, among the agricultural community that | meht of a most thriving condition. !reland exports her beef, pork, wheat, corn, butter, &c &c , in order laboring population alone are suffering. The Mar-quie and Marchioness of Cianricarde sent a subscription for pay the enormous amount of absentee tax, which the like an incubus on her industry and impoverishes the records. On the millions thus relead on formal to pay the enormous amount of absentee tax, which ports not one thousandth part ever returns to the country. Thus Ireland is drained of her wealth annually, and so long as that drain exists, so long will poverty be the lot of the people. Mind, it is not by the value of the exports that the prosperity of . England is measured, but by the imports, as they are consumed in the country, and this mark the general well-being of the consumers. Now, in the case of Ireland, the exports are the prime necessaries of life, and they always exceed the imports to a fearful extent; yet our rulers, discarding the index used in tricts of Ireland. During the entire of inst week all the case of their own country, unblushingly tell us out-door operations were at a standatill. It froze; that our wonderful excess of exports should enable us to pay our taxes without any difficulty. As bedepth of six inches, and in the drifts it was at least fore remarked, the publication of such facts as the League Pamphlet clearly points out must do a great service to the National cause. Nothing can be better calculated to spread that salutary discontent which must precede every effort at ameliocation. Unless the people are thoroughly instructed in their grievances they will not think of the rational me-thod for their removal. Be it, then, understood that fortnight has reduced many of the working classes a Home Parliament would rid them at once and for ever of the burden which the foreign Government presses upon them .- Mayo Telegraph.

A deputation from the Guardians of the South Dublin Union had an interview with the Lord Lieutenant lately on the important question of Poor Law Taxation. It is to be recollected that the great ma-jority of the Board of Guardians of that Union are Protestants and Conservatives, that the valuation of the Union, amounting to £517,439, is the highest of any in Ireland, and that the average number in daily receipt of relief in the workhouse, is 2,745 inmates, so that, on all these grounds remonstrance was partly under water. Between that place and tion of the Poor Law, is a matter of no ordinary moment. The deputation complained that the poor rate in Ireland falls on landed and house property only, whereas in Scotland it falls on all a man's visible means and substance. They complain that upon the Poor Law, as originally framed, there bave been gradually grafted various administrative departments, some of which are wholly foreign to the business of relief of the poor, and all of which have actiously increased the rates. The Medical Charities' Act, Vaccination, the charge of the Deaf and Dumb, of the Blind, Registration of Voters, and Registration of Births. Deaths, and Marriages, have all been added to the original Poor Law, and their expense thrown on the ratepayers. The deputation complein that whilst in England the salaries of Union schoolmasters, to the amount of close on £30,000, and half the salaries of Union medical officers, to the extent of £50,000, is defrayed out of the Consolidated Fund, these sclaries in Ireland are defrayed out of the rates exclusively. Lord Wodehouse, in his reply to the deputation, gave little hope that their prayer would be enter-tained, still less granted, but he founded his opinions on inaccurate knowledge of the English as well as of the Irish Poor Law. Connected with this question of local taxation, the occupiers of land in Cork are astir on the oppression of the Grand Jury Cess. At present land and houses in Irelad valued at £12. 897,131 per annum, beer the following burthens in local taxation:-

,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Poor Rates £723,8	143
Grand Jury Cesa	.80
Tithe Rent Charge 447,6	570
Parish Coss.:	19
Borough Rates, 19 towns 246,2	57
Light Dues 1	.07
Dilate Duga 1	399
Tonnage Dues Dublin 29,	172
Police Tax 29,	700
	<u> </u>
3	347
Total£2,614,	347

This shows a local tax of over 20 per cent, on the valuation of Ireland. As a supplement to this, £910,429 is contributed by Government, £727,517 is for the Constabulary Force, which is no other than: a standing army, under the direct control of Government, and the remainder for law charges and criminal prosecutions, the Dublin police, prisons and convicticatablishments, prisoners in county goals, reformatories and lunutic asylums. - Cor. of Weekty

THE PRESERVERIANS OF TRELAND .- On Thursday the Viceroy received two deputations from the Trish Presbyterian Church, one having reference to the important question of intermediate education, and the other to the more interesting subject of increasing the grant which at section of the Presbyterian ministers is at present receiving from the State. In both cases the deputations were numerous, exclusively Northern in their constitution, and both brought attention in very elaborate memorisls, which, together with detailing the present requirements of the heseechers imparted a large amount of historical inthat freland has in the imperial registant.

even's are just now: being: discussed extensively in: formation. After a protracted colloquial discussion the city of the Kinga and the on dit prevails that; in which the Lord Diedtenant took frequent part, his Excellency informed the first deputation that though he was much in favor of improving the management of the endowed schools of the country, and render-Scully have been mentioned, and some allege that a | ing them more available as middle-class schools, be could not hold out any hopes to the deputation that | - Weekly Register,

at present the prayer of their memorial would be Presbyterian Clergyman, who were accompanied by Lord Gosford, Sir James Stronge, Bart. ; Sir George Puster, Burt., M.P., Colonel French, M.P.; Major Gavin, M.P.; Robert Peel Dawson, M.P.; Colonel Adair. It was stated that Lord Charlemont, Lord Granard, Lord : Cremorne, and others concurred in the object of the deputation. Lord Gosford introduced the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Moderator of the Assembly, who made a statement to his Excellency on the subject of the interview, and then read a very long document, in which the history and, if I may so express it, the vicissitudes of the Presbyterian Church in this country were given with endits minuteness and wearying prolixity. Her Majesty's re-presentative was kindly informed that the "bonest" Presbyterians were the first to take measures for the restoration of the Second Charles, and for which friendly office, should it prove successful, they were to receive a legal right to the tithes of their respective parishes. This speculation did not take, and the Restoration' did not produce the fruits anticipated by the 'elders and moderators.' In 1672, however, in consequence of the loyalty of this body, and their sufferings in consequence, the grateful King 'resolved to make them some compensation.' to grasp the subject thus plaints put before the coun | For this a sum of £1,200 a-year was abouted; out try; and certainly, if anything calculated to raise this sum, it seems, subsequently dwindled down to 1,200/ a year to be paid to these faithful Ministers for losses they had sustained, and the same Monarch assured his Excellency that 'it was at the time of the legislative Union of England and Ireland 'that this subsidy to the Presbyterian ministers received. 'its most important augmentation.' It must have been simply painful to Lord Wodehouse to listen to the conclusion of this appeal; and that it did painhim would almost seem apparent from the brief and pointed reply be made. He said he would forward the memorial, but from what took place last year on the same subject in an interview with Lord Palmerston, he was bound to add he could scarcely hold out any hope to the memorialists. 'Dr. Rogers then interposed with ' the hope to have the benefit of your Excellency's support ' but the papers do not report the response. - Cor. of Stur.

The Assaye, from Bombay to Liverpool, with cotton to the value of 300,000!, was wrocked on Sunday night on the rocks off the Koad of Kinsaie. The master was reported to be drowned. The vessel, which was worsh 40,000L, was fully insured as was the cargo. - Guardian.

A MAN FROZEN TO DEATH - On the 25th ultimo, a poor man was found lying on the road between Manorhamilton and Dromahair; he was cold and quiet dead. He had been about the neighborhood for some time past, but from his durty appearance no one. was willing to give him lodgings. He was poorly clad, and it is thought he died of cold and hunger. The above is a hard case in a Christian country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BEODEST TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCE. - We mentioned the other day that the late Captain Mitchell, of Baldovie, and left about 50,000!. to the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland, but we now understand that the sum will be nearer 90,000%. The bequest is left in the first instance for the foundation and endowment of a retreat for aged priests, and whatever sum may be over is to be equally divided between the three Roman Catholic Bishops in Scotland-Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, to be used for the support and extension of their missions. Captain Mitchell was originally a Protestant, and became a convert to Roman Catholicism in his maturer years .- Dundee Advertiser.

' England boasts of her liberality in religious matters. She proclaims herself the asylum of the persecuted - the haven of the oppressed. She does not cease to contrast her own liberality with the alleged intolerance of Catholic States. There is not an English Protestant who does not plume himself upon the superiority of British enlightenment over Spanish supersticion and point triumphantly as his justification to the difference of the laws of the two | for us; and as such no rational Englishman can recountries with respect to religious toleration. Nor is this meant as a vain boast. We believe the British Protestant is really convinced that there is no religious persecution in the United Kingdom or possible under our laws. We believe his exultation in his country's assumed superiority over all the rest of the world in the matter of religious liberty is perfeetly sincere. He is perfectly satisfied that every man, woman, and child, in the United Kingdom, is free to believe in any religious creed or to disbelieve in them all, without violating any law, or incurring any disability or inconvenience. It you were to tel him that there are at this moment in force English laws against religious liberty more vindictive, more stringent, more ruthless than any that can be referred to in the penal code of any Catholic country in Europe, he would set you down as a maniac or a maliguent calumniator. He actually forgets the Exclesiastical Titles Act, and if you remind him of at liberty to develop their own resources and model it, he will took it aside with an 'Oh! who cares their institutions in their own fashion; England will about that Act? It was never intended for more than an answer to the Papal Aggression, and Catholie Bishops and Priests are as free to live in England and Ireland, and Scotland, and to discharge their duties, as if it never received the Royal Assent.'-The fact is not exactly so, and the law is not without its venom, only circumstances and Sir Alexander Cockburn have contributed pretty effectually to save the public from the reptile's discharge. But what will our boasting friend say to the provisions in the Act 10 George IV., cap. 4, against Jesuits and Monastic Orders? Is he aware that there are such laws in force in England as the 29th, and several succeeding sections of the Act! We will quote some of these sections for his enlighterment, and we hope for his amazement, disnust, and indignation. The 29th clause runs as follows :- 'And be it enacted that if any member of such religious order, community, or society shall, after the commence-ment of this statue, come into this kingdom, he shall he guilty of a misdemeanor, and, therefore, if lawfully convicted, banished for the period of his natural life.' Is not that a pretty stiff clog upon civil and religious liberty in this free Protestant country? To banish for life a British subject for no other crime again? If the South falls it is as certain as any than that of being an ordained Priest, affiliated to any of the Religious Orders of the Catholic Church, he dared to return home from a continental tour after the 13th April, 1829, is, we submit, as harsh, as cruel, and as unjust a law as can well be imagined. But the 34th section is still more penal. It makes it a transportable offence for any one to enterinto a Religious Order in the United Kingdom after the date of the Act, or to receive a person into any such order. Is this consistent with the spirit of civil or religious liberty? How does it comport with the British boast that here and there alone, men's minds and bodies are free-and that in the British dominions there is no bound to religious freedom? Why should it be a transportable crime under a modern British Act. of Parliament for a British Catholic to cratic institutions of the South. Tariffs have been enter into the Dominican or Augustinian Orders for his soul's salvation, as he verily believes, while the British Protestant may at his pleasure and for his the subject of their interview under his Excellency's body's amusement become a memoer of the Orders of Druids, Foresters or Odd Fellows? Not only is it. lawful to become a member of these Orders, but a man may bequeath the whole of, his deviseable fortune for their use and the courts of justice will onforce the bequest, while the law makes it a high crime to enter into any Religious Order, and sets saide a bequest made to a member of one of those Orders for the purpose of having the Gospel preached and the Sacraments administered to the people.

And there are the cowards! Quel cuttivo core! cease out of the land, and that we shall have them always with us. But then we are told to profit by their presence. They set us an example of virtues which we have to admire and imitate. They afford us opportunities for good works, without which our stock of merits would be scanty. But what is the use of our selfish Catholic cowards? They too have never ceased out of the land, and, like the poor, we have them always with us, - but to what improse? They are not beautiful to look at; they are not even picturesque: Their example is not entitying, and their works offend the bose. These are those Catholies who think that by continuing in the Catholic Church, in order not to go to Hell, they are purchasing salvation at a very dear price. They think that the least that God Almighty and the Church can do in return for their consenting to take the benefit of the Sacraments, is to make them and their temporal interests and convenience a governing consideration. - Tablet.

This city (Gloucester) is in a state of extreme excitement in consequence of a desire on the part of several Protestant clergymen and medical men to avail themselves of the services of a Protestant Sisterbood of St. Lucy, as nurses in the Infirmary. Murphy, unattached to any sect, and merely glory ing in being a ' Protestant,' has been lecturing, if his valgar and ignorant tirades deserve the title, in the Corn Exchange, to the great disgust of sensible men of all religious. A Protestant Citizen, who expresses the feelings of the respectable portion of the community, thus writes on the subject to the

Gloucestershire Chronicle: —
The public is indebted to you for a specimen of the lectures by which the eloquent and pious Murphy is trying to build up the truths of the Protestant faith, and to strengthen its bulwarks against the inroads of Romanism. It would be a curious point to know what wing has blown this doughty champion to our city just at this time. Has he, like his namesake of almanack notoriety, 'n weather eye; or has he been called in to throw oil upon the troubled theological waters of our city? As to the decency and value of his advocacy of Protestantism, I leave others to judge. My own opinion is that his atter-ances tend rather to degrade than to exalt the faith of our land. He might have found a pattern sermon against superstition in that preached by one Paul in the midst of Mars Hill, at Athens. On Friday night his lecture was entitled 'The Cenfessional Unmasked.' Ladies, and gentlemen under 21, were excluded. I should have been asbamed to bave crowded, and that the subject of discussion was disgusting in the extreme. If the confessional is revolting as between the priest and the confessed, surely there is, no plea for parading its dispusting details before hundreds of people assembled in a is most concarned is a littly book, copies of which were. I hear, sold in the room at the price of a shilling each.

A DRUNKEN CITY. - The number of drunken persons apprehended by the police in Glasgow was last year 27,181! This gives one in every 141 of the po-pulation; one in 7 of the adults; one in three of the men. It might thus appear that about every third men in Glasgow had, during the year, been taken care of by the police as being either helplessly or riotously drunk ; but it is only fair, though very unpleasant, to say that a considerable portion of the offence was perpetrated not by the gentlemen, but by the ladies. The number of the latter taken care when in their cups was 9,755, leaving as the number of gentlemen, each with a glass too much - 17,526. Putting aside children and youths, it would appear that in Glasgow one in every ter women and one in every five two-thirds men are taken drunk to the police-office every year .- Scotsman.

The London Standard of Jan. 30, says :- The defeat of the Confederates would be an omen of evil gard the fortunes of the war without eager anxiety. But if our Ministers are 100 old and short-lighted to understand this, they ought, at least, to perceive that the victory of the North would be a double calamity to England. It would be a disaster for the nation: it would be a disaster for the constitution. It would bring upon us dire perils abroad : it would strengthen the enemies of order and liberty at home. If the South be victorious the peace of America is secured. Neither North nor South will be strong enough to quarrel with a European Power; certain that the other would immediately join the enemy of its rival. Even if the North should not split up, Canada will be safe from invasion. Even if the South were not peaceably disposed, she would be compelied to respect the empire of Mexico. A balance of power will then exist in the New World as in the old; the minor American powers will be be at ease concerning her colonies, and France will no longer be anxious about Mexico: But if the South should be crushed, America will be ruined .-The western hemisphere will be dominated by a power whose pary and army alike will be equal to those of all other American nations put together .-The power of President Lincoln will be more formidable to America than that of Louis XIV. or Napoteon I., was, when Europe coalesced, and scarcely succeeded after a desperate struggle in restraining the ambition of France. And no one doubts who will be the first victim. The North bates England with an intense, a pussionate, a rooted hatred. She is frantic against us, because she has wronged us desperately, and because she has been humiliated by us. Canada lies temptingly near. The North see her defencelessness, counts our army : sneers at our navy -and has no statesmen capable of appreciating that reserve of power which makes us, after a year or two of disaster, far more formidable than before a man-bad fallen. Grant can lead 200,000 men into Canada; we could not put 50,000 into the field, and we have no Lee to lead them. How long would it take us, how much would it cost us, to get the enemy out human event can be that the most abject humiliation. could hardly save us from seeing Canada occupied by a veteran army as great as our own total force. And yet our government talks and acts as if it had nothing at stake in the war; as if the restoration of the Union were at worst a matter of indifference to England. Is this statesmanship? ... Is it common sense? Is it not blindness, weakness, tolly to which the hunted ostrich affords the only parallel? And this is not all . The South is fighting the bat-

tle on which the future of mankind depends - as she has fought it for many years past. The issue has not been slavery, or free trade, or territorial regulations. Slavery has been a mere pretext to excite the hatred of German democrats against the aristomerely one expression of the unscrupulous aggres-siveness of the North. The battle for the Territories was a battle, not for land, but for the power; on the Northern side, for power to oppress, on the Southern, for power of self-defence. The long strug gle which has at last been transferred to the battlefield, was waged between Southern Conservatism and Northern Democracy. The South had right and is won her side the express words of the constitution, the undoubted independence and separate sovereignty of the States. The North had the force of ever increasing numbers, and those numbers grew

INSPECTION OF CONVENTS. - We are informed by States and the solemn compact sealed at the founds. January 29.- A greet number of persons assembled complied with. The deputation on the subject of the committee of the Professant Alliance that a tion of the Union. These two powers—the party of in the People's Park, near Ballymacarrett, on vest the Regium Donum consisted of a large number of meeting on the inspection of the convents will be vested rights and established law, and the party of held in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, the popular despotism -waged war for years in Con-14th of February, in the evening . - Daily News. election of Lincoln completed the triumph of a fac-We have Scripture werrant that the poor will never tion which had openly set the constitution at nought preached civil war, commenced civil war, and threat ened publicly to subvert the liberties of the Southern States, that the advocates of constitutional freedom despuired of the Union. Even then they avoided war. They simply renounced the Union, and threw themselves on the sovereignly of the States, to form thereby a new and separate Union. They know that the constitution gave to no power whatever the right to coerce it Sinte, and by secuding quanty they threw the odium and wickerness of commencing war upon their adversaries. These did not hesitate. Sending an expedition to attack Charleston, Mr. Lincoln openly declared the purpose of the Northern democracy to assert their unlawful claims by an unconstitution of war; to trample on right and liberty by sheer force; to substitute the will of the multitude for solemn compacts and inviolable treaties. Should they succeed in that effort, who imagines that the effect of their success will be unfelt in England? Every victory gained by democracy in any direction strengthens it here; its triumples over liberty and law in one country are but the prelude to attacks on liberties, and laws of another. Before 1860 these had never a word to say against slavery and they abhorred war. Since 1860 they have become the most bloodthirsty 'war Christians'-the As usual, the 'Evengelical' party are full of bitter most desperate Abolitionists, simply because they mess and wrath. Meanwhile, an anostate named understand that the North is lighting their bettle and that their interests are bound up with bers. The apathy of those who knew that democracy is the worst of despotism, and that equality is incompatible with liberty, may well surprise those who appreciate the inner meeting of the war. The bitter Federalism of men like Bright, and Cobden, and Forster, ought in itself to convince the friends of constitutional freedom that the cause of the South is the cause of liberty. For when is Mr. Bright ever so bitter as when he is extelling the blessings of equal servitude and descenting on the miseries of constitutional order; what do be and his friends hate helt so passionately as national independence and true political liberty? Depend upon it a cause that awakens the intensest batred of men like these can be no matter of indifference to those who dread the despotism of the multitude and wish to maintain unimpaired the liberties that are secured by priviloge, and the rights that are protected by law and ballowed by immemorial prescription.

UNITED STATES.

RELICS OF THE CROSS .- The Instorical facts known on the subject of the nails of the cross are these: When the Empress Helena made excavations in gone there myself, but I am told that the room was | Jerusalem, in the beginning of the fourth century, to aucover the temb and place of execution, she was informed by certain Christian inhabitants of Jerusalem, that the crosses of Christ and the two thices were cast into a pit or ravine among the rocks, being, in Jewish view, polluted objects. She dug public room. But the point with which the public out this ravme, and found various pieces of timber. Whether they were the crosses in question, or whether they were the timbers of old buildings, it is impossible to affirm. The nails or spikes she found also. One of these nails she sent to Constantine, and it was by him made into a bit or on ornament for part of his horse's bridle, possibly in intentional fulfillment of a well known prophecy. The other nails were also preserved. There is no reason to doubt that many iragments of the wood thus discovered by Halena remain in Europhan churches. The large fragment in the basilica of Santa Groce, in Rome; is undoubtedly a fragment of the wood discovered by Helena, whatever that wood was. The nails disappeared from history, until some hundred years after Helena, the iron crown of Monza was said to be made of one of them. And nossibly it was. Probably it was. For where a long tradition states a fact, and there is no evidence to the contrary, the probabilities are in favor of the tradition having foundation in treth .- Christian Inquirer.

> LOSSES IN GREAT BATTLES. - At the battle of Solferino the losses of men in killed, wounded, and prisoners were nearly 37,000. At the buttle of Leipsic the French alone lost 75,000. At that of Moscow the losses were 108,000. At that of Bautzen the losses were 35,000. At that of Wagran 12,000. At Austerlitz 37,000. At Waterloo 50,-000. On an average the losses in all these battles amounted to from 20 to 25 per cent., whilst in the more recent engagements they were not greater, than 15 per cent. All the losses in war in former times have been, however, exceeded in the present American contest .- American paper.

The Dutch papers claim General Sherman for a Dutchman. A few years ago be was a journeyman dyor in Filburg; and subsequently emigrated with a tew of his fellow-workmen, to America, in consoquence of a commercial failure in which they were concorned in Amsterdam.

The London Globe's Paris correspondent says no French Minister to Washington will be appointed until the late Mr. Dayton's post is filled by the bearer of satisfactory instructions respecting the threats against Mexico.

How MANY Monn TIMES .- One of the sage old darkies of our city, upon hearing the clang of the bells and booming of the guns on Tuesday, in honor; of the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, delivered himself of the followfig: 'Why. bow many more times dey gon't free dem niggers down South. When old General Seceshum commenced de trouble dey say de niggars all free, cause dey was contrabanns. Den Mr. Linknm come out wid de mancipation. Proclamation and free dem over. Now Congress pass de bobolition mendment and done gone dem agin! How many more times can dev stand it to be freed. 'Pears to me dis ting bout played out .- Portland Argus.

THE EXECUTION OF J. B. DAVIS. - The Cincinnati Enquirer reports the closing scenes of the trial of. Davis :-" The prisoner then made his final statement, orally, in which he disavowed any complicity with rebel raiders from Canada, and declared he had not stopped to gather information for the use of the Confederate Government in Richmond; admitted he was a coarer of despatches, but claimed there:was:a difference between such a character and a spy. He close his remarks as follows :- Remember, a follow creature pleads for his life, that which is dear to all of us. One day we will meet again, where it will be known who the guilty party is. I have no evidence except what is altendy admitted. All is against me nothing for me. You have tried me; give your decision. I have not the least doubt you will do well. This day I leave here, perhaps never to return. If I die, I will go to my fate, not asking pity, but, will, as a soldier should die, A man who would stand here before his fellow-man-soldiers who have faced the fee, as I too have done, and ask for pity, is a coward. Had I thought you would have regarded me as a spy, nothing could have forced me out of Richmond. Famino spy. I wish it distinctly. understood that, though life is sweet; though I have buckled on my sword as you have done, to meet the foe and drive him from our firesides, secording as we: have thought proper to join one side or the other in this struggle, though I am young, and have many desires to live, I know I have done my duty; and am. ready to meet my, fate, Bonnows - Attorney best id

THE TRUTH AT LAST. We therefore solemnly urge upon all classes and conditions the duty, as well as necessity of at once filling up the quotes until der the recent call in the interest of humanity as of patriotism. The country is weary of bloodshed the weight of taxation is enormous; the tide of suffering ever more and more impatient of any restraint on and sorrow is every month rising higher and higher their will, such as was imposed by the rights of the over the whole country.—N. Y. Times Feb. 14.

The True Witness.

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The TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH-1865. Friday, 3 -- Of Crown of Thorns. Saturday, 4-St. Casimir, Conf. Sunday, 5. Finer or Lext. Monday, 6-01 the Feria. Tuesday, 7-St. Thomas D'Aquinas, C.D. Wednesday, 8-Ember Day, St. John of God, C Thursd y, 9-Ste. Françoise, W.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:-

Friday, 3-Purification of Repentigny. Sunday, 5-St. Francis Xavier of Vercheres. Tuesday, 7-St. Patrick of Rawdon. Thursday, 9-St. Stanislaus.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Hissed and hooted out of Turm, pursued by lace, hitherto the accomplices in, and the applanders of his crimes, the King of Sardinia has done. taken shalter in Florence from the storm of indignation which his acceptance of the Convention of September last has provoked in his ancient capital, and amongst his oldest subjects. In this retributive justice we see and we adore the hand of God; and we return thanks because already punishment and shame have fallen upon the head of one of the criminals against the Holy See. There is another who still seems as it he deemed himself secure against the lot of those who have taken part in acts of aggression against the Vicar of God; but high as he still holds his head, he is not more firmly eswhen in his impious pride he presumed to array himself against, and to measure strength with another Pius, another successor of the great Apostle to whom the promise was given. Cavour has had his turn; Garibaldi has had his turn; now it is the turn of Victor Emmanuel: of whom next?

The war betwixt Louis Napoleon and the Church in France goes merrily on. The Bishops | Messrs Brown-Cartier, and their political opof Moulins and Besancon have been condemned | ponents, but by Lee, and Grant, and Sherman; by the Council of State for an abuse of their ec- that the South is fighting in short the battle of disintegration once commenced, it will not cease clesiastical authority, and for giving beed to the commands of the Vicar of God, rather than to those of " Jack in office." Nor is this an end of the affair. The Papal Nuncio at Paris addressed a letter to his Lordship the Bishop of over every disaster that befalls them. Orleans congratulating that Prelate on his late pamphlet in defence of the Holy See. This letter was made public, much to the grief of the Emperor, who has addressed remonstrances to the Pope on the subject through Count Sartiges.

The Catholic community will learn with deep regret that the life of His Eminence, the Cardenal Archbishop of Westminster and Primate of England is despaired of, and we fear that the next mails will bring us the tidings of the death pire; an Empire possessing within itself, in men of this illustrious Prince of the Church. Yet his and material, all the elements for constituting work will remain, and his influence upon the the greatest military Power that the world ever British Empire will be felt long after his mortal saw. remains shall have been committed to the grave. By his writings, and his indefatigable labors he has done more than has any other man of the present century to restore England to the rank of a Christian nation, and to build up the holy places laid waste by the great apostacy of the XVI century; and already, so rapid are the strides with which Popery is advancing to the re-conquest of that fair portion of the Church's heritage, there is no reason to fear that the great work which the Cardinal so auspiciously commenced, and so prosperously carried on during his life time, will be sensibly checked by his Catholicity in England is no longer a delicate exotic, but has grown into a noble hardy tree of the forest, in whose branches the fowls of the air seek shelter, and beneath whose boughs the weary may find rest and shade.

The paragraph in the Queen's Speech congratulating the country upon the reviving prosperity of Ireland provoked a warm debate in the House of Commons. Though on a division upon an amendment the Ministry had a majority, vet it is evident from an editorial in the Times that the moral victory was with the Irish memhers wio suported the amendment.

The papers with reference to the Lake Erie and St. Alpan's raiders have been laid before Parliament. One sugges ion which they contain on the part of the Federal authorities is to the effect "that England should refuse the right North to the Mediterranean, and from the fron- Canadians, all of them at least who are not heart | they would make an extremely found book.

can no farther go; but the offering of such a proposition to the British Government is a conclusive proof of how low the latter has fallen in public estimation. Only fancy Lord Russell writing to Mr. Seward to request that the U. States refuse the right of asylum to Irish political refugees! Such a proposal would be deemed a national outrage, and almost a casus belli; and yet a Federal Minister deems bimself autho rised to propose it to Great Britain, under a Liberal government which gives not only right of asylum to assassins, and suborners of assassins such as Mazzini, but public ovations to pirates and brigands such as Garibaldi. Mr. Seward no doubt knew his men well, when he presumed to offer to them his insolent suggestion.

The Confederates seem at last to have made letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre- up their minds not to arm their slaves. No great battle has been fought since our last, and the relative positions of the belligerents remain unchanged.

The debates on the Union scheme continue in the Legislative Assemby. There is much cry but little wool, no one apparently daring to propose an amendment. The Opposition are cowed. In the Lower Provinces it seems as if the Union was by no means popular. The Legislature of N. Brunswick has been dissolved; in that of Nova Scotia a great majority are hostile to the plan.

Owing to the indisposition of Judge Smith the St. Alban raiders have been remanded till next week. The contest for Mayor terminated on Tuesday in the election of Mr. Beaudry over his opponent, Mr. Doberty.

An attempt to burn the Seminary at Quebec was made on Thursday evening of last week by the gibes, the jeers and execrations of the popu_ | some scoundrel unknown. Luckily the flames were speedily extinguished, and no great damage

The sympathy of Canadians with the Confederates is very natural, for nothing can be more natural to man than selfishness; and nothing more self-evident than that the national independence and liberty of Canadians, are dependent upon the success of the South, and the defeat of the North in the terrible struggle that for these four years past has been carried on betwixt the Northern and Southern States of the great American Republic. It is not merely the cause which the latter represent, though that cause is a good and holy cause—the cause of liberty as tablished upon his throne than was his uncle against centralisation and democratic absolutism -that enlists the sympathies of all Canadians who love their native or adopted country, as the case may be, and who desire to see her free and independent; but it is the consciousness that thoir own welfare is involved in the struggle; that the future of Canada is being determined, not on the floor of their Provincial Parliament, but in Virginia and the Carolinas; not by Canada and of their own national independence, that causes them to rejoice over every success into several separate and independent States, and with which God is pleased to bless Southern arms, and to mourn, as over a national mistortune,

> Let us eschew buncombe, and make an end of our silly common places, and ridiculous allusions to the existence of small but independent States in Europe. Let us look our position full and fairly in the face, or rather the position that will be ours, should the several States which extend from the gre t Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, be by the triumph of the North consolidated into one Em-

> The "buncombe," which we deprecate is the argument that-because there are free and independent States in Europe with populations not greater than that of British North America, and with no greater material advantages, therefore in North America and in the case of the British Provinces, the same phenomenon may be repeated. One moment's reflection should suffice to demonstrate the absurdity of this ar-

> There are certainly in Europe free and independent States with no greater military resources in men and material than would be possessed by the British Provinces of North America, were they detached from Great Britain, and politically united among themselves. But the only possible guarantee for the freedom and independence of these small European States is, the mutual icalousies and rivalries of the several great Euro. pean States, their neighbors. It is not to themselves, not to their own strength, not to any force that they could bring into the field in their own defence, that is owing the freedom or national independence of Belgium, of Holland, of Switzerland, or of Turkey; but to the mutual jealousies Prussia and Austria, of Russia and the Western Powers, generally. If all Europe with the exception, say of the plains of Belgium, were con-

sian, how long would the freedom, and indepen dence of Belgium be respected? The sole reason why there are, why there can be, free independent, though in a military point of view, weak States in Europe 15, that Europe 18 broken up into many States, each jealous of all its neighbors, and directly interested in preventing any one of those neighbors from absorbing the others. The breaking up of the old Roman Empire was, next to the introduction of Christianity, the greatest boon to humanity; for without that disintegrating process, one great centralised despotism would still have been supreme, and the existence of small, but at the same time independent nationalities would have been impossible, because there would have been no " balance of power."

Now upon the hypothesis that the North triumph over and annex the South, and that the whole of the North American Continent south of the Lakes and the St. Lawrence, with resources in coal and iron, the first and the indispensable elements of wealth and military greatness, surpassing those of all Europe, be consolidated into one great Empire, where will be the " balance of power?" where the possibility for a small State, with a sparse population, with no triple line of fortresses to protect its extensive frontiers, and sadly destitute-if geologists speak truly-of coal and iron, the chief elements of military strength, to maintain its independence and separate national existence? We have heard of military despotism, and our fathers have declared unto us the outrages perpetrated on the weak by a Louis XIV and a Napoleon; but within a few leagues to the southward of us is growing up the greatest military power, the most hideous military despotism that the world ever saw. It is silly to depreciate the great military qualities of the Yaukees. No people possess more abundantly than they do all the raw materials of an army and a navy; if their officers are no great shakes, their soldiers are equal to any in the world; and in their navy, their Faraguts and their Porters remind us by their pluck of the race of the sea-kings from whom they are descended, of the Drakes and Raleighs of days of old, who made the name of England terrible to her enemies. Much as we may detest the cause in which they are fighting, and the democratic principles which they represent, we cannot but recognise and render homage to the pluck, and sterling fighting qualities of the soldiers and sailors of the North.

But on the other hypothesis, that the South succeed in making good its independence, if will be with North America as it has been with Europe. The secession of the South will be the signal for the secession of the Pacific, from the Atlantic, States; of the West from the East: of the States having their natural outlet through the Mississippi and its tributaries to the Gult of Mexico, from the States which have their natural sea-ports on the Atlantic. The process of to operate, until this Continent be broken up thus become fit for the existence of small and free nationalities. That this may be the consummation of the present conflict, every one who bates centralisation and military despotism, every one who loves freedom and national liberties, must earnestly pray. It is the cause of human liberty and of the happiness of the human race on this Continent, that the Confederates are fighting for ; because freedom and human happiness are best and most surely promoted by the breaking up of great States into small States, provided that the latter can be guaranteed against the aggressions of their neighbors. As a general rule it may be affirmed that small States are more conducive to the happiness of mankind than are great States; and that the disintegrating process, or the breaking up of Great States into Small States, is favorable to freedom, whilst consolidation and centralisation are always fatal to

But at all events it is a self-evident proposition that, no matter what political arrangements they may make amongst themselves, the British Provinces of North America can maintain their national independence only upon the condition that there be established on this Continent, an order analogous to that which obtains in Europe; and to which alone is owing the national independence of the smaller European States, and which guarantees the weakest of those States against absorption by its more powerful neighbors. Of two things one. Either North America will be broken up into many States; or, in so far as it is babitable by the races of European rely. origin, it will be consolidated into one gigantic State. Of these two conditions either is possible; but what is impossible is, the division of this Continent into two States, each maintaining it is said, at the expense of the public, and made its independent national existence. If the North up of a series of leading articles written by M. triumph in the present struggle, the second of these conditions is mevitable for a season at and rivalries of Great Britain and France, of least; if the South triumph, the first condition be confounded with another pamphlet, on the is secured, and with it the possibility of an inde- same subject by the same author, but in which pendent national existence for the Provinces of views diametrically opposite were put forward British North America. Even if selfish, there- and warmly sustained by M. Canchon to 1859. solidated into one State; if from the extreme fore, nothing can be more natural than that If the two pamphlets were bound up together, a certain class fall out, honest men come by their

of asylum to their active enemies." Impudence tiers of Asia to the Atlantic, Europe were Rus- and soul Yankees, should sympathise with the South, and should pray to God day and night that He would grant to them the victory, and to this Continent peace and the possibility of freedom.

> From all parts of Upper Canada we continue to receive letters on the School Question, and all containing bitter complaints of the injustice under which the Catholic minority labor. Of the intentions of the Ministry in this matter we are still profoundly ignorant; and all that has as yet officially been appounced on the School Question amounts to this:-That the Ministry have it in contemplation to introduce a measure for giving further facilities to the non-Catholic minority of Lower Canada in the matter of establishing and alimenting their educational institutions. For the Catholic minority of the West no one seems to care one straw.

The danger is that the latter will be amused with fair words and specious promises until it be too late for them to obtain any substantial redress. Once the Union Resolutions are carried, Catholic support to the Ministerial programme will be of little consequence; and it cannot be expected that a Cabinet of which Mr. ! leorge Brown, the bitter enemy of Catholics and of "Freedom of Education," is a leading member, will, from any abstract love of justice, and when nothing is to be gained by conciliating the Cathelic vote, willingly incur the hostility of the non-Catholic bigots of Upper Canada by introducing a measure for putting the schools of the Catholic minority of that section of the Province on an equally favorable footing with that of the schools of the non-Catholic minority of the Lower Province. We remember how, for long years, the Catholics of Upper Canada with the Bishop of Toronto at their head, clamored in vain for that justice, of which at last, upon a change of Govenment, they obtained an instalment from the Macdonald-Sicotte Ministry; and remembering this, and how and by whom their hopes were frustrated, and their just claums scouled, we confess that we are not very sanquire as to the results of the present agitation, We will still continue however to hope for the best; and we do trust that the Catholic members of the Legislature and to the Ministry, will in this instance, for once lay aside all paltry party considerations, and make up their minds to allow no measure conferring any advantages on the non-Catholic minority of Lower Canada to become law, unless the same advantages in every respect, in the matter of the endowment of schools, colleges, and a University, be also at the same time conferred upon the Catholic minority

of Upper Canada. But our friends of the West will do well to bear in mind that God helps those only who help themselves; and that without relying too much upon the co-operation of the Lower Canadians, they, if they are in earnest in their agitation for educational reform, must act as it all depended upon their own exertions. They must not allow themselves to be put off, or diverted from their purpose, either by vague promises that their claims shall be taken into consideration at a more convenient opportunity; or by fear of embarrassing this party or that party, or of creating what in Parliamentary slang is called a "crisis." Deeds, not promises however fair and flattering, are what they require, and with which alone they should be satisfied; and as upon their chances of obtaining a good educational systems before the proposed new Constitution comes into lorce, depends their last chance of saving the souls of their children from the demoralising influence of "Godless education," they should not shrink from urging their claims, and insisting upon their rights, no matter what the consequences of their importunity to any existing political combinations. The question in short should be publicly put to the Ministry :- Do you, or do you not, intend to bring in, simultaneously with a Lower Canada School Bill, a Bill for gutting the Catholic minority of Upper Canada in all respects, in so far as education is concerned, upon precisely the same footing as you propose to put the non-Catholic minority of Lower Canada? This is a question which must not be shirked, to which a plain straightforward answer, Yes or No, should be immediately and publicly given; and we trust that some member of the Legislature who takes an interest in Catholic education, will force this question upon the Ministry before the final vote on the Union Resolutions. It will be ' too late" to do so afterwards. The misfortune is that there is not one Catholic in Parliament upon whom the Catholics of Upper Canada can Government in which Liberalism will be in the as-

THE UNION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AME-RICAN PROVINCES .- This is a pamphlet printed Cauchon in the Journal de Quebec, in favor of confract a union which they abhor. the Ministerial scheme of Union. It must not

A CLEAR-GRIT OPINION .- Mr. A. M. Kenzie, a Clear-Grit of the first water; in his speech in favor of the Union Resolutions, defended the conduct of the Laberals of Upper Canada in detaching themselves from the Lower Canadian Opposition party, and allying themselves with the French Ministerialists; upon the grounds that the latter are more liberal towards Upper Canada that are the former, and more disposed to grant all the demands of the Clear Grits of the West, on the vital question of representation .-Mr. A. M. Kenzie also pointed out that the present Ministerial policy was not only identical with that laid down as its platform by the Clear Grif Toronto Convention, and which formed the basis of the Brown-Dorson alliance; but that it conceded more to Upper Canada than in 1858 the most advanced Upper Canadian Liberals deemed it prudent to ask for, or possible to obtain. For these reasons he, Mr. A. M'Kenzie, us a Clear-Grit, faithful to his principles, supported the present Ministry and their Union policy. Here is an extract from his speech, which we copy from the Montreal Herald of the 24th ult. It is so suggestive of steelf, that it needs no comment :--

Mr. A. McKenzie resumed the adjourned debate on Confederation. He commenced by adverting to the position he had occupied heretofore in discussing those constitutional questions which had so long separated parties, and involved the two sections of the Province in serious dissensions in order to meet the charges of inconsistency brought against himself and others, because they supported the present coalition government, with a view of obtaining a solution of the difficulties in a way not hitherto advocated very extensively, especially in the section of the Province to which he belonged.

He and others had been charged with deserting their party, because they had ceased to act with the public men in Lower Canada with whom they formerly asted. He denied that this charge was just. What was party but merely an association of individuals holding opinions in common on certain public messures or certain grounds of public policy? The portion of their politics on which he and his friends had most strongly insisted, was that which concerned the representation of the people in Parliament, and as soon as they found their political friends in Lower Canada ceased to take advanced ground is that matter, and that the other party had become willing to do so, it became clearly their duty to unite with that party. Had the Liberal party of the West declined to support a government which was really giving them all they demanded, they would have been then guilty of taking the most suicidal course which it was possible for people to take. This was, in fact, the very scheme of the Toronto convention, although extendad further than the Convention thought advisable or possible at the time. It had been stated by the members for Hochelaga and Chateaugusy that the scheme of the Toronto Convention took no hold on the public mind. He asserted on the contrary, without tear of contradiction by any Western man, that no measure ever took a stronger or more complete hold of the public mind in Western Canada than that of the Toronto Convention.

He believed confederation was, in the first place, desirable, in the second place attainable, and in the third place that it was the only thing we could get, which was perhaps the strongest reason for it. (Hear, hear, hear,) It was quite clear we must have a settlement of our difficulties in some way, and he thought the scheme proposed was a very favorable one, more so, perhaps, than some of them expected when the present Government was formed. He thought it would be the greatest madness that any Western man could perpetrate to vote against it. (Aear.) Upper Canada had obtained by it Representation by Population, its due share in the control of financial policy, and besides had obtained a measure which would tend to build up a great British Union on this continent.

LIBERALISM AND DESPOTISM .- There is no tyrant so unecrupulous as a Liberal, none who entertains so thorough a contempt for the rights of others, or who cares so little for the violation of law and justice to secure his ends. Note the following from the Toronto Globe of the 18th 1111 :---

"The Prince Edward Island papers do not give us the utmost reason to expect the speedy sanction of

people will prevent the question whether the Eritish Gavernment ought to interfere to many them to the Confederation ugainst their will from ever becoming a practical one. Such a measure would be utterly inconsistent with the ordinary polley of Great Britain towards her Colonies. You as the Examiner shows there are arguments in its favor which could bardly fail to have some weight in Bugland."-Toronto Glube, 18th Feb.

There spoke the genuine Liberal, the lineal political descendant of the Jacobias, the worthy brother of Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Italian verolutionists. What renders the threat to the people of P. E. Island, conveyed in the above extract from the Globe, the more amusing, the more appropriate as a commentary upon "Liberal principles27 is this: That the motto prefixed to the Globe in capital letters, runs thus :-

"The subject who is truly loyal to the chief magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary

From the "arbitrary measure" which the Globe by no means obscurely advises to be applied to the colony of P. E. Island we may judge of his "loyalty to the chief magistrate;" we may form a shrewd guess also as to the treatment to which minorities will be subjected under a form of cendant-when we see that the organ of Mr. George Brown besitates not to advocate the adoption of the most arbitrary of measures in order to compel a people who have as much right to self-government as have the Upper Canadmins, to sacrifice their independence and to

A Good Time Coming .- Mr. Geo. Brown, of the Globs, and Brother Manworm of the Montreal Witness, are tashing away at one another in the most rancorous style. This augurs good; for, as the proverb says, " when

THE FOUNDATION OF MONTREAL .- A lecture on the Foundation of Montreal is to be de- for the publication of the Jubilee granted by Our livered by the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, in Bonaventure Hall, on this (Thursday) evening, 2od inst. The subject is one in which every citizen should feel an interest; and the reverend lecturer being one of our best public speakers, we have no doubt but that the Hall will be crowded.

Ominous.-We read in the Parliamentary correspondence of the Minerve, of 28.6 ult., the Ministerial organ in Montreal, as under :-

" Ministers have never refused to give all explanations that may be desired on the project of Union which they is y before the Legislature. On Wednes day evening M. Cartier answered clearly and unequirocally to all questions raised by Mr. Rose as to the Bill destined to protect religious minorities in the matter of shools in Lower Canada."

Yes-and this is what painfully strikes ushe answered not a word to the questions as to the intention of the Ministry with regard to the protection of the educational interests of the Cathohe minority in Upper Canada; and after all, this is the question in which Catholics should take the greater interest. The silence or reticence of M. Cartier on the Upper Canada school question, coupled with his frankness on the same question with regard to Lower Canada, strikes us as ominous. Nous verrons.

A WARNING TO DEALERS IN HUMAN FLESH .- We are happy to see that John Pascal Falkner, formerly M.P.P. for Hochelaga. has been convicted of crimping and sentenced to pay a fine of £100, and to fifteen months imprisonment. The fellow after all has been very leniently dealt with; and we only regret that the state of the law is not such as to secure to him the benefit of a severe and public whinping at the cart's tail. This is what these blackguard crimps richly deserve.

" OUR MUTUAL FRIEND"-With Illustrations. New York, Harper Brothers; Dawson Bros., dence. Montreat.

This is a tale in Two Parts, by Dickens, but of which the first part only has as yet appeared. The reputation of the author has been firmly established by Fickwick, Martin Chuzlewitt, David Copperfield, and his earlier works, but we do not think that it will be enhanced by those that have lately made their appearance.-To tell a plain story plainly is not in Dickens? power; his plots are too intricate, the incidents for the most part are unnatural, the characters exaggerated, the style labored, and there is sleeps, with his disciples, cannot perish; and always too much straining after effect. Yet behold, in the plenitude of the confidence and even in his latest works we find some traces of the old Pickwickian humor, some flashes of that genius which created a Gamp, and a Pecksnift. He is still most happy in his conceits, and in his portraiture of the external oddities, such as betray themselves in dress, or other outer personal peculiarities; as for instance, in Mr. Wegg's umbrella, which in dry weather, tied round with resounds to the very boundaries of the earth .a piece of yarn, "looked like an unwholesomely forced lettuce, that had lost in color and crispness what it had gained in size." As a caricaturist Dickens occupies the same position in modern English literature, that the ever to be lamented Thackeray occupies as the humorist par-

And to the credit of Dickens, of Thackeray. and of English literature of the present day generally, it may be added that whatever its defects in other matters, it is mostly pure, and free from obscenity; in this respect offering a striking contrast with the greater part of the fictitious literature of France. Who says "roman" in French, says " bad book"-book which rarely a modest woman would allow herself to read. But not so with English novels by such writers as Dickens and Thuckeray. They have proved that it is possible to be witty and entertaining, without being obscene or blasphemous, and that funny and smutty are not synonomous terms .-Never do they attempt to raise adultery to the rank of one of the domestic virtues; never do they throw scorn or ridicule on the sanctities of religion or of the family; and most marvellous of all, popular though their works are, that popularity has not been won by ribald abuse of Catholicity. In so far as faith and morals are concerned, no father of a family need be afraid to leave in the hands of his daughters any work bearing the name of Thackeray or of Charles Dickens; and the Catholic can therefore with a safe conscience bestow on them that unqualified praise, which he is often compelled to withold from other works of unquestionable literary ment, but too generally tainted with the moral and religious errors of the age.

HAPPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. -March, 1865. Dawson Brothers, Montreal-

The contents of this number are, as usual, interesting, composed of tales from the best modern authors, and of interesting original articles on the war, and other topics of general concern.

Mr. J. Johnson, of Whitby, C.W., has kindly consented to act as Agent for the TRUE WIT-NESS.

PASTORAL LETTER

Huly Futher the Pope, Pius IX, in his apos-tolical letter, duted the 8th Dec. 1884. CHARLES FRANCOIS BAILLARGEON

By the mercy of God and the Grace of the Holy Apostolic Sce, Bishop of Tion, Administrator of the Archdweese of Quebec, &c.

To the Secular and Regular Clergy, to the Religious Communities and to all the Fuithful of this Diocese, Health and Benediction in our Lord.

We are happy, and we hasten to announce to you, Our Dearly Beloved Brethren, that by his apostolical letters, dated the Sth day of December last, which have recently come to hand, the Sovereign Pontiff grants to all the faithful of the world a plenary indulgence, under the form of a Jubilee, to be gained in the space of one month, selected by their Bishop, during the present year.

The intention of the Holy Father, while granting this great favor, is to induce them to make worthy fruits of penance, to approach the sacraments, to return to God, to satisfy His justice by works of piety, charity and mortification, and, in fine, after having thus purified their hearts to form all together a holy concert of prayers that, through His infinite mercy, He may vouchsafe to put an end to the calamities of His Church.

How wonderful, D. B. B., is the spectacle which this Holy Pontifi exhibits to the world in he is of our admiration and of our respect!

Abandoned by men, surrounded by inveterate enemies, in the midst of the dreadful storm which troubles the nations, and agitates the Holy Ark of the Church, he has preserved the peace of his soul, and he fearlessly accomplishes the holy work of his divine mission.

He beholds the gates of hell opened, and Satan unfetterred; he has perceived the thick cloud of errors which spring from the infernal abyss, and threaten to beset the world; he has heard the roaring, the yells and the blasphemies of all the improve of the earth, conspiring against God and His Christ, and who, led on by the angel of darkness, Satan himself, have resolved you whom she has gathered together, catablished and to wage war with the Lamb, and to overthrow His kingdom; he feels the bark of Peter, which he guides, trembling beneath his feet amidst the be preserved, to presper and to end me, as a people, fury of the tempest which tosses it to and fro, only in proportion as you shall love that holy mother and threatens, every moment, to bury it in the and shall be faithful to her. waves: and yet he is calm and filled with confi-

He trusts in God; he relies on the promises of Him who has appointed him supreme pastor of His people. He knows that God's truth en- repel then, as your most inveterate enemies, all dures for ever; that heaven and earth shall pass away, but that the word of the son of God shall ! not pass away; that the gates of Hell shall either injurious to that religion, or to calculated Lamb of God, the Lord Jesus, from on high, your faith and your piety. laughs to scorn all the vain plots of His enemies; that He shall overcome them all, and shall scatter them with a blast of His breath, because He is the king of kings, and the Lord of Lords; because, in fine, the bark to which Christ rests and strength which he derives from the divine prohis voice with majesty, and his voice, like the voice of God, prevails over all the discordant murmurs of human opinions, all the vain schemes of a proud and blind philosophy, and the roaring of the stormy sea, in which flounder so many monsters of error and impiety. He speaks from the Chair of Peter; and his voice is heard and He speaks in the name of God, whose vicar and representative he is; he speaks to kings and nations, and to all the children of men; he reminds them of the eternal truths they have desowned supreme authority he holds from Jesus Christ, as supreme pastor of his Church; in fine, he directs their attention to the abyes into which they are burled by the false principles and senseless doctrings of this faithless age; and into which they are precipitated by the tremendous vortex of impious and sacrilegious revolutions.

Such me, D. B. B., the grave tenchings which presents to us the first part of the encyclical of the eight December, which the successor of Peter has lately directed to all the bishops of the

dreads not the fury of bell and of an impious world; if he is calm in presence of persecution: if he relies on the help of God; if he has the promise of the final triumph of truth and of the calamities which oppress this daughter of heaven, and trouble human society, in these evil days .-His soul is distressed with sorrow, and his fatherly beart is penetrated with the most profound grief, at the sight of those evils, and of the loss of so many fickleminded and inconstant souls, whom the internal breath of the seducer, of Mary. Wherever the apostolical letters may not and the wind of false doctrines sweep away on the road to perdition.

The principal cause of this evil to be deplored with tears of blood, he perceives and exposes to us in that deluge of impious and immoral books, papers and pamphlets, and infamous libels against the Church and her ministers, which an aniichristian press unceasingly belches forth to the world, abominable writings which the agents of hell endeavor spread everywhere, in order, if means of gaining the indulgence of the jubilee, ob- ments afterwards. By taking them at their word possible, to fill all ranks, all classes of society, serving what has been said, concorning the exercises; and asking to be placed on a month of equality hell endeavor spread everywhere, in order, if with the spirit of irreligion and corruption, hatred against the church, blasphemy and revolt.

Hence the Holy Father appeals to all the bishops and to all those who share his pastoral solicitude, and conjures them to redouble their zeal and their vigilance, for the purpose of preserving the faithful entrusted to their care from those

poisoned sources of implety and demoralisation. "Never cease then to inculcute in the faithful the Holy Ghost. On he has day the To Doum, called, in connexion with others now being held in that all true felicity proceds to men from our shall be sung in thanksgiving. On the days of the every parish in Upper Can da, to try and get these august religion, its doctrine and practice, and that that people is happy who have the Lord God with them; teach that kingdoms rest upon said five times after the linery of the Bi-said Virgin, Perland, and the foundation of the Catholic faith, and that according to the intention of the Sovereign Pont ff. nothing is so mortal, so prompt to engender every Sunday and featival day in the month, and of Unper Canada is meastlefactory to the Catholic PEW No. 136, opposite the Pulpit. Enguire at this

ceived at birth, if we ask nothing futher from the Lord; that is to say, if, forgetting our author, we abjure His power to show that we are free."

In fine, in his boundless charity, the Holy Pontifi recalls to the minds of pastors and faithful that we should always, but especially to the unhappy days we live in, have recourse to God. and that from Him we may expect salvation; he beseeches and conjures them to join their prayers to his, in order to obtain forgiveness for the faithful, and for all men whom Jesus Christ use redeemed with His blood. And, as the neverteless exort the faithful to fulfit them in the prayers of men are more acceptable to God. when they apply to Him with souls cleansed from all sin, he decides on opening to all the children of the Church the heavenly treasures of ing confession and communion, by the recitation of which he is the dispenser, and he grants them the indulgence of the jubiles; in orde that being all animated with true piery, and purified, by the sacrament of penance, from the stains of their sins, they may, with more confidence, pour forth their prayers before God, and that those prayers may also be more favorably heard

Listen, D. B. E., listen to the voice of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who speaks to you on this day. Hear, with perfect submission of mind and heart, the grave and salutary warnings he gives you. It is he whom Jesus Obrist has appointed the first pastor of His flock: him He has commissioned to feed His lambs and His sheep. Whoever abides under his pastoral crook abides in the fold; whoever follows him, follows Jesus Christ. Whoever hears him, hears Jesus these days of error and unquity! How worthy Christ. Whoever obeys him obeys Jesus Christ. Whoever refuses to hear and obey him, refuses to obey Jesus Christ, disobey, Jesus Christ Hearken then to all his tonchings; reject then, and condemn all that he condemns.

He is the common father of the faithful, the suprema head of Gud's people, of the Church of Jesus Ohrist. Oling therefore to him, as children to their father, as members to their next. To separate from him is to separate from the children of God; it is to their capacity; belong no more to God's people, to God's Church, to

Be fully persuaded that there can be co salvation, nor happiness for all men, but in the knowledge and practice of the true religion, of the Catholic religion which is the religion of the successor of Peter; but especially for you, sons of Canada, you who should look upon this divine religion as your feater mother, preserved, by miracle as it were, on this land water ed with the blood of her martyrs; you, in fine, who have grown under her wings, and who may hope to

Adhere then with rour whole reart and soul, and with all your strength to your religion, as if to your mother, as if to the sources of life and happiness for your country, for your families, for yourselves, here and bereafter. Avoid then, those who should seek to separate you from her. Castaway from you and your families, hestinte not to throw into the flames, every book, every writing. never prevail against His Church; that the weaken the respect due to her for liable to desiron

Respect, love, and hear your pastors, who are your fathers in the faith, who labor to strengthen you in your religion, and in the fidelity to all her works, to all her holy practices.

Earnestly profit by the abundant means of salvetion the Holy Father presents to you, in the procuous indulgence of the jubilee which he grants you. Make worthy fruits of penance; watch over yourselves; endeavour to mend your vicious hatrits; avoid sin and the occasions of sin; apply yourselves, mises, and which God imparts to him, he raises in all things, to do the holy will of God; in all your His love, His glory; accomplish, with piety, all the success as teachers works prescribed in order to gain the indulgance of your souls by a good confession; be united to Jesus ters, repudiate as useless, unjust, and injurious any Christ by a worthy communion; and pray, pray comparison between the Separate and Common much, the Holy Pontiff intrests and conjures you to

ceasing; let us pray with ferror, with our whole gard to science, we cannot admit that even in this heart and soul; let us pray with the Holy Pontiff, respect they are superior to our own. Besides there our common father in God, and with all our brethern is something more precious in our eyes than mere poin of William Workman, Esq., President of the City in Jesus Christ, dispersed over the world; let us something more precious in our eyes than mere Bank. form toge her a holy concert of prayers; let us pray served, enlightened and strengthened in Catholic for the Holy Father, for all the faithful, for ourselves. and they have dared to deny; he consures and Let us call down the divine mercy on our brothern condemns their errors, old and new, with the and on all men; and we shall be heard at the seacondemns their errors, old and new, with the soundle hour; and the Lord shall not take away His mercy from us; for he himself asserts: "Ask, and you shall receive; seek, and you shall find; knock,

and it shall be opened unto you."

Moreover according to our Boly Father's advice,
"let us implore, Venerable Brethern, from the buttom of our hearts and with all our souls, for the mercy of God. He has encouraged us, so to do by saying, 'I will not withdraw my mercy from them." Let us ask and we shall receive, and if there is slowness or delay in its recoption, decause we have gravely offended, let us knock, because He opens to those who knock; for preyers, grosns and tears, by means of which we must persist and remain joined in unanimous prayer, knock at the door; und But if, on the one hand, the Holy Pontifi let each entreat God not for bimself alone, but for all his brethern, as the Lord has taught us to pray." Wherefore, after having myoked the boly name of God, we have decreed and appointed, do hereby de-

cree and appoint: 1. The apostolical letters of our Holy Pather the Church, which is the pillar thereof; on the Pope, dated the Sth day of December last, above other, he is concerned and aggrieved at the | mentioned, shall be read and published inroughout the diocese, after our present postoral letter, or on the following Sunday, at the proue of the parochial churches, chapels and others where divine service is lieb. celebrated publicty, and moreover in all the chapters of the religious communities;

> come to hand before the beginning of May, the time of the jubiles shall be the month which will follow

their publication;
3. In the course of that month, the Rev. Parish Priests, missionaries and officiating clergymen shall select at least one week, during which they shall procure, as much as possible, to the faithful entrusted to their cure, the solemn exercises of the jubilee. With respect to such as may have been sick, or absent during the month of May, they shall select the nearest month, to afford to their parishioners the by hostile legislation on the part of the local governments of gaining the indulgence of the jubilee, ob- ments afterwards. By taking them at their work

4. The opening of the solemn exercises of the jubilee shall be announced, in every parish or mission, on the eve, by the ringing of the beils, which shall last a quarter of an hour, after the evening angelus; in like manner, the close thereof shall be also announced, on the last day of the exercises,

Creator shall be sung, before high mass, or con-mercus as they, and are certainly entirled to the ventual mass, to call down the lights and graces of same educational advantages. This meeting was exercises, those of the evening, may terminate by the advantages, by properly representing the facts of the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament;

6 The 'Our Futher' and the ' Hail Mary shall be nothing is so mortal, so prompt to engander every after high mass, during the solemn exercises of the minority of the population, inasmuch as it does not Office.

Ill, so exposed to danger for those who think it jubileo; and the Tract. Demine non secundary, etc., secure to them as Catholics the educational advan-The Mary Mary St.

can alone suffice, as the free will which we re- shall be sung with the prayer. Dous out proprium | tages that are employed by their Protestant followest miserert, etc., at the bauediction on the said Sundays and exercises;

7. To gain the indulgence of the jubilee, it is required, according to the tener of the apostolical letters for the jubilee of 1846, to which His Holiness refers us, in the present letters: 1. To visit twice the churches or chapels appointed for the stations, or at least one of them, and pray therein, with devotion, for some time; 2. To fast on the Wednesday, Priday, and Saturday of the same week; 3. To confess and receive, with fervor, the most holy sacra-ment of Eucharist; 4. To give alms to the poor, every one according to his devotion. Although those good works may be accomplished during the month that the jubiles shall lust in the diocese, we course of the work, or the weeks which shall be selected in their respective localities. By virtue of the same apostolical lutters, the confessors may, for some reasonable cause, replace good works, exceptsome prayers, or by some other religious exercises : 3. We select for the stations of the jubilee in the

parish of N. D. of Quebec, the Cathedral, St. Pairick's Church, and two other churches, in the same parish, at the choice of the faithful ; in the parish of St Roch, of Quence, the parish Church, and the churches of St. Sauveur and of the Congregation; in the country parishes or missions, their respective churches or chapels. In the localities where there are neither churches nor chapels, or where these are difficult of access, the confessors may change the prescribed visits into some other good works :

jubilee, may gain the indulgence immediately after their return, by visiting twice the cathedral, parochial or principal church of the place of their residence, and by complying with the above mentioned good works. The sick and infirm may enjoy the same privileges by performing the said good works, according to their ability. Whatever portion they may not be able to discharge may be commuted into other good works, or deferred to an ulterior period by the confessor. Children not having yet made their first communion, may partake of the same favors by fulfilling the prescribed duties according to

10. Every approved priest may, during the time of the jubilee, absolve from the cases reserved to the Sovereign Pontiff and to the Archbishop, and commano vows into other good works, with the exception of the vows of perpetual chastity, and of entering into religion as more fully explain in the apostolical letters from which we draw these explanations.

This our present pastoral letter is to be read and published at the propo of all parochiat chapels, and others where living service is publicly celebrated, and moreover in all the chapters of the religious communities, the first Sunday after its reception.

Given as Quebes, under our hand and seel and the counter signature of our secretary, on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and

1 C. P., Elshop or Tion. Er Rie Lordsbip's command, EDMOND DANGERIN, Priest,

SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN LONDON, C.W.

Resolutions of the Catholic Board of Trustees in relation to a communication appearing in the True WITKESS of Pab. 10th, signed, Catholicus.

" Resolved - Pirst, that the writer Catholicus in the Montreal There Werness does not express the semi-ment of the Catholics of London relative to the Separate Schools of said City; and that they take this, the rarliest opportunity to declare that it meets with their desapprobation."

" Resolved - Secondly, that the Ladies of the Sacred Heart at Mount Hope, and the other teachers of the Separate Sepools of this City - namely, Mr. John Brigusa, Mies Quarry, and Mies Keenau, have the full confidence of the Catholic population here as to their high moral worth and as to their capacity and

" Resolved Thirdly, that we, the representatives the jubilee, fasting, prayers, alms-deeds; purify of the Catholics of London, in regard to school mat-Schools giving the preference to the latter: for, whilst we are not disposed to call in question the Yes, D. B. B., let us pray, and pray without efficiency of the Common Schools of this city in rescience -- and that is, our boly faith, which is preecupols.

> " Resolved-Fourthly, that as the Rev. Clergy residing in this City, ever since the espablishment of Sensrate Schools, have done all in their power to promote their interests, and render them worthy the support of all classes of Catholics, they merit, and do nost cheerfully receive the gratitude of the Untholics of London for their untiring efforts to this

> " Resolved - Fifthly, that the Secretary be notherised to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to the Montreal Tane Wirmers as soon as possible, with a view to publication."

Roward Museur, Chairman. J. M'LACOBUR, Secretary.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT SURGOL MEETING IN LLATE.

Immediately after Mass on Sunday the 12th alt., a marting of the male members of the congregation of St. John's Church, Perth, was held in the Saparate School Rosse in the accence of the Very her Views-General McDonagh, the meeting was caticaly composed of, and conducted by, the laity of his Par-

On motion of Hugh Ryan, Esq., acconded by W. O'Brien Esq., John Doran, Esq., was called to the Chair Mr M. McNamara was requested to act as Becretary.

Mr. Doran stated that the object of the meeting Sheep, was to memorialize the Legislature for an extension of the Separate School Law of Upper Canada, as the provisions of the present not did not meet our educational requirements. A change was about to be effacted in the constitution of the country, and it was the declared intention of the government, in view of that change, to introduce a school bill for the protection of the educational interests of the minorities of each section, which, by being embodied with the constitution of the country, would have the force of an Imperial act, and could not be done away with with the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, we were not going beyond the bounds of justice or reason. The Protestants of Lower Canada had now Separate Common Schools, two Normal Schools for training their teachers, and a first-class University; whilst the Untholice of Upper Canada had nothing; but common schools, and no means whatever of getafter the evening angelus;

5 On the first day of the exercises, the Veni ting trained teachers. We are nearly twice as un-Case to the Government of the country.
W. O'Brien, E.q., then moved, seconded by Alfred

Revolved .- That the present Separate School law

Bubjects.

The next resolution was offered by Mr. M. McNo. mars, seconded by Mr. P. Griffin, and Resolved, . That, in the opinion of this meeting the Catholic parents of Upper Canada should endeavor

to place within the reach of their children the means of acquiring a liberal education, and should therefore try to procure such changes in the law as will secure that object.

Mr. Griffin briefly seconded the resolution. Ho considered it the duty of every man to do everything in his power for the benefit of his children; and, as a good education was the greatest benefit that could be conferred on them, he was happy to have an oppartunity of expressing his conviction to that effect. Moved by Hugh Ryan, Esq., seconded by Mr. G.

A. Consitt, and Resolved, - That, as the Protestants of Lower Ganada, with about half the unmber of school children as the Catholics of Upper Canada, possess, besides Separate Common Schools, a University and Normal training schools for tenchers, and are now demanding an extension of their privileges, it is the daty of the Catholic parents of Upper Canada to endoaver to secure for their children similar advantagus.

Daniel Kerr, Esq, offered the next resolution, which was seconded by Mr P. Leonard, and

Resolved, - That as it is the declared intention of the Government, in view of the Federal Union of the Provinces, to protect the minorities of each section in the maintuinance and endowment of Denominational Schools, the Oatholics of Upper Coneds do now demand, as a right, to be placed on an 9. Persons, on a journey during the time of the equality with their Protestant fellow-subjects of Lower Cauada, in respect to such achools.

Moved by P. McDonagh, Esq., seconded by M. Ho. gan, Esq., and Resolved,-That a memorial to the Legislature,

embodying the foregoing resolutions, be signed by this meeting and forwarded to the Hon. T. D. McGee for presentation.

Mr. Hogen seconded the motion in appropriate terms.

The following memorial to His Excellency the Governor General, the Legislative Council, and Legin. lative Assembly, was then unanimously adopted, and signed by over three hundred persons;

The petition of the undersigned Roman Catholics of the Town of Perth and vicinity.

Respectfully Showeth :-That the Separate School law of Upper Canada does not meet their educational requirements, and

they therefore ask for an amendment of the same. That while seeking justice for themselves, they dosire nothing more than is accorded to their Protec. tant fellow subjects.

That they consider it a very great griovance that the Protestant minority of Lower Canada should have a Separate Normal School for the training and instruction of their leachers, and a Separate Council of Public Instruction, whilst they are deprived of similar advantages

That they therefore ask for a Catholic Normal School, to be established in Upper Canada, and endowed by the Government, and that to secure the satisfactory management of their Separate Schools, a Catholic Cour.cit of Public Instruction should be established, and a Catholic Superintendent appoint. ed, to be in direct communication with the Govern-

That Catholic Colleges should be adequately endowed, separate from any provision that may be made for the support of Common Schools, and that a Catholic University should be established in Upper Canada with the same powers and privileges as are enjoyed by the Protestant University of McGill in Lower Canada.

May it therefore please your Honorable House to grant relief to the petitioners, and to secure to them under the new Constitution those rights and privileges which they require for the proper education of their children.

And Your Petitioners will ever pray.

Birth.

At 164 Doronester street, on the 20rd with Mrn Edward Coyle, jun., of a daughter.

in the Catholic church, Prescott, C.W., on the Lath ult., Mr. John Haghes, Burcher, to Miss Catherine Dune, both of Prescett. Died.

In this cty, at his father's residence, on Wednes-

At the Presbytery of St. Catherine's, County o. Portneuf, on the 22nd nlt., after a long and painfui illanes, which she bore with Christian patience, Miss. Blien Kehoe, aged 40 years, sister in-law to Mr. P. Lawler, of California.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb. 28, 1864.

Flour-Pollards, \$2,90 to \$3,10; Middlings, \$3,30 \$3,65; Fine, \$3,60 to \$3,75; Super., No. 2 \$3,95 to \$4,05; Soperaue \$4.25 to \$4,35; Fancy \$4,50 to \$4.60 , Extra, \$4,75 to \$4,85 ; Superior Extra \$4,90 to \$5.10; Bag Flour, \$2,35 to \$0,42. Oanneal per brl of 200 lbs, \$2,65 to \$5,00:

Wheat-U. Canada Spring, ex-vars, sold at 87c. Ashes per 100 lbe, Pote, latest sales were at \$5,50 to \$5,55; Inferior Pots, \$0,00 to \$0,00; Pearla, in demand, at \$5.40 to \$5,50.

Butter—Store packed in small packages at 16.

to 20c; and a lot of choice Dairy Ouc. Eggs per doz, 15c.

Lard per lb, fair demand at 90c to 90c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Out-Meats per lb, Bame, caprassed, 9c to 10c; Easton, ode to Ooc.

Pork — Quiet: New Mess, \$00.00 to \$00,00; Prime Moss, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00, - Mont

real Witness. Dressed Hoge, per 100 lbs. Hay, per 100 bundles Straw. Boef, live, per 100 lbs

..\$7,50 to \$8,59 ..\$8,50 to \$9,00 .. \$4,00 to \$7,50 5,00 to 7,00 .. \$0,00 to \$7,00



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING pext, the 6th inst.

EF A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Bight o'clock. By Order,

F. M. CASSIDY. Rec. Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

TO LET.

general shared shared shared permission PARIS, Feb. L. The person charged with drawing up the report to the Council of State on the publication of the Papal Encyclical is M. Lauglais, was originally infinded for the Church and studied with toat view in the ecclesiastical seminary of Mans, where, he received minor orders. His change of vocation coincided with the breaking out of the July Revolution, when be turned to the law, and was called to the bar in oue course. He was elected representative to the Legislative Assembly after the February catastrophe. He at first voted with the Moderate Democratic party; subsequently with the majority; and when the rupture was complete between the Elysee and that majority, with the probability of success for the former, supported the policy of the President of the Republic, which finally triumphed on the 2d of December, 1851. In the elections which tollowed the coup d'etat he was adopted as the official candidate of the Government; and he finally accepted the post of Councillor of State, with the salary of 25,000f. It is a little curious that an ex-seminarist is the person fixed upon to report on the appel comme d'abus against two prelates; one of whom might had M. Langlais remained in the Church, have been his ecclesiastical superior .- Times' Cor.

THE ENCYCLICAL. - The Gazetic de France publishes the following as a letter which Cardinal Antonelli sent with the Syllabus to the various Bishops:—

"Rome, December S, 1864.

"Our Very Holy Lord, Pius IX., Sovereign Pontiff, deeply occupied with the welfare of souls and healthful doctrine; has never ceased from the commencement of his Pontificate to proscribe and condemn the chief errors and false doctrines, which exist especially at this unhappy, period, by his Encyclicals and Allocutions pronounced in Consistory, and by other Apostolic Letters which have been published; but as it may happen that the whole of the Pontifical acts may fail to reach each of the Ordinaries, the said Sovereign Pontifi has decided that a Syllabus of these same errors should be drawn up and forwarded to all the Bishops in the Catholic world, in order that they may have before them all the errors and pernicious doctrines which have been reprehended and condemned by him. He also ordered me to see that the Printed Syllabus be forwarded to your Excellency on the occasion. and at the time when the said Sovereign Pontiff. in consequence of his great solicitude for the well-being and happiness of the Catholic Church and of the whole flock which the Lord has confided to his care, has thought proper to write another Encyclical Letter to all the Catholic Bishops. While acquitting myself of this duty with the zeal and respect due to the commands of the said Poutiff, I hasten to forward to your Excellency the Syliabus with these letters. I avail myself, with much pleasure, of the opportunity of expressing my respect and attachment to your Excellency, and humbly kiss your hands. The very humble and devoted servant of your

"G. CARDINAL ANTONELLI."

The Papal Nuncio in Paris has written the following letter to the Bishop of Orleans:-" Paris, Jan. 26.

... Monseigneur, - I have just read your magnificent production on the Convention of the 15th of September, and the Encyclical of the Sth of December. I am delighted with it. Be pleased to accept my most sincere congratulations. I shall lose no time in forwarding it to his Holmess and to his Eminence Cardinal Antonelli. But if you would yourself send a copy to the Supreme Pontiff, I am, as usual, at your disposal. My courtier will leave on Saturday evening. I can-See of your zeal and devotedness, and for the powerful support you have again brought so onportunely to the cause of the Holy Father. "Accept, &c.,

" FLAVIO,

" Archbishop of Myra and Apostolic Nuncio." The Times' Paris Correspondent of Monday speaks as follows about the brochure of Mgr. Dupanloup, which has attained such a rapid celebrity within the last few days, and of which our Paris Correspondent gave some account last week .--

The Bishop of Orleans' pamphlet has given new life to the controversy which the Minister's circular opened, and encouraged the other sprelates to continue the epistolary warfare. The pamphlet has had, extraordinary success. It first appeared on Tuesday last, and since then five editions bave been called for of 2,000 copies each; and the publisher states that if he had issued 50,000 instead of 10,000, he could have as easily disposed of them .. A sixth edition is promised for Monday. The Gazetta de France, which first gave extracts from the pamphlet, was agreeably surprised to find its sale swelled to 14,000 - more than double its ordinary circulation; and those that followed its example had the same temporary increase. The talents and character of the Bishop of Orleans give interest to anything emanating from his pen, and the public were impatient to know what he had to say on a subject the interest of which was growing languid.

"JAOK-IN OFFICE" AND THE FRENCH EPISCOPATE. Poor dear M. Baroche is the target against which the Bishops discharge the arrows of their wit. The following is from a letter to the much persecuted man, from the Bishop of Nimes :-

At bottom, M. le Ministre, it is easy to see that your Excellency has not received grace and mission to understand and interpret the Encyclical and Syllabus. That is the right, and the vocation of the Bishops alone, and in endeavoring to appropriate this prerogative, your Excellency has only succeeded in misunderstanding the true tenour of the Poutifical letter: Nowhere: does it put forth a single proposition contrary to the principles, on which the Holy Father (apart, from the crimes, of Piedmont) has avoided touching on questions of fact to confine himself to questions of doctrine, and not one of these doctrinee, in the terms used to express it, is incompatible with the bases of our Constitution. Your Excellency has only to read the Pontifical text which you have sooillessify glanced at two rapidly, and you will be convinced of the evident accuracy of what I have the honor of stating. I decisre, then, that I do not understand, and never shall understand (in spite of what your Excellency says about it) why the publication of these documents should

read and re-read the admirable intemotives of her ancient clergy, and I have seen in them that in the days of Louis XIV. or in the last century when the royal Power or the Parlament fried to oppose the publication of a Bult will fan Encyclical from Rome, the Bishops protested with as much vigor as unanimity against those with outshments by the Temporal Powers on the Spiritual Power of the Church: If those great preficted water living in our days they would still hold the s. it language, and the letter signed by your Excellency would demonstrate all the courage that they had in defending the divine and inalienable rights of the authority of the Holy Sec. Such is the true spirit of the Gallican Church; such the exact sense of the moxims. They have nothing in common sense with those to which recourse is had every day to prevent the word of the successor of Peter from reaching the nations whom it is his duty and her mission to teach.

But, after all, these severities are as useless as they are unjustifiable. The doctrines proclaimed by Pius IX in the Encyclical which the Government condemns have already been promulgated several times; the errors which he notes have been already condemued. Nay more. The Holy Father expresses no censure on the 82 propositions contained in the Syllabus; he confines himself to referring to his Allocution, to his special letters, and to his former Encyclicals. All these documents which he reminds us of have been already in our hands for a longer or a shorter period; the doctrines which they contain, whether under the form of exposition or dogmatic condemuation have been accepted by the whole Church, they have force of law in the Church, and neither the circular of your Excellency nor the decision of the Conneil of State will be able to remove from the Catholics of France the obligation of submitting to them. This is incontestable doctrine, oven according to the ancient maxims of the Gallican Church.

There remains the recommendation which you invite us to address to the Clergy of our several dioceses. Doubtless it will be necessary for his to exhort them to prudence: the letter of your Excellency makes us perceive serious reasons why we should give them this advice. But I do not exactly understand what you mean by these regrettable interpretations, against which we are to tell them to be on their guard. In regard of this there is only one thing that I am able to declare, viz that it is impossible for me to invite my priests to put on your Excellency's circular and the Council of State's intervention any interpretation which should at all tend to establish that they are legitimate.

We have just received the first fruits of the fresh religious persecution which has been set on foot in Poland through the last ukase of the Czar, relating to the closing of the convents. Many novices of the Carmelite order reached France in the course of last arms. Within the iron railing which separates the week. By means of the Society, and thanks to the Palace court or rather the Palace square, for it is protection and patronage graciously vouchsafed to them by our Bishops, they will be distribut-ed among the superior clerical seminaries (grands seminaires) where they will be able to continue their theological studies, and to prepare themselves for holy orders .- Journal des Villes et Campagnes.

The Lecture, a new journal, destined to replace the Union de l. Ouest during the two months of its suspension, gives the following statistics of the French Clergy:-17 Archbishops, 70 Bishops, 193 Vicars-General, 117 Canon, 3,522 Parish Priests, 31,730 Curates; total, 35,780. The same journal gives the number of the army and navy officers of France as amounting only to 20,190.

The Duke Robert de Bourbon de Parms is to be formally adopted by the Comie de Chambord as his heir, and the measure will be most popular amongst the Legitimists of France, whose action was always paralysed by the idea that their efforts could only result in placing the Comte de Paris on the throne, if a restoration succeeded the almost inevitable triumph of the democratic revolution in France. The Emperor is in a most precurious state of health. and his physicians have the worst opinion of his case, constant syncope, from spinal irritation, having set in .- C.r. of Tablet.

Pairs, Jan. 31 .- When Celvin founded the Reformed Church in France he confided the government of each parish to a Presbyteral Council, or Consistory, taken, in the early days of Reform, from among the general assemby of the faithful, and the members of which were subject to re election. This was strictly adhered to till the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The Edict of 1787 certainly restored to the Protestants the civil rights they had been deprived of a century before; but it made no regulations as to their religious organization, which was only determined at the same time as that of the Catholic Church, in its relations to the State, by the law of 18 Germinal, year X:, known as the " Organic Articles of the Protestant Worship." By that law the administration of each of the Raformed parnot conclude, Mouseigneur, without expressing ishes was intrusted to a Consistory; composed of the to you all my gratitude for this additional proof you have given to the Church and to the Holy and the pastor of pastors serving the church, and of elders chosen from the principal laymen in each district. The members of the Council thus established were at first named by the Government. Half of them were subject to re-election every two years; and the elections were held by the eiders actually in office, who named for that purpose an equal number of citizens who were heads of families.

This situation was again changed on the 26th of March, 1852 by a Dictatorial Decree of Prince Louis Napoleon Bunnaparte, then President of the Republic, regenerated but not consolidated by the coup d'elat, on these grounds, "that the laws which regulated the Reformed Churches had always been deemed insufficient, and that it was of the atmost importance to complete them in the interests of religion, and of administrative and political order."

The decree of the 26th of March charges with the government of each parish a Presbyteral Council, consisting of pastors and of lates, one-half of whom being subject to re-election every three years. The election is by universal suffrage; and all the members of the Protestant faith inscribed on the parish

register are electors. — Times Cor.

It will be seen that in virtue of the Decree of 1852 the election for these councils was by universal suffrage. Everybody knows that nothing is easier than to falsify universal suffrage. Persons of a totally different creed, or of no creed at all, may by a little ingenuity take part in it; and it is a curious fact that universal suffrage can decide every three years whether the Saviour is the Son of God and the Redeemer of the World; or whether, in the language of the Revanities, he is simply an amiable Democrat, but nothing more .- Ib.

Carcuat of B SPAIN. BANGER

The Epocit of the 28th ultimo, says that the opinion to be expressed by the Spanish Council of State on the publication of the Encyclical will be that, considering the freedom enjoyed by the press in Spain, the publication in Ecclesiastical bulletins of the authentic text of a document already known is Spain, cannot be considered as an act in any way hý of ceneure. worthy of censure.

PREDMONT -I lately alluded to the wild schemes that had suggested themselves to certain restless and ambitious imaginations since the date of the Convention, and I may take occasion to speak of them bereafter, although it is difficult to treat them judging, say that his natural screnity and cheerfulas of serious importance. But what deserves to be pointed out-and it is to be hoped the Italian Government is watchful and active to guard against itis the project that undoubtedly exists to get up sorions importance. But what deserves to be pointed ont-and it is to be hoped the Italian Government is watchful and active to guard against it-is the project that understedly exists to get up serious distur-bances in Venetis, in the hope of dragging this any temporal interest. It is this straightforward ject that and oubtedly exists to get up serious distur-Government into a war with Austria. Here is to be and courageous adherence to principle; the Fais recognized the hand of the party of action, aided ce que dois, advisone que pourra, that forms the

success of the project the inevitable postponement, o' the transfer of the capital. To this motive may perhaps, he added a hope of the promotion of designs still more extravagant. The Republican element has been here strongthened by recent events .-- Cor.

of Times.

The exorbitant taxes on Salt and tobacco, invented by the 'Italian' Minister of Finance, have produced a first result rather unfavourable to the Treasury, that is to say that smuggling is now organised on a large spale so that, considerable, quantities, of salt come into Victor Emmanuel's dominions from the Venetian border, and loads of Swiss tobacco come down from the Albs. In this manner the unfortunate Minister of Finance will be a long time before he clears his expected millions out of these two sources.

The first expenses for the transferring of the capital of Victor Emmanuel's, temporary kingdom, to marrating on account of the romantic incidents cen-Florence have already risen from seven millions of francs, at which they were estimated before the Turin Parliament, to forty millions!

The Cronaca Grigia of Turin mentions the nomination by Victor Emmanuel as Knights of the Order of SS. Maurice and Lazarus of a director and owner of several houses of prostitution, and of a man lately liberated from the galleys.

The 'Italian' Government has proved its respect for the liberty of the press by sequestering, during the year 1864, 274 journals

. The following extracts from the Times' Turin correspondence written shortly before the flitting of the respondence written shortly before the flitting of the no power, and that the solution of the question rests sense of the wrong, and ignominy entailed by this debauched thief who calls himself King of Italy, will entirely with the Bishop of the diocese. But the condition of things, and each new generation would gladden the hearts of many, as they shew that even Bishop of the diocese has been applied to, and has in this world vice does not always go unwhipt of

Turin, Jan. 31 .- Those persons who predicted that Sunday's calm was but the forerunner of a storm on Monday were not very far wrong. There were riotous scenes in Turin last night, and this time the demonstration was directed against Royalty itself. combined the absence of many who upon such occasions are usually seen within it, but who purposely kept away. In general, upon Court ball nights, by 8 o'clock, or soon afterwards, there is a long line of carriages in the spacious courtyard of the Palace. Last night there was nothing of the kind. The crowd at that hour on the Piazza di Castello, across which tho carriages had to drive to reach the Palace, was not extraordinarily large, but instead of being composed of mere curious spectators it consisted chiefly of persons rent upon causing a disturbance. The occupants of the vehicles that drove through it were greeted with groans and shrill whistling. Infantry and cavalry were on duty in small bodies; 2,000 National Guards had been called out and were under a very large area-from the Piazza di Castello all the troops employed seem to have been of the line. and a paper to-day says that this was injudicious, and produced an irritating effect upon the people and upon the National Guard. It is quite certain, how ever, that the disturbance which took place was concerted beforehand and not provoked on the instent. As the arrivals of carriages became more numerous the noise and violence of the crowd, which had become very large, increased, and the people no longer contented themselves with groans and cat calls. Stones were thrown, although apparently in no great numbers, for I know only of two carriage windows that were struck by them, and only one of those was broken. The mob assembled chiefly at the end of greater part of the guests had to pass to reach the Piazza Castello. Getting gradually more audacious the people stopped several carriages and turned them back. It is impossible to ascertain in how many cases this occurred, and it is probable that some of the ladies who were going to the ball retreated of their own accord, when they heard of what was going on near the Palace and of the ordeal they would have to encounter.

Inside the Palace the ball went on, while these scandalous scenes occurred outside. But such a ball has never been seen since Italy has had a King, nor probably ever during the time that Victor Emmanuel wore only the Crown of Sardinia. The Diplomatic Corps mustered strong, and the members of the Cabinet of course, were there, and there were an immense number of officers of the army and some of with extremely few exceptions kept away, and the dearth of ladies was deplorable. About 80 were there - the accounts vary from 75 to 86. That is about one-thisd of the number usually present. A hint had been given to the Deputies to attend, and some went on that account who otherwise would have stayed away but still the muster was poor. Hardly any Piedmontese Deputies or Senators were present, and I am informed that not a single member of the Town Council attended. That council here is not composed, as in some cities, of tradesmen and well-to-do burgesses of the second class, but comprises persons belonging to the highest Turinese society. Altogether the demonstration inside the Palace, although of a different nature, must be ser down as stronger and more important than tha which took place in the street. Deducting from the ladies present those belonging to the Diplomatic Corps and a few other foreigners there would hardly have been 50 ladies in the ball-room, where, as I am assured in former years, 200 couples of dancers were to be found. The King remained, as is his custom, till towards midnight. He cannot be otherwise than much annoyed, and rumor says that he expressed himself strongly, and declared he would accelerate his departure from Turin and never return hither, but such expressions are not unlikely to be attributed to him whether he uttered them or not. In explanation of the paucity of ladies it is alleged that some were afraid of a disturbance and stayed away on that account, while some few were certainly turn, ed back; but this will not account for an attendance only one third of that usually seen, and moreover, such an excuse hardly mends the matter. What can be said of the state of things in a capital where when the Sovereign gives a ball, the guests are afraid to go lest they should be mobbed and insulted by his subjects for no other offence than that of complying with the invitation? It is certainly a most unpleasant state of things, and one cannot but regret that a King once so popular should have fallen such disfavor with any class or purtion of his peo-

Tunin, Feb. 3.—The King left Turin at 8 this morning for Florence. The journey was decided upon in a council of Ministers held yesterday. The general belief here seems to be that the King

has left Turin for good, and it is not unlikely to prove correct. He had only two things to do, either to give another ball at the palace or to depart in displeasure. A King cannot submit to such slights and insults as were: offered to Victor Emmanuel on Monday by his own subjects. He had at the 'Home,' that their detention therein was obdecided to give another ball, energotic mensures must have been taken and order maintained, and civities all would be well.

that would in all probability have led to a collision This is, however, not the and to bloodshed. He has chosen the wiser course.

ROME.—The Pope continues well, and is in excellent spirits. Those who have an opportunity of ness are greater than ever since the publication of the Encyclical, a step which he preceded by a long and devout recommendation to God, in the Holy Sa-crifice, and in the result of which, he has perfect confidence, whatever may be the immediate and personal consequences to his own reign. The Church and religion will reap the harvest, be the sowing what it

Rome, Jen. 24. The affects of the suppression of the monasteries in the Italian Kingdom are felt even: in Rome, as many of the former members of the cloisier present themselves at the Italian Consulate in order to get their cortificates, signed, so, as to quaify them for the receipt of the Government, pension Pernaps several, hundreds have already done this. and it is unnecessary to say that those who come to Rome are men whose tastes of consciences incline them still to adhere to the monistic life. Here they are draughted into other monasteries of the same order, and, in the States of an enemy, live on the pensions granted by the Government of Victor Em-Many Nuns also have found their way to manuel. Rome, and by proxy have sent their certificates for signature. A rather difficult case of conscience, however, has occurred at Macerata, which deserves nected with it. To the Convent of San Lorenzo. which is ordered to be suppressed, still cling two Nans who refuse to leave without a dispensation from the Bishop or the Pope. One of these ladies is into two rooms, the rest of the Numery having been taken possession of for the purposes of public instruction; and here for the present she remains, the Government being unwilling to employ force. Cardina! Antonelli, on being applied to, declares he has refused the dispensation. Monsignore Talbot on being spoken to, took up the affair very kindly, and promised to speak to Monsignore Svegliati, who has opportunity for the development of those great elethe control of the menasteries; and here the matter ments of prosperity and power with which both connrests. The Bishop dared not act for fear of compromising himself with Rome, the Pope can scarcely yield consistently with his principles, and Suora Corparo's conscience resists the power of the Italian | find its way across the Atlantic, industry would be With the noise and di-order outside the Palace was Government, which will ultimately be compelled to perverted from the arts of peace to the employment use force. Several of the members of San Lorenzo of war, education would cease, from the drain made applied for admission to the Numbery of San Sylvester in Rome, but the Superior could not receive them, as the greater portion of the building was occupied by 200 French dragoons, men not usually addicted to monastic life .- Cor. of Times ..

Seventeen arrests of Garibaldians were made yesterday near Campo di Teori. The agents got into a house which, unluckily for their purpose was inhabited by ex-soldiers of the Neapolitan army, and who had no especial desire to enlist under the flag of Marsala. Some of them consequently took the earnest money offered, and feigned an errand to the neighboring houses to bring some of their comrades. They, however, went to the nearest caserne of gensd'armerie and gave information, and the result was the arrest of the whole party of recruiting serjeants. -Cor of Tublet.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES -The Kingdom of Italy of fers us a very edifying and delightful example of the benefits of Whig Utopianism as 'conferred by Lord Palmerston and his twenty-one enlightened and Liberal casting votes. In the Kingdom of Naples during 1864, and according to the official returns, there were 423 fusillations in cold blood, 2,700 sentences to the galleys for political offences, 7,000 deportations for similar crimes.

In the Kingdom of Italy 88 persons were so blind to the delights of living under a rule of regeneration as to commit suicide. 716 individuals carried out the maxims of fraternity by committing murder, and the same principle was vindicated by 2,249 affrays, the streets Nuovo and Doragrossa, by which the with bloodshed; 1,308 stabbing cases, and 88 as saults on women. The laws of respect for property were glorified by 647 housebreakings, 134 arsons, 3,245 heavy robberies under trust, 10 garotting and highway robbery cases, 1,944 fraudulent bankrupt-cles, 54 ceses of coining false money, 129 forgeries and the liberties of the Church were exemplified by 112 suits against the requeant Clergy, by turning 50 nuns out of doors, and the confiscation of 72 con-

A letter from Palermo states that the cause of the present state of agitation of Sicily is the cale of a large amount of property belonging to the religious orders effected by the Piedmontese Government. This does not please even the Revolutionists in Sicily who thus see their lands become the property of an absentee English company. The Galantuomini had expected that the Government of Victor Emmanhave divided such property amongst

TURKEY.

Schigm and Its Results. - The Greek schismatic Patriarch of Constantinople finds that he can no longer raise sufficient funds from his co-religiousts to keep up his Bishops and Clergy. He has therefore had recourse not to anything like a St. Peter's Pence collection, but to the Sultan's Government to obtain a State allowance, It is said that the Turkish Government in spite of its state of pecuniary embarrassment, has eagerly accopted the proposal of hav- | public to let them know of this extraordinary cure. ing the Greek schismatic Clergy in its pay.

UNITED STATES. ATTEMPTED PROSELYTISM OF CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN ST. THERESAS' PARISH - Startling Facts and Interesting Particulars .- At. the South East corner of Twelfth and Fitzwater streets, in the Third Ward of this city, stands a large and commodious building known as the 'Union School and Children's Home.' It has been duly incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has had an existence for some fifteen years. The nominal object of the institution, is to prevent pauperism and crime, also, to promote industry and increase laborers, by removing children under thirteen years of age, from the influences of the city, to the healthful and moral atmosphere of the country during their minority.

The usual method of obtaining inmates, is by entrusting to the police officers of the city, who appear to have plenary power to pick up children under thirteen years, who appear to be disorderly in the streets, or who are so stubborn as to refuse to give a satisfactory account of their homes or parents. They are ther placed in the 'Home,' and after being retained there for sometime, they are indentured out to masters, in far off sections of the country, and if the children be Catholics, it seems as if especial care were taken to select masters, to whom that religion is particularly offensive and repulsive,

It is in this manner, that the institution does in-postice to children of Catholic parentage, by entruis! ing them to parties of an opposite fath, who will in time, by their influence and position, totally proselyte them, and eradicate from their breasts every speck of the religion of their lathers. To go further, if even Catholic children were placed through a wan of legitimate knowledge upon the part of those ar resting them, and they were promptly returned to their parent, guardian or next friend, upon a formal and proper explanation being made to the authorities jectionable, on account of a conflict of religious pro-

This is, however, not the case, for after the children are received, especially, if Catholics, there is not only but little chance of getting them clear of an indenture which may be in contemplation, but it is almost impossible to hear from them, much less to see them at all. The door is carefully locked, and none can enter, excepting those, whose external ap-

A Texan editor, in a dispute with his neighbor

If it were possible for the enemy to evercome these States, and to establish a coerced and nominal union they would have succeeded in doing precisely the thing most pernicious to the peace, prosperity and happiness of both countries. It is not impossible to consider that with our independance conceded, there would come a day, perhaps not remetely, when, with contiguity of territory, and general harmony of institutions and interests, there would arise even from the fierce contests of the present time a feeling of mutual respect for the power and spirit of the two peoples, a consequent regard for international rights and an observance of the proprieties and courtesies that preserve good neighorship—to be followed soon by relations of intercourse, commerce and amity—the fruits of which would be security from without, tranquility within, and the rapid advance of leach power in wealth, influence and grandeur.

The Brondstand of February & ...

But, from a forced and repulsive union, nothing can be imagined but perpetual discord and strife, the swearing away by attrition of all the people and the fretting out of all their manhood, No principle Suora Cornaro, sister of the Counters Lovatti, and is more deeply rooted in the Southern mind than lineal descendant of Catherine Cornaro, Queen of that the consent of the governed is necessary to the Cyprus, whose portrait by Titian is, I believe, in the legitimacy of government. The existence of a union pessession of Mr. Barker. This lady has been driven is assented to, and the exercise of authority by rules. is assented to, and the exercise of authority by rulers not of their choice, would be to our people the con-stant evidence of their own degradation and bondage. They could never become reconciled to them. nor cease to struggle against them. They would transmit to their children an undying

> come upon the stage burning with the consciousness that patriotism and honor demand continued resistance. There would never again be peace, nor the tries are so morally endowed by nature. Society could know no repose, wealth could find no security on this continent, and would gradually and surely upon the lecture rooms by the camp, law would vield to force, public morals degenerate, religion

> sink, and civilisation recede. We do not overdraw the picture. There could never be a submission, by these people, free by birth and proud and haughty by instinct and tradition, to the Yankee as a master; and if by the employment of superior physical force, it were possible to overcome them, it would be necessary to keep that superior force, always bearing upon them to hold them down. The North could never disarm; it could never disband its armies; it could never disband its armies it would never be relieved from the necessity of keeping up their numbers and equipments; it would never be exempt from drafts or war taxes; it would find no breathing space in which it might recover from the exhaustion of the tramendous struggle in which it has been engaged, and readjust its policy and industries to the conditions of peace.-Richmond

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fallest confidence in their efficacy. They have been horoughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all Dealers in Medicine.

RECALLED TO LIFE! The following letter was received by Dr. Picault,

of the Firm of Picault & Son, Druggists, No. 42

Notre Dame Street: Montreal, C.E., May 9, 1864.

Dr. Picault :

Dear Sir,-Do you not remember having been called by me last summer to see my wife, who was suffering from Chronic Inflammation of: the Kidneys for seventeen months. You were the ninth physicial called, as I had sought advice to no avail, though I followed the prescriptions carefully. She was reduced to the state of a skeleton, could not digest, and I had no more hope of saving her. You advised to give her BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. From the first dose she experienced relief, and after the seventh bottle had been taken, she was com-pletely restored. I thought it would be useful to the

JOSEPH BELLANGER. : No. 30 Aylmer Street.

I do remember having been called for the above case, and not hearing of anything since that time, I thought she was surely dead long ago.
P. E. Picault, M.D.

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

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lers in medicines.
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To ours Tooth Achs. - Use Henry's Vermont Libiment. Saturate a bit of cotion and put in the calvity of the decayed tooth. If the couton will not be remain, take a leaspoonful 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

olumn. Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O. E. March, 1865.

Fernelius calls disease an affection of the body contrary to nature : a purtubation of its babit : a decangement of its courses. What disease is, sometimes cludes human intelligence, but some diseases are known—their origin, action and even their anti-dotes. . Whoevever has discovered an actual remedy. pearance is apt to command the respect of the offis for one disease, has done something for his race. cers of the home. If otherwise, it will be owing to the temporary generosity of said officers, who determine upon the instant, as to whether the applicant shall be admitted or not. — Universe, the last of the means to control and cure several dangerous disorders. We rarely speak on medical subjects, shall be admitted or not. — Universe, the last of the means to control and cure several dangerous disorders. We rarely speak on medical subjects, preferring to leave them; to physicians, who underpreferring to leave them to physicians, who under-stand them better. But such effects as are seen in about a political election, offers to bet a sea servent our midst, on affections of the lungs by Argreupon the result. The neighbour declines this, but he Cherry Pectoral, on scrofalous complaints by his Speaking thus, M. le Ministre, I do not desert the says neighbors of the Church of France. I have backed by the Turin malcontents, who see in the left.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AS A

MANURE FOR ONIONS. Letter from Selby Lee, Warden, Shefford Co., C.E.

December 23, 1864.

Dear Sir,-I used your Super-Phosphate upon my garden the past season with most excellent results. especially with Onions. For several years I have been unable to succeed with onions, principally on account of the maggots which destroyed them. This year I selected four beds, each 40 feet long and four leet wide, and applied 20 lbs. of Phosphate, putting part in with the seed and the remainder around the plants after the first hoeing. The growth was remarkable. I gathered 15 bushels of onions from these 4 beds, which contained 640 square feet, or about 2) square rods. They were seen while growing by large numbers of persons, who all, without exception, declared them to be the finest they had ever seen. There were also 25 good sized turnips grown on the same beds. I'am, yours truly,

SELBY LEE.

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WM. H. HOPPER,

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WILD CHERRY

Has been used for nearly

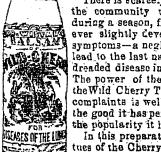
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With the most astonishing success in Curing Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing,

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Including even

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There is scarcely one individual in the community who wholly escapes, during a season, from some one, however slightly developed, of the above symptoms—a neglect of which might lead to the last named, and most to be dreaded disease in the whole catalogue The power of the 'medicion' gum' of the Wild Cherry Tree over this class of complaints is well known; so great is the good it has performed, and so great the popularity it has acquired. In this preparation, besides the vir-

tues of the Cherry, there are commingled with it other ingredients of like value, thus increasing its value ten fold, and forming a Remedy whose power to soothe to heal, to relieve, and to oure disease, exists in no

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Montreal, C.E., Oct. 20, 1858. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Genilemen, Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, I am induced to express the great confidence which I have in its efficacy. For nine months I was most cruelly affected with a severe and obstituate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, summer or winter. In October the symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exertion odes ioned. At this juncture I commenced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief, and after having used four bottles I was completely restored to kealth: I have used the Bulsam in my family and administered it to my children with the happiest results. (Liam sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be tried to be acknow-

> Your obedient servant, L. J. RACINE. CURE FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

ledged as the remedy pur excellence.

St. Hyacinthe, C.E., Apg. 21, 1856. Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Co, - Gentlemen - Seve ral months since a little daughter of mine, ten years of age, was taken with Whooping Cough in a very aggravated form, and nothing we could do for her seemed in any way to relieve her suffering. We at length decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In three hours after she had commenced using it, she was greatly relieved, and in less than three days was entirely oured, and is now well. I have since recommended, the Balsam to many of my neighbors, who have and it, and in no case have I known it fail of effecting a speedy

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

Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyucinthe. CERTIFICATE FROM A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN OF CORNWALL.

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Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Co., Boston-Gentlemen-Having experienced the beneficial results of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, in my own peason and with other members of my family, in cases of severe coughs and colds, I unhesitatingly give you my testimony, believing it to be the remedy parex, consideration. cellence for all diseases of the throat and chest, and would sinderely thecommend it is such . Highles, &c.,

JOS. TANNER.

FROM A HIGHLY RESPECTED MERCHANT I with pleasure assert that Dr. Wistar's Baisam of Wild Cherry, is, in my belief, the best remedy before the public for coughs and pulmonary complaints.... Having tested the article with myself and family, in cases of severe coughs and colos, for years, with uniform and unexceptionable success, I unhesitat-

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SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, Preprietors m. Dec. 24, 1863. Bous, Bountings. Warranded, &c., eest for a circuiar. Address

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VEGETABLE BALSAMIC ELIXIR.

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Although I do not like the practice of Physicians recommending, indiscriminately, the .. patent . medicines of the day, yet after a trial of ten years, I am free to admit that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can uso in his practice, and recommend to the public with perfect confi-

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I have used it my-NW self with the very best success, and now when Ğ. everlam troubled with a Cougli or Cold, I in-H variably use it. I can cheerfully recommend LIXIR. it to all who are suffering from a Cough or E Cold, for the Croup, Whosping-Cough, &

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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 Graphy, C.W. Mr Honry/R. Grav. Chemist, Montreal. Sir-I am most happy to state thut my wife used Henry's Vermont Liniment, having HE accidently 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. 30

Yours very respect-

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I have used Henry's I have used Henry's incredible short space Vermont Liniment, Fat id for time. have found great re-

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This Elixir made its

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For as more than

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It is prepared with

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A Single Tenspoon-

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Prepared by Dr. J. O. AYER 4. Oo. Lowell Mass.,
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J. F. Henry & Obe Monireal Schneral Agents for Canada Bast Todael, .t. D at grasser of February 1865 Can O'M 1870 and

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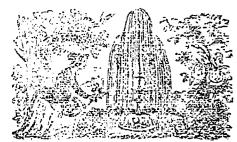
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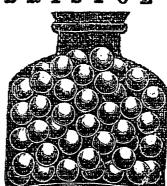
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